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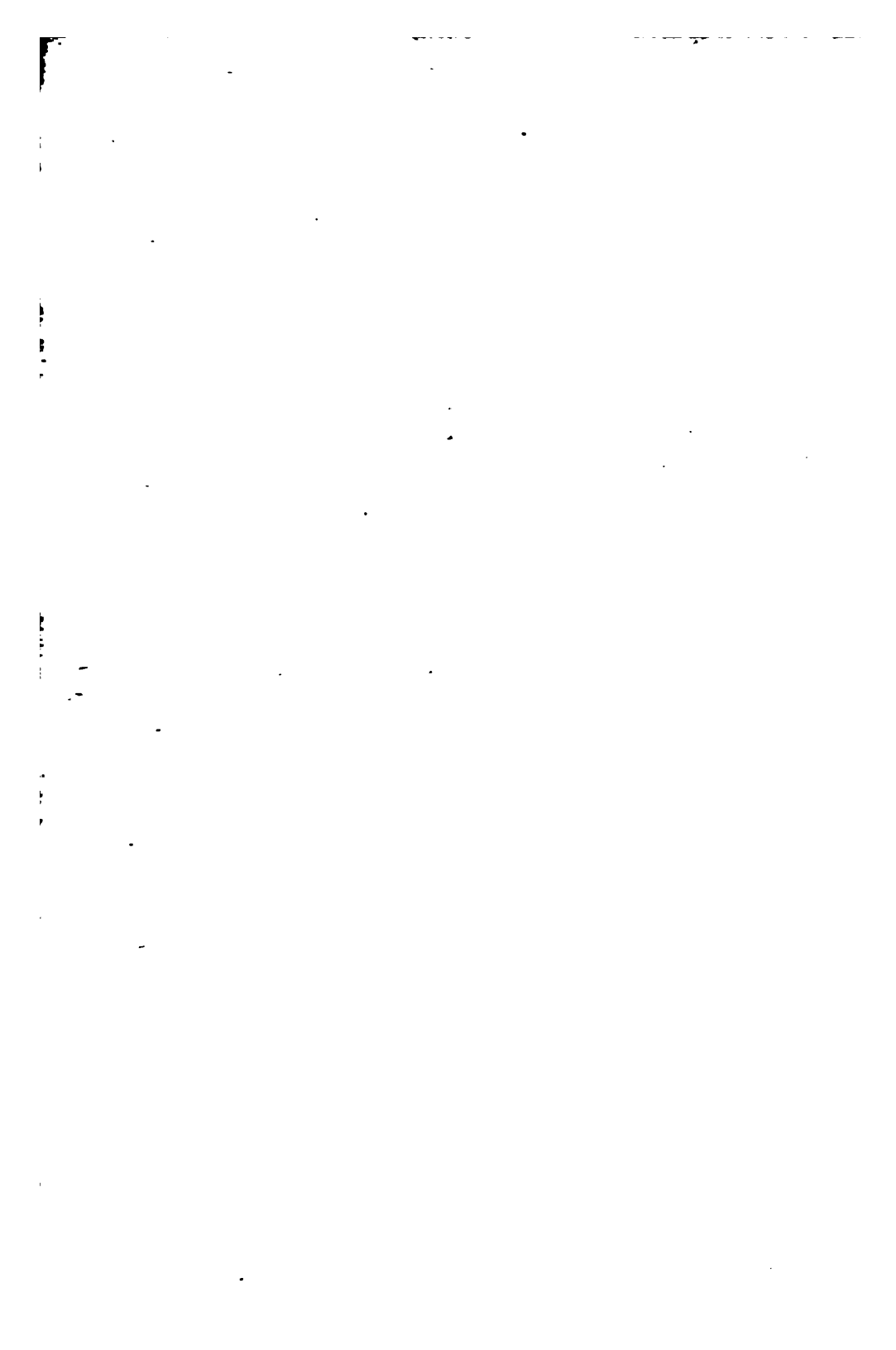
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# INDEX.

JANUARY, 1896---DECEMBER, 1896.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Abbott, Austin, obit.....	499	Africa, Affairs in.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Abbey, E. A., associate Royal Academy.....	211	Zulu uprising in British Central Africa.....	949
Abbey, Henry E., obit.....	964	Italians murdered in Somaliland..	949
Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Failure and reorganization of.....	471	See Transvaal, Crisis in the, South African situation, and Soudan expedition.	
Aberdeen, Lord, Attack on, by Sir C. Tupper.....	656	Africa, Partition of.	
Abyssinia, War of, with Italy.—		Madagascar annexed by France.....	111, 351, 698, 945
Italian defeat at Adowa.....	68, 327	Anglo-French boundaries.....	112
Baldassera succeeds Baratieri.....	70	Tunis.....	113, 840
Riots in Italy.....	72	Ashanti expedition.....	109, 459
Fall of Crispi ministry.....	72, 193	British protectorate proclaimed..	109
Queen Taitou's influence.....	73	Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.....	111, 245
Peace negotiations opened.....	73	U. S. interests in Madagascar.....	698
Policy of Rudini ministry.....	194	Land-grabbing of the powers....	699
The war ended.....	326, 605	Agramonte claim against Spain....	114
Trial of General Baratieri.....	327	Agricultural rates bill, English....	420
Release of Italian prisoners.....	831	Agriculture in England.....	916
Academy, American, of Political and Social Science, see American Academy, etc.		Agriculture, Seed distribution continued.....	125
Academy, French, see France.		Alabama, Campaign in.....	386, 682
Academy of Art, American, in Rome	958	Alaska Boundary Commission.....	124
Accounts, Public, U. S., see Public accounts.		Alaska, Gold output of.....	881
Acetylene gas and insurance.....	206	Alexander I., king of Servia, Rumored betrothal of.....	196
Actors' Society of America formed.	472	Alexander, Rt. Rev. Wm., D.D., D.C.L., new primate of Ireland.....	186
Ade, G., author.....	982	Alfaro, Pres. of Ecuador, Plots against.....	176, 667
Adowa, Italians defeated at.....	68, 327	A. L. G. A. C., The.....	218
Aerial navigation, see Science.		Allen, Sen. W. V. of Neb., permanent chairman populist national convention.....	538
Aërodrome, Prof. Langley's.....	468, 964	Cuban resolution of.....	46
Ærolite bursts over Madrid.....	206	Alliance (Canadian temperance), Split in.....	661
Africa, Affairs in.		Alliance, Dual, see Dual Alliance.	
Abyssinian-Italian war, see Abyssinia, War of, with Italy.		Alliance, Socialist Trade and Labor	377
Nile Campaign see Soudan expedition.		Alliance, Triple, see Triple Alliance.	
Ex-Consul Waller pardoned.....	200	Allison, Hon. W. B., of Iowa, rep. presidential aspirant.....	142, 256, 262
Rebellion in Kongo Free State....	200	Altgeld, Gov. J. P., of Ill., renominated.....	387
Liquor traffic in Kongo country....	201	Aluminium production, U. S.....	221
Egyptian finances.....	202	Amapa dispute.....	114
Suppression of slave traffic.....	203	Amapala, Treaty of, ratified.....	414, 665
Rebellion in Mozambique.....	203, 946	"Amber," obit.....	241
Commercial Statistics.....	203	American Academy of Political and Social Science, Publications of.....	227, 492, 745, 977
Morocco.....	202, 220, 669, 946	American Bar Association, Lord Russell's address.....	587
Maj. Lothaire acquitted in Stokes case.....	459, 701	American Bimetallic Union.....	116
Progress of Egypt.....	202, 400	American Federation of Labor.....	875
Slave trade suppressed.....	400	American League of the Grand Army of the Cross.....	218
Cholera in Egypt.....	480	American Volunteers.....	96, 967
Murder of Marquis de Mores.....	400	Amyot, G., obit.....	509
Death of Sultan of Zanzibar.....	699	Anarchism in Barcelona.....	446, 934
Palace bombarded by British gunboats.....	699	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., visits England.....	676
Harnoud bin Mahomed proclaimed	700	Anderson, Mary, authoress.....	485
Mombasa-Uganda railway.....	700		
French vessel attacked by Riflians	946		
Situation in Rhodesia.....	66, 322, 578		
Transvaal mining.....	948		
Matabele uprising.....	66, 322, 578, 947		
Belgian atrocities in Kongo Free State.....	701		
Italo-Tunisian treaty.....	840		
Cyanide patent decision.....	948		
British Central Africa.....	948		
British expedition to Nigerland..	949		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Andrée's arctic balloon expedition.	709	Armenian question.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Andrews, E. P., archaeological discovery by.....	216	Turks repulsed at Hot Springs...	81
Andrus, H. J., Murder of.....	890	Red Cross Mission.....	32, 333, 351
Angers, Hon. A. R., pres. Canadian privy council.....	167	Russo-Turkish secret treaty.....	84
Angloan Church. Ordinations in, see Religion.		Armenia in congress.....	85
Anglin, Hon. T. W., obit.....	500	Lord Salisbury's declarations.....	37, 387
Annapolis, Launch of.....	869	Resolution adopted in British parliament.....	87
Anthony, G. T., obit.....	752	Secret of the Porte's strength...	86
Anthraxolite in Ontario.....	901	Queen's speech.....	177
Antimony production, U. S.....	321	Debate in British house of commons.....	179
Anti-Saloon League.....	967	Expulsion of Mr. Knapp.....	332
Antitoxin. Use of.....	465	Obstruction to relief and reform work.....	333
A. P. A. opposes acceptance of Marquette statue by congress.....	158	Attitude of U. S. Minister Terrell.....	334
Relation of to Mr. McKinley.....	306	Outrages and losses at Harpüt.....	335
Apostoloff automatic telephone.....	715	Lord Rosebery's resignation.....	671, 682
Appropriations, Congressional.....	354, 357	Mr. Gladstone's utterances.....	333
Aquatics, see Sporting.		See Ottoman Crisis.	
Arago, F. V. E., obit.....	903	Armitage, Edward, obit.....	509
Arbitration, International.....	33, 335, 590, 813, 841	Armor-plate tests.....	136, 375, 371
The cardinals' appeal.....	336	Army, United States.	
Proposals for permanent tribunal.....	33, 336	Col. J. J. Coppinger made brig-gen.....	134
Memorial of N. Y. Bar Association.....	337	Griffith-Woodgat rifle tested.....	134
The Washington congress.....	338	Centre-pintle gun.....	374
Mohonk Lake congress.....	339	Rank of lieutenant.....	374
Press discussion.....	339	Appropriation bill.....	357
Olney-Salisbury correspondence re treaty.....	590, 595, 809	Army, United States Church.....	493, 935
Lord Russell's address.....	597	Art.—	
Anglo-Venezuelan treaty.....	813	Death of Lord Leighton.....	310
History of arbitration.....	816	Sir J. E. Millais, elected president Royal Academy.....	310
General treaty concluded by United States and Great Britain.....	817	French romanticist admitted to Royal Academy exhibition.....	311
Costa Rica and Colombia boundary.....	841	Union League club, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	311
See Venezuelan question.		Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.....	311
Archæology.		Elkins prizes.....	311
Excavations at Corinth.....	316	American Water-Color Society.....	312
E. P. Andrews decipher's inscription on Parthenon.....	316	Wm. M. Chase sale.....	312
Babylonian discoveries.....	316, 737	Haas, M. F. H. de, sale.....	312
"Cap of the Sphinx" found.....	317	David H. King sale.....	312
Ancient house-boat in Lake Nemi.....	317	Mannheimer sale.....	312
Black-letter book found.....	438	Sherman statue dispute.....	469
Mention of Israelites found in Egypt.....	473, 727	Rodgers sale.....	470
Pool of Siloam in Jerusalem.....	473	Death of Sir J. E. Millais.....	736
Old Hebrew text of Pentateuch found.....	728	E. J. Poynter elected president Royal Academy.....	957
Bronze statue found at Delphi.....	728	American Academy in Rome.....	958
Prehistoric city found in Mexico.....	962	Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., visits England.....	676
Arctic exploration, see Science.		Aseptolin.....	303
Arène, Paul, obit.....	903	Ashanti expedition.....	106, 459
Argentine Republic, supports Brazil in Trinidad dispute.....	113	Ashley, B. Freeman, author.....	750
Commercial importance of.....	414	Astrup, Elvind, obit.....	944
Boundary dispute with Chile.....	414	Astronomy, see Science.	
Census.....	666	Atlantic City, N. J., Railroad wreck near.....	740
Strike in Buenos Ayres.....	666	Atlantic ocean rowed across.....	653
Argon, Properties of.....	468	Austin, Alfred, poet-laureate of England.....	186
Arkansas, Campaign in.....	386, 682	Australasia, Sydney conference of premiers.....	197
Armenian question.		Federation question.....	198, 605, 940
Condition of the Christian population.....	78, 81	Pacific cable scheme.....	198, 916
Enforced conversions.....	79	Coast of Queensland devastated.....	323
Siege and surrender of Zeitoun.....	80	New parliaments in Queensland and South Australia.....	457
Massacres continued.....	81	Ravages of tick plague.....	458

INDEX.

V.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Australasia.— <i>Continued.</i>	Bayard, Ambassador, censured..... 127
Status of the labor party and socialism..... 694	Refuses popular present..... 923
Elections in New Zealand..... 941	Bayne, S. G., author..... 742
Female suffrage in Victoria..... 941	Bazin roller ship..... 717
Wheat crop of 1894..... 942	Beach, Alfred Ely, obit..... 237
Austria-Hungary, Foreign relations of, see European situation, general.	Beal, Gen. G. L., obit..... 926
Electoral reform in..... 195, 440	Beer consumption in U. S..... 972
Hungarian Millennial celebration..... 436	Beet-sugar industry..... 907
Pope's encyclical to Hungarian episcopate..... 438	Begole, J. W., obit..... 500
Anti-Semitism in Vienna..... 439	Belgium, Relations of, to England..... ..... 75, 100
The Austrian succession..... 439	Cabinet Change in..... 196
Effects of death of Charles Louis..... 439	Election of deputies..... 690
Attitude on Armenian question..... 577	Princess of Chimay elopes..... 925
Archduchess Marie Dorothe married to Duke of Orleans..... 653, 961	Major Lothaire fined..... 925
Iron Gates opened..... 665	See Kongo Free State.
Elections in Hungary..... 922	Bell, D. C., editor..... 747
Commercial treaty with Bulgaria..... 926	Benson, E. W., archbishop of Can- terbury, obit..... 923
Automatic coupler law exemptions..... 137	Bentley, Charles E., of Neb., na- tional party candidate for president..... 296
Automatic telephone exchange..... 715	Bergin, Dr. Darby, obit..... 926
Automobile carriage race..... 469	Bering sea dispute.
Ayres, Sister Anne, obit..... 237	Treaty for settlement of damages ratified..... 97, 342
Azores, Disaster in the..... 975	Proposed destruction of the seal herds..... 98
Babylon, Discoveries at..... 216, 727	Scientific investigations of seal herds..... 343, 606
Baldissera, Italian commander in Abyssinia, See Abyssinia.	Claims-commissioners selected..... 606
Biography of..... 70	Claims for prospective catches to be considered..... 606
Balfour, A. J., on Monroe doctrine..... 32	Counsel before claims commis- sion..... 823
Defects of, as government leader..... 417	<i>Bermuda</i> expedition to Cuba..... 43, 309
Balfour, Gerald, explains Irish land bill..... 421	Berne copyright convention..... 168
Balfour, Hon. W. D. Ontario provin- cial secretary..... 662	Bernhardt, Sarah, in <i>Izzyt</i> ..... 213
Obit..... 752	Berthelot, M., Retirement of..... 192
Balkans, Increased Russian in- fluence in..... 345	Bertillon system of identification of criminals adopted in N. Y. 151..... 396
See Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, and Euro- pean Situation, general.	Bicycle, A flying..... 717
Baltic and North Sea canal traffic..... 929	Industrial statistics..... 970
Baluchistan-Persia frontier delimita- tion..... 115	Racing records..... 879
<i>Bancroft</i> , Errand of the..... 823	Transcontinental relay..... 651
Bank failures in United States..... 866	See Sporting.
Banking system of Canada..... 661	Billings, J. S., supt. of N. Y. public library..... 153
Banks, L. A., D. D., author..... 223	Honored by University of Peab... 398
Banks, Money holdings of..... 970	Bimetallism.—
Banffy, Baron, returned to power in Hungary..... 922	American Bimetallic Union..... 116
Baptist gatherings..... 481, 731, 926	Cometallism..... 156
Baratieri, Gen., court-martialled... 327	Bimetallic party national con- vention..... 544
See Abyssinia.	See Politics, U. S. and Monetary question.
Barber, Maria, set free..... 890	Bimetallism, International, Prog- ress of..... 340, 600, 848
Barcelona, American consulate in, attacked..... 43	Brussels congress..... 341
Anarchist outrage in..... 446, 924	Gold monometallism the policy of Europe..... 600
Bardeen, C. W., author..... 496	Birmingham, Ala., Railroad wreck near..... 974
Barker, Wharton, author..... 744	Bismarck, Letter of, to Gov. Culber- son of Texas on silver ques- tion..... 537
Barlow, F. C., obit..... 227	"Revelations" of..... 836, 929
Barnby, Sir J., obit..... 245	Björnson, Norwegian poet, to re- side in Germany..... 690
Barrie, J. M., author..... 980	Blackburn, Sen. J. C. S., of Ky. 142, 261
Visits America..... 890	"Black Flags" in Formosa..... 106
Barton, Clara, Biography of..... 84	Black, F. S., governor of N. Y. 638, 792
Return of, to New York..... 562	Biography..... 689
See Red Cross Society and Ar- menian question.	
Baseball, see Sporting.	
Battenberg, Prince Henry of, dies... 945	

## VI.

## INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Black-letter book found.....	498	Brennan, Michael J., murders Mr. Strathy.....	173, 904
Black plague in China.....	694	Brice, Sen., of O., succeeded by ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker.....	151
Black, Wm., author.....	498	Bristow, Hon. B. H., obit.....	500
Blair, Hon. A. G., Canadian minister of railways and canals.....	407	British Central Africa, see Africa, Affairs in.	
Blaisdell, J. J., obit.....	985	British Columbia, Mining excitement in.....	904
Blake, Hon. E., appointed to judicial committee of British privy council.....	682	British Empire League.....	170, 916
Blanco, Philippine gov., recalled.....	943	British Guiana, see Guiana, British.	
Bland, Hon. R. P. of Mo.....	283	British politics, see Great Britain and Ireland.	
Blenheim, Royal visit to.....	923	"Broad-gauge" bolt from Prohibition convention.....	291, 293
Blind, Mathilde, obit.....	994	See Politics, U. S.	
Bluefields incident, Echoes of.....	114	Brooklyn Handicap races.....	380
Blunt, E. G., obit.....	752	Brooklyn, Trial trip of the.....	623
B. & O. railroad in hands of receivers.....	158	Brooks, E. S., author.....	750
Boers, The, see Transvaal.		Brooks' multiple comet again seen.....	716
Boles, Ex-gov. Horace, of Iowa.....	261	Broome, Sir F. N., obit.....	904
Bollers, Water-tube.....	957	Brown, Arthur, U. S. senator (rep.) from Utah.....	153
Bols-Reymond, Emile du, obit.....	994	Brown, building, Buffalo, N. Y., Collapse of.....	489
Bolivia.—		Brown Hoisting Co., Cleveland O., strike.....	624
Treaty of Amty with Chlle.....	415	Brown, J. Gordon, obit.....	501
Bombay, Plague in.....	937	Brown, John, Farm of, becomes property of N. Y.....	652
Bonaventure, Old work of, found.....	428	Brown, Sir J., obit.....	995
Bond bill, Silver Substitute.....	119	Brusewitz-Siebmann incident.....	926
Not concurred in.....	121	Brussels, Bimetallist Congress at.....	341
Bond investigation, Senate.....	361	Bryan, Pearl, Murder of.....	141, 382
Bond issues, Butler bill against.....	300	Bryan, Hon. W. J., of Neb., dem. nominee for president 273, 280, 281	281
Bond sale successful.....	180	Speech of, at Chicago convention.....	280
Book production, 1894 and 1895.....	486	Portrait, opp. page.....	282
Bootes, L. C., obit.....	500	Biography.....	284
Booth, Ballington, see Salvation army.		Nominated by pops. for president.....	541
Booth, Gen. Wm., see Salvation army.		Vigorous conduct of campaign.....	788
Borden, Hon. Dr., Canadian minister of militia.....	407	Rallies defeated silverites.....	843
Boreman, A. L., obit.....	500	See politics U. S.	
Boris, Prince of Bulgaria, Conversion of.....	102	Bubonic plague in India.....	987
Bornhak, C., author.....	227	Büchner, Prof. A., obit.....	995
Boston, Mass., Artillery Company of, visits England.....	676	Buckner, Gen. S. B., of Ky., vice-presidential nominee of national democratic party.....	553
Bouffé treatment of leprosy.....	719	Biography.....	556
Boughton, G. H., member Royal Academy.....	211	See Politics U. S.	
Bouguereau, French painter, married.....	496	Buddha, Birthplace of, discovered.....	988
Bourgeois ministry, French, overthrown.....	493	Buenos Ayres, Population of.....	686
Bourget, Paul, wins suit against publisher.....	496	Buffalo, N. Y., New Traction company refused admission to.....	150
Bourinot, J. G., author.....	979	Brown building collapses.....	489
Bourke, Capt. J. G., obit.....	500	Bulgaria, Conversion of Prince Boris and reconciliation with Russia.....	102, 345
Boutwell, Ex-Gov. G. S. of Mass., on Venezuela.....	31	Cabinet crisis.....	691
Bowen, Henry Chandler, obit.....	289	Stambouloff murder trial.....	935
Bowen, S. J., obit.....	985	Elections held.....	936
Bowman, Bishop, retired.....	478	Commercial treaty with Austria.....	936
Brackett, W. W., obit.....	500	Bulkeley, Hon. Morgan G. of Conn.....	262
Bradley, Mrs. Julia, Gift of, to Univ. of Chicago.....	653	Buluwayo, Defense of.....	322
Brazil.—Trinidad dispute with Great Britain.....	118, 415, 613	Bunner, H. C., obit.....	501
Amapa dispute with France.....	114	Bunting, C. W., obit.....	259
Yellow fever in.....	177	Burden diamond robbers caught.....	380
U. S. trade with.....	368	Burlet, De, Belgian premier resigns.....	196
Dispute with Italy.....	612	Burnett, Frances Hodgson, author.....	226
Canadian emigrants to.....	904	Burr, Prof. G. L., historical expert in Venezuela case.....	800
Financial depression.....	909	Burton, Prof. Alfred, with Peary	
Uprising in Bahia.....	909		
Dr. Pereira succeeds President de Moraes.....	909		

INDEX.

VII.

PAGE.	PAGE.		
expedition.....	710	Canada.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Burton, Lady Isabel, obit.....	245	Murder of Mr. Strathy.....	172, 904
Business and Industry.....	365, 618, 866	Shooting at Brockville.....	172
Failures.....	129, 365	Elections of June.....	401
Bond sale successful.....	180	Conservative and liberal pro-	
Proposed revival of reciprocity		grams.....	402, 654
policy.....	182	<i>Mandement</i> of the bishops.....	408, 896
Steel Pool formed.....	365, 865	Action of Bishop LaFleche of	
Textile industries depressed.....	306	Three Rivers.....	405
Continued depression.....	615	Laurier ministry formed.....	407
Effects of political campaign.....	615	Hon. A. S. Hardy, Ontario premier	408
Crash at Chicago.....	616	Biography of M. Laurier.....	408
Gold Exchange syndicate.....	617	Prohibition test case judgment...	409
Cotton manufacture in South.....	618	Business failures.....	409, 903
Agricultural prices and produc-		Mineral production.....	410
tion.....	736	Admission of women to Ontario	
Stocks.....	861	bar.....	411, 902
Gold movements.....	862	Prof. Goldwin Smith declines de-	
Railroad earnings.....	862	gree from University of To-	
Foreign trade.....	862	ronto.....	411
Wheat rises in price.....	863	Birthday honors.....	410
Cotton.....	863	Quebec cabinet readjustment....	411
Wool.....	864	Bridge disaster at Victoria.....	411
Hides and leather.....	864	Floods in Quebec.....	411
Tin-plate.....	864	Fires in Peterboro, Deseronto,	
Iron and steel.....	865	and Toronto.....	412
Butler anti-bond bill.....	360	Presbyterian General Assembly..	480
Butler, Prof. N. M., author.....	236	Canada, yacht.....	630
Byington, E. H., author.....	746	Eighth parliament opens.....	655
Cable conference, Pacific.....	425, 916	Strength of parties.....	655
Cabrera, R., author.....	486	Aberdeen-Tupper controversy....	656
Cahawba bridge disaster.....	974	L'Abbé Proulx's mission to Rome	660
California republican convention..	382	Prohibition plebiscite to be taken	660
Cambridge-Oxford boat race.....	140	Split in the Alliance.....	661
Cameron, Hector, obit.....	966	The banking system.....	661
Cameron, Hon. J. D., attorney-gen-		Hon. J. M. Gibson made Ontario	
eral of Manitoba.....	869	commissioner of crown lands	662
Cameron, Sen., of Penn., Cuban		E. J. Davis succeeds W. D. Bal-	
resolution of.....	45, 806	four as Ont. provincial sec.....	662
<i>Campania</i> breaks a record.....	400	Hon. E. Blake appointed to Judi-	
Campanini, Italo, obit.....	965	cial committee of privy council	662
Camphausen, Otto, obit.....	569	Manitoba census.....	662
Campos, Martinez de, Spanish gen-		Chinese labor question.....	662
eral.....	37, 446	Artillerymen in England.....	663
Canada, Manitoba School question		C. P. R. telegraphers' strike.....	663
.....	159, 401, 654, 891	Fatal fire at Vankleek Hill, Ont..	663
Seven ministers resign.....	159	Manitoba school "Settlement"	
Bowell Cabinet reconstructed....	160	proposed.....	892
Sir Donald Smith made high com-		Opposition of the bishops.....	894
missioner in London.....	161	Utterance of the <i>Owl</i> .....	895
Remedial bill introduced.....	161	<i>L'Esclateur</i> banned.....	896
Letter of Archbishop Langevin....	163	Mr. David's pamphlet suppressed.	897
Father Lacombe's letter.....	164	Election in Cornwall and Stor-	
Sir D. Smith's mission to Winnipeg		mont.....	898
Greenway govt. returned.....	164	Hon. C. Sifton made minister of	
Second reading moved.....	165	the Interior.....	899
M. Laurier's "six months' hoist"		Tariff hearings.....	899
defeated.....	165	Ownership of beds of streams de-	
A conference for compromise		ecided.....	900
fails.....	166	Precedence of queen's counsel....	900
Remedial bill abandoned.....	167	Liberal-Conservative Union of On-	
The Montague-Caron charges.....	167	tario.....	901
Tupper ministry formed.....	167	Anthraxolite in Ontario.....	901.
Copyright.....	168	Public debt receipts and expendi-	
Ontario legislature.....	169	tures.....	661, 902
Loyalty resolutions.....	169	Foreign commerce.....	902
Patrons of Industry.....	170	Reception to Irish home-rule dele-	
British Empire League.....	170, 916	gates.....	904
Cattle quarantine.....	171	Mining development in British	
Militia reorganization.....	171	Columbia.....	904
Winter carnival at Quebec.....	172	Crow's Nest pass railway.....	904
Hyams brothers released.....	172	Univ. of Toronto robbed.....	904

## VIII.

## INDEX

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Canada.— <i>Continued.</i>		Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. H., on	
Canada represented on judicial		Monroe doctrine.....	82
committee of privy council		In Transvaal crisis.....	57, 65
.....	662, 904	Scheme for intra-imperial free	
Emigration to Brazil.....	904	trade.....	181, 423
Fires in Ottawa and Montreal....	905	Chambers, G. F., author.....	284
Independence of Canada move-		Chambers of Commerce, British	
ment.....	905	Congress of.....	494
Canal, Kiel, Traffic through.....	929	Chambers, R. W., author.....	498
Nicaragua, see Nicaragua Canal.		Chandler, H. P., compiler.....	961
Panama, see Panama Canal.		Chanler, W. A., author.....	497
Cannon, F. J., U. S. senator (rep.)		Channing, E., author.....	747
from Utah.....	153	Chanute flying machine.....	717
Cannon, Mrs. M. H., first woman		Chapin, Mrs. Sallie F., obit.....	501
senator.....	896	Chapman, Hon. J. A., made a K. C.	
Canovas del Castillo, Spanish pre-		M. G.....	410
mier.....	446	Chardonnet process of making arti-	
Canterbury, New archbishop of....	917	ficial silk.....	720
Cantlin, Policeman of Buffalo, N. Y.		Charities and Corrections, Nation-	
murdered.....	142	al Conference of.....	476
Canton, O., Visits of delegations to		Charles, Austrian archduke, Effects	
Cape Breton, Election in.....	160	of death of.....	439
Carbon, Electricity directly from		Obituary.....	509
.....	404, 721	Chase, Wm. M., Art sale.....	212
Carlisle, J. G., Report of, on green-		Cheese, Filled, Bill re.....	358
backs.....	845	Cheeseman, J. J., obit.....	995
Carlisle plottings in Spain.....	869	Che-Foo incident.....	350
Carlos, Don, Daughter of, elopes....	935	Chemistry, See Science.	
Carmaux glassworkers' strike.....	187	Cheer tournament.....	140, 390, 630, 690
Carnival, Quebec winter.....	172	Chicago, Business failures at.....	616
Caron, Sir A., Charges against.....	167	Chicago democratic convention....	273
Carriages, Horseless, Race of.....	469	Chicago University, Gift to.....	653
Carrington, Sir F., takes command		Child, Prof. F. J., obit.....	752
against Matabeles.....	323	Childe, R. L., authoress.....	748
Carson, Rev. Dr. W. W., obit.....	501	Childers, Rt. Hon. H. C., E., obit....	945
Cartwright, Sir R., Canadian minis-		Chile.—	
ter of trade and commerce....	407	Boundary dispute with Argentina	
Carus, Dr. Paul, author.....	229	.....	414, 614
Castle case, The.....	920	Treaty of amity with Bolivia.....	415
Cathode rays, see X rays.		Errazuriz elected president at....	415, 606
Cathodograph, see X rays.		Ownership of Juan Fernandez re-	
Catholic Total Abstinence Union....	733	asserted.....	666
Catholic University, Bishop Keane,		Gold standard adopted.....	667
rector, resigns.....	963	Political crisis in.....	910
Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty, new rector		Chimay, Princess of, elopes.....	985
.....	966	China.—	
Catlin, G. L., obit.....	986	Treaty with Russia.....	103
Cattle quarantine, Canadian.....	171	See Orient, Situation in the.	
Census, of Argentina.....	666	Che-Foo incident.....	350
Of France.....	662	Trade and industry since the war	
Of Germany.....	431, 681	.....	455, 668
Of Manitoba.....	662	Biographical sketch of Li Hung-	
Uniform returns.....	126	Chang.....	521
Centennial, Fort Niagara.....	652	The future outlook.....	529
Centennial, Tennessee.....	396, 856	Commercial treaty with Japan	
Central America.—		.....	612, 838
Revolt in Nicaragua.....	173, 413	Immigration into Canada.....	662
Corinto occupied by British and		Rebellion in Klang-Peh.....	694
American marines.....	414	Atrocities in Kan-Soo.....	694
Treaty of Amapala approved by		American claims for damages at	
Salvador.....	414	Klang-Yin.....	694
Costa Rica adopts gold standard.	665	Outbreak of Black Plague.....	694
Greater Republic.....	665, 909	Tidal-wave disaster.....	741
Costa Rica and Guatemala refuse		Russo-Chinese railway.....	838
to enter Confederation.....	665	Li Hung-Chang made foreign min-	
Revolutionary plot in Nicaragua.	666	ister and deprived of honors....	939
Colombia-Nicaragua dispute over		Revolt in Thibet.....	940
Corn Island.....	842	Chippewa Falls (Wis.) inundated... 973	
Centre-pintle gun.....	374	Choate, Joseph H., New York sena-	
Cernuschi, Enrico, obit.....	509	torial candidate.....	864
Challemeil-Lacour, M., obit.....	995	Cholera, Asiatic, in Egypt.....	460
Chamberlain, A. F., author.....	236		

INDEX.

IX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Chouteau, C. P., Claim of.....	357	Commerce, African.....	303
Christian Endeavor and Epworth League relations.....	220	Commerce and Manufactures, Federal dept. proposed.....	128
Christian reunion, Pope's encyclical on.....	493	Commodore, filibuster wrecked.....	500
Chromatic aberration, Secondary in telescope, eliminated.....	469	Commons, Prof. J. R., author.....	227
Chromatic photography.....	953	Competition expedition to Cuba.....	305, 801
Chronicle, London, on Venezuelan matter.....	33	Conaty, Rev. Dr. T. J., new rector Catholic University.....	963
Church army, United States.....	463, 955	Concurrent and joint resolutions, The difference.....	46
Church congress.....	956	Confederate disabilities removed..	135
Churchill, W., U. S. consul-general at Ayta.....	390	Congress, The 54th.— Silver substitute for Bond bill.119, Sen. Tillman attacks Pres. Cleveland.....	121 130
Church of England, see Religion.		Silver substitute for emergency tariff bill.....	121
Cinematograph, see Kinetograph.		Appropriations.....	122, 354, 957
Cinque Ports, Lord Salisbury, new warden of.....	676	Prize-fighting prohibited.....	123
Circulation, Monetary, in U. S. 134, Of various countries.....	134, 866	Alaska Boundary Commission.....	124
Civil service law extended.....	399	Daughters of Amer. Revolution.....	124
Civil service reform in N. Y. state.....	833	World's Fair Awards.....	124
Clearing house, New, in N. Y. city, dedicated.....	157	Seed distribution continued.....	125
Cleveland, O., Strike at.....	624	Proof of death in pension cases.....	125
Centennial celebration.....	629	Annulment of land patents.....	125
Ferryboat capsized at.....	741	Uniform census returns.....	125
Cleveland, Pres., proclaims neutrality in Cuban revolt.....	538	Confederate disabilities removed.....	126
Message on Cuba.....	804	Property of the Mormon Church.....	126
On tariff.....	850	Destruction of income-tax returns	127
On currency.....	850	Ambassador Bayard censured.....	127
Retaliates on German shipping.....	927	Proposed dept. of commerce and manufactures.....	128
Policy toward Samoa.....	944	Tariff revision abandoned.121, 354, River and Harbor bill passed over president's veto.....	325 356
Cline, M., author.....	224	General deficiency bill vetoed.....	357
Glipper Line, Pacific, established.....	653	Secularian school grants abolished.....	357
Close, Dr. F. M., invents telectroscope.....	714	Three new battleships provided for.....	358
Coal production, U. S.....	221	Filled Cheese bill.....	359
Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S., Work of.....	954	Senate bond investigation.....	361
Cockerill, Col. John A. obit.....	501	Contempts of court.....	362
Cockran, Bourke, replies to W. J. Bryan.....	533	Restriction of immigration.....	363
Coffin, C. C. obit.....	239	Nicaragua Canal bills.....	363
Coinage by U. S. mints.....	373	Pacific Railway debt.....	364
Coinage, Free, of silver, see Monetary question, Silver question, and Politics, U. S.		Measures affecting the revenue .. Butler anti-bond bill.....	369 360
Cold light.....	461	Second session opens.....	349
Columbia, Rebellion in.....	173	President's message.....	349
British minister recalled.....	173	Silver senators withdraw from republican party.....	352
Fire at Colon.....	224	Dingley tariff bill dropped.....	353
Whigford incident.....	253, 614	Copyright law.....	355
Boundary arbitration with Costa Rica.....	841	Tennessee Centennial Exposition.....	356
Disputa with Nicaragua over Corn Island.....	849	Postal laws revised.....	358
Colonial expansion, European.....	971	Action re Venezuelan matter see Venezuelan Controversy.....	
Color photography.....	207, 953	Action re Cuba, see Cuban revolt. Action re Armenia, see Armenian question, and Ottoman crisis.....	
Celt rapid-fire gun adopted.....	126	Congress, The 55th. Composition of.....	789
Columbia College becomes Columbia University.....	158	Congress of Liberal Religious Societies.....	966
New site dedicated.....	400	Constantinople, Riotous attack on Ottoman Bank.....	363
Columbian Exposition awards.....	124	Contempts of court.....	362
Cometallism.....	155	Conventions, National, see Politics, U. S.	
Commerce, Foreign, of Canada.....	909	Conventions, State, Democratic.....	365
Of China.....	455, 623	Conventions, State, Republican.....	364
Of Japan.....	454	Converse, C. C., composer.....	237
Of Latin America.....	496	Convict labor in United States.....	737
Of Russia.....	637	In New York prisons.....	364
Of United States.....	221, 563, 832		
See Reciprocity policy.			

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Conway expedition to Spitzbergen.....	709	Crimes.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Conwell, J. A., author.....	781	H. H. Holmes hanged.....	381
Coomassie, see Kumasi.		Rome train wreckers sentenced.....	382
Co-operation in United States.....	873	Murders on the <i>Herbert Fuller</i> .....	681, 680
Co-operative Union, English.....	428	Sheriff murdered at Glencoe,	
Coppée, François, dramatist.....	214	Minn.....	682
Copper production, United States.....	221	Meeker (Colo.) bank looted.....	880
Coppinger, Col. J. J., brig-gen. U. S. A.....	134	Murder of H. J. Andrus.....	880
Copyright question.....	168, 425, 885	Univ. of Toronto robbed.....	904
Corbin, Austin, obit.....	502	Crisp, Hon. C. F., obit.....	986
Korea, see Korea.		Crisp, C. F., Jr., elected to congress	
Corinth, Excavations at.....	216, 727	from Ga.....	849
Corinto occupied.....	414	Crispi ministry, Fall of.....	193
Cork, Substitute for.....	956	Crockett, S. H., author.....	750, 983
Corliss-McCall immigration bill.....	894	Cromer, Lord, Report of, on Egypt.....	460
Cornell University, Degrees of Ph. B.		Crookes tube, see X rays.	
and B. S. abolished.....	471	Crouch, Prof. F. W. N., obit.....	758
Corrill, Prof. C. H., author.....	978	Crowe, Sir J. A., obit.....	763
Corn Island claimed by Colombia		Crow's Nest pass railway.....	904
and Nicaragua.....	842	Cryptoscope.....	15
Cornwall and Stormont election.....	898	Cuban revolt.—	
Corona, Sun's, photographed.....	206	Military operations.....	36, 308, 583, 702
Costa Rica, see Central America.		Gen. Campos succeeded by Weyler.....	37
Costigan, Hon. John, Canadian minis-		Biography of Weyler.....	38
ter of marine and fisheries.....	108	Massacre at Punta Brava and	
Cotton duties, Indian.....	197	Guatao.....	40
Cotton industry in U. S.....	893	U. S. Consul-General Williams re-	
Cotton manufacture in South.....	618	signs.....	40
Coxe, Rt. Rev. A. C., D.D., obit.....	752	Arrest of Charles Michelson.....	40
Coxe, Hon. MacGrane, U. S. minis-		Case of Cepero.....	41
ter to Guatemala and Hon-		Position of the insurgents in Mar.	
duras.....	649	Capture of Santa Clara.....	42
Crane, Stephen, author.....	497	<i>J. W. Hawkins</i> expedition fails.....	43
Crawford, Col. H. L., obit.....	753	Morgan and Cameron resolutions	
Cranston, Rev. Dr. Earl, elected		in U. S. congress.....	45
M. E. bishop.....	478	Allen and White resolutions.....	46
Crawford, F. M., author.....	408, 882	Sen. Sherman's speech.....	46
Crawford, Rev. Dr. M. D'C., obit.....	880	Hitt resolutions in house.....	47
Crawshaw, W. H., author.....	405	Hoar resolutions in senate.....	47
"Creed," Ian MacLaren's.....	966	Speech of Sen. Hale of Maine.....	47
Creehan, James, expelled from		Mills resolution.....	48
Cuba.....	310	Senate resolutions finally adopt-	
Crelighton, Rt. Rev. M., new bishop		ed in conference.....	48
of London.....	919	Popular indignation in Spain.....	48
Cretan question.—		Riots in Madrid and Barcelona.....	48
Causes of the revolt.....	346, 848	Battle of La Chuzza.....	303
Population and history of the		Battle of Cacarañcara.....	364
Island.....	346	Burning of Punta Brava.....	304
European intervention.....	348, 571	<i>The Competitor</i> incident.....	305, 801
Concessions granted by Porte.....	569	<i>Laurada</i> expedition.....	307, 801
Georgi Pasha made governor.....	569	<i>Three Friends</i> expeditions.....	308, 586, 799
Attitude of Greece.....	569	<i>City of Richmond</i> expedition.....	808
England refuses to join in block-		<i>Bermuda</i> expedition.....	43, 309
ade of Crete.....	571	<i>Horsa</i> expedition.....	309
Settlement reached by granting		Journalists expelled.....	310
of a new constitution.....	572	Export of leaf tobacco prohibited.....	310
See Ottoman Crisis.		Gen. F. Lee succeeds R. O. Wil-	
Crimes, Notable.—		liams as U. S. consul-general.....	311
Execution of "Bat" Shea.....	140	Losses, expenditures, and pros-	
Murder of Pearl Bryan.....	141, 382	pects.....	311
Stone family murdered.....	141, 381	Rebel dissensions.....	312
Clapsaddle, Murderer, killed.....	141	Callixto Garcia, new rebel leader.....	312
Hougaard, family murdered in		Attitude of Spain toward the	
Chicago Ill.....	141	Island.....	313, 802, 808, 906
Sergeant of Police Cantlin shot in		U. S. trade with the island.....	308, 588
Buffalo, N. Y.....	142	Bearing of Spanish elections.....	446
Lynchings.....	142, 632, 880	Battle of Najasa.....	583
Hyams brothers released.....	172	Death of José Maceo.....	583
J. A. Strathy murdered.....	172, 904	Battle of Santa Ana.....	585
Burden diamond robbers caught.....	380	Battle of Bayamo.....	586
Rev. Francis Herman charged		Atrocities committed.....	587
with murder.....	381	Pres. Cleveland proclaims neutral-	
Murder of G. H. Wyckoff.....	381	ity.....	586



INDEX.

XI.

PAGE		PAGE	
	Cuban Revolt.— <i>Continued.</i>		Delphi, Excavations at..... 728
	Military operations..... 792		Denby, U. S. Minister, Report on
	Battles in Pinar del Rio..... 792		Chinese trade..... 455
	Maceo's suberb generalship..... 793		Denison, Lieut.-Col. F. C., obit..... 502
	Capture of Cacarahicara..... 793		Denmark, Marriage of Princess
	Death of W. D. Osgood..... 794		Louise to Prince William of
	Weyler takes the field in person..... 794		Schaumburg-Lippe..... 447
	Death of Gen. Antonio Maceo..... 796		Prince Charles married to Princess
	Biography of Maceo..... 798		Maude of Wales..... 676
	Filibustering..... 43, 307, 798		Depositors, Bank, in U. S..... 970
	<i>Damless</i> expeditions..... 796		Derby race won by Prince of Wales..... 436
	<i>Commodore</i> wrecked..... 800		Dervishes, Campaign against, see
	Condition of the island..... 802		Soudan expedition.
	Sentiment in Spain..... 802		Desjardins, Hon. A., Canadian min-
	The U. S. and Cuba..... 804		ister of public works..... 167
	President Cleveland's message..... 804		<i>Desperate</i> , fastest vessel afloat..... 435
	Cameron resolution in congress..... 806		Detroit (Mich.) tariff convention..... 380
	Sen. Olney on recognition of bel-		Deucher, Dr., pres. of Switzerland..... 985
	ligerency..... 807		Devery, Capt. W. S., acquitted..... 150
	Spanish reforms proposed..... 808		Dhanis, Baron, Kongo officer, south
	Culberson, Gov., of Texas, Bis-		of Soudan..... 604
	marck's letter to..... 537		Diamond Match Co. failure..... 616
	Cullom, Sen., of Ill., Resolution <i>re</i>		Diamonds found in hard steel..... 722
	Armenia..... 85		Diaz, Gen., re-elected pres. of Mexico
	Cullom <i>vs.</i> McKinley in Illinois..... 383		Dickey, Hon. A. R., Canadian min-
	Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly		ister of Justice..... 168
	Currency question, see Monetary		Dickinson, delegation excluded
	question and Silver question.		from Chicago convention..... 276
	Currency systems of the world..... 484		Dickinson, Hon. Don. M., of Mich.,
	Curtis, George Ticknor, author..... 879		U. S. counsel on Bering sea
	Curtis, W. E., author..... 496		claims..... 682
	Curtiss, Hon. G. B., author..... 491		Dillon, John, anti-Farnellite leader..... 184
	Curtiss, Ernst, obit..... 783		Dimond, Maj. Gen. W. H., obit..... 502
	Cyanide process patent decision..... 648		Dingley tariff bill..... 354, 652
	Cycle industry..... 970		Disasters, American.
	Cycling, see Sporting		Fire in Troy, N. Y..... 922
	Cyclones, see Disasters		Fire in Danbury, Conn..... 223
	Damrosch, Walter, operatic com-		Sinking of the <i>Atlas</i> ..... 228
	poser..... 215		Bridge collapses at Victoria, B. C.
	Daniel, Sen. John W., of Va., tem-		St. Louis Cyclone..... 487
	porary chairman of Chicago		Other storms..... 488, 739, 973
	convention..... 273, 283		Brown building collapse in Buf-
	Dardanelles question..... 35, 101		falo, N. Y..... 486
	See Ottoman crisis and Armenian		Hurricane along Atlantic coast..... 739
	question.		Fires..... 322, 740, 973
	Dassett, Sir G. W., obit..... 510		Mount Holyoke Seminary burned
	Daubree, G. A., obit..... 510		Railroad wreck near Logan, Ia..... 740
	Daughters of Amer. Revolution In-		Railroad wreck near Atlantic
	corporated..... 124		City, N. J..... 740
	<i>Damless</i> , filibuster..... 796		Twin shaft disaster..... 740
	David, L. O., Pamphlet by, sup-		Ferryboat capsized at Cleveland,
	pressed..... 807		Ohio..... 741
	Davidson, Prof. J., author..... 745		Floods in Wisconsin..... 978
	Davies, Hon. L. H., Canadian min-		Railroad wreck near St. Louis, Mo.
	ister of marine..... 407		Railroad wreck near Birmingham,
	Davis, C. B., solves problem of		Ala..... 974
	transmitting pictures..... 714		Wreck of the <i>Arago</i> ..... 974
	Davis, Sen. C. K., of Minn., Resolu-		Wreck of the <i>San Benito</i> ..... 974
	tion of <i>re</i> Monroe doctrine..... 29		Mining disasters..... 740, 974
	Davis, Rebecca H., authoress..... 236		Disasters, Foreign.
	Davis, R. H., author..... 979		Hurricane in Fiji and Tonga is-
	Deceased Wife's Sister bill passes		lands..... 228
	house of lords..... 922		Fires in Guayaquil, Ecuador..... 975
	Debt, Public, of Canada..... 902		Earthquake in Persia..... 223
	Of European countries..... 735		Mine explosion at Pont-y-Fridd,
	Of the U. S..... 133, 371, 619, 867		Wales..... 228
	<i>Defender Valkyrie III.</i> race investi-		Coast of Queensland devastated..... 228
	gation..... 137		Explosion at Vredendorp in
	Delano, C., obit..... 936		Transvaal..... 224
	Delaware senate vacancy unfilled..... 830		Fire at Colon, Colombia..... 224
	Delgado, American, imprisoned in		Khodynski plain, in Moscow..... 443, 687
	Cuba..... 801		Sinking of the <i>Drummond Castle</i> ,
	Del Mar, A., author..... 492		..... 490, 743

XII.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Disasters, Foreign.—Continued.		Edison, Thomas A., inventor.....	350
Earthquake and tidal wave in Japan.....	490, 741	Hypothesis of, re X rays.....	466
Tidal wave on Chinese coast.....	741	Edson, Dr. Cyrus, invents aseptolin Education—	308
German gunboat <i>Itis</i> founders.....	741	School Reform law in New York.	
Gales in Irish sea.....	974	England.....	143, 395
Floods in Siberia.....	975	English school question.....	180, 418, 913
Tidal wave at Huelva, Spain.....	975	University degrees for women in England.....	185
Windward and Leeward Isles storm-swept.....	975	Church control of schools in Russia.....	195
Storm and flood at Athens.....	975	Dept. of Superintendence, N. E. A., meets.....	212
Wreck of the <i>Memphis</i> .....	975	Policy of U. S. govt. re sectarian education.....	367
Wreck of the <i>Salter</i> .....	975	French institution opened to American students.....	470, 725
Wreck of the <i>Rajah</i> .....	975	Degrees of Ph. B. and B. S. abolished at Cornell.....	471
Fire in Bradford, Eng.....	976	N. E. A. convention.....	722
Earthquakes in Iceland.....	976	National Council of Education.....	732
Buildings collapse in Xeres, Spain.....	976	U. S. Commissioner's report for 1893-4.....	724
Landslide in Kerry co., Ireland.....	979	Johns Hopkins University medical courses opened to women.....	725
Diving apparatus.....	956	People's Univ. at St. Anne, Ill.....	959
Divorce and the Episcopal Church.....	463	Negro illiteracy decreasing.....	959
Dobell, Hon. R. R., member Canadian government.....	407	Sheats law (Fla.) unconstitutional.....	968
Dockery, Hon. A. M., of Mo., advocates economy.....	355	Manitoba School question, see Canada.	
Dodge, Mary Abigail ("Gail Hamilton"), obit.....	753	Egypt, Financial statistics of.....	202
Doe, Charles, obit.....	229	Progress of.....	460
Don Carlos, daughter of, elopes.....	955	English occupation of, and the powers.....	890
Dongola expedition, see Soudan expedition.		Campaign in Soudan, see Soudan Expedition.	
Doornkop, Battle of.....	56	See also Archaeology.	
Doubleday, Gen., Wife of, pensioned.....	364	Eight-hour movement.....	676
Douglas-Lincoln debate commemorated.....	686	<i>El Capitán</i> , comic operetta.....	472
Downing street, End of.....	923	<i>Electeur</i> banned.....	896
Drake, Miss M. L., christens battleship <i>Iowa</i> .....	186	Elections in U. S., see Politics, U. S.	
Drama, see Music and Drama.		Electoral vote, 1896.....	762
<i>Drummond Castle</i> , Sinking of the.....	490, 574	Electrical exposition, National.....	461
Druse rebellion in Syria.....	450	Electricity, Discharges through vacuum, see X rays.	
Dual Alliance, see European situation, General.		Electricity from direct oxidation of carbon.....	464, 721
Dublin, Irish race convention at.....	672	Electric light beneficial to plants.....	722
Duc d'Orléans, Marriage of.....	683	Electric railway mileage in U. S.....	972
Dudley pneumatic gun test.....	375	Elkins prizes awarded.....	211
Duelling in Germany.....	430	Elliot, Charles B., obit.....	229
Du Maurier, George, Biography and obituary.....	769	Emmens, S. H., View of, on X rays.....	13
Dunbar, P. L., negro poet.....	651	Invents photoscope.....	15
D'Unger, Dr. Robert, inventor.....	956	On transmutation of metals.....	713
Dunraven yacht-race charges.....	138	Encyclopaedia, see Religion.	
Dupont vs. Addicks in Delaware.....	393	Engel, Ernest, obit.....	995
Duprez, G. L., obit.....	763	England, see Great Britain and Ireland.	
Dyde, S. W., translator.....	743	England, Church of, Orders in, see Religion.	
Dynamite conspirators, Irish.....	673	English, William H., obit.....	229
Dynamite guns tested.....	186	Episcopal Church and divorce.....	463
Earthquakes, in England.....	922	Epworth League and Christian Endeavor relations.....	220
In Iceland.....	976	Erichsen, J. E., LL.D., obit.....	763
In Japan.....	490	Errazuriz, Señor, new president of Chile.....	415, 666
In Persia.....	263	Erythraea, Evacuation of, by Italians.....	631
Eastern question, see European Situation (General); and Orient, Situation in the.		"Etheric" light.....	461
Eaton, Wyatt, obit.....	502	Ether, Luminiferous, Hypothesis of, see X rays.	
Eclipse, Total, of August 9.....	712		
Ecuador, Revolt in.....	176, 416, 667		
Gold standard in.....	910		
Jesuits expelled.....	910		
Fires in Guayaquil.....	975		
Edgar, Hon. J. D., speaker Canadian Commons.....	655		
Edison, Samuel, obit.....	239		

INDEX.

XIII.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
European situation, General.—		Ister of finance.....	407
Complicated changes.....	90	Fiji islands, Hurricane in.....	223
Anglo-German crisis, see Transvaal Crisis.		Filled Cheese bill.....	368
Great Britain's isolation, 58, 63, 84, 100, 833		Finland, Liberties restored to.....	687
Russo-Turkish secret treaty.....	86	Fires, 223, 224, 412, 489, 740, 905, 973	
King Leopold's letter on England's position.....	100	See Disasters.	
Russia and Bulgaria reconciled.....	102	In Cripple Creek, Colo.....	489
Status of Triple and Dual Alliances.....	64, 78, 99, 101, 343, 833	At Mount Holyoke Seminary.....	740
Increase of Russian influence in Balkans.....	345, 691	In Ottawa and Montreal.....	905
Revolt in Crete, see Cretan question.		In Great Barrington, Mass.....	973
The Czar's tour.....	607, 834	In Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	223, 975
Russian and English relations.....	103, 609, 833	In Bradford, Eng.....	976
Russian and French relations.....	343, 609, 833	Firket, Battle of.....	330
See France and Russia.		Fisher, Hon. Sydney, Canadian minister of agriculture.....	407
Death of Prince Lobanof Rostovskii.....	610	Fithian, G. W., of Illinois.....	283
British policy toward Armenia, see Ottoman crisis, and Armenian question.		Fitzpatrick, Hon. C., Canadian solicitor-general.....	407
The year's developments.....	833	Fitz Roy, Sir R. O., obit.....	510
Bismarck's "revelations".....	835, 929	Fitzsimmons-Maher fight.....	140
See Ottoman crisis and Armenian question.		Flagler, Miss E. M., convicted of involuntary manslaughter.....	154
Evans, G. W., obit.....	754	Floods, see Disasters.	
Evans, Hon. H. C., of Tenn.....	263	Floquet, M. Charles, obit.....	245
Ewing, Gen. Thomas, obit.....	339	Florida, Sheats law unconstitutional.....	969
Wife of, pensioned.....	364	Fluorescent bulb, Edison's.....	462
Expenditures, U. S. government 183.....	372, 630, 867	Fluoroscope.....	16
Explosions, see Disasters.....	224	Flying machine, see Aërial navigation.	
Exports, Canadian.....	602	" Flying " squadron, British.....	63, 426
Exposition, Tenn. Centennial.....	368, 856	Flynn, Hon. E. J., new Quebec premier.....	411
Extradition treaty, Anglo-French.....	115	<i>Foot of Fortune</i> , <i>The</i> , comedy.....	961
Fabiani claims against Venezuela.....	842	Football, see Sporting.	
Fabre, Archbishop, obit.....	957	Foraker, J. B., elected U. S. senator from Ohio.....	151
Failures in Canada.....	409, 906	Ford, Paul L., author.....	980
In United States.....	129, 366, 618, 866	Forestry amendment in New York.....	684
Fairbanks, C. M., author.....	238	Formosa opened to commerce.....	106
Falkland islands claimed by Argentina.....	114	Rebellion continues.....	106, 611
Falkner, Prof. R. P., author.....	977	Foster, Bishop, retired.....	478
Famine in India.....	936	Foster, Hon. G. E., Canadian minister of finance.....	166
Far-Eastern situation, see Orient, Situation in the.		Foster, John Y., obit.....	988
Farnham, A. W., author.....	466	Fournier, Hon. T., obit.....	508
Farrar, George, in Transvaal crisis.....	315	Fowler, Gen. E. B., obit.....	240
Fauré, Pres., of France, fired at.....	668	Fowler, L. N., obit.....	754
Fava, Francis R., obit.....	240	<i>Fox</i> rowed across Atlantic.....	653
Federation of Labor, American.....	575	<i>Fram</i> , Voyage of the.....	702
Feich, A., obit.....	502	France.—	
Felice, De, Italian deputy, released.....	195	Opposes Nile expedition.....	76, 830
Fellows, Col. John R., obit.....	967	Agreement with England for partition of Slam.....	106
Female suffrage in Idaho.....	881	Anglo-French boundaries in Africa.....	112
In prohibition platform.....	294	Amapa dispute with Brazil.....	114
Ferdinand, Prince, of Bulgaria recognized.....	345	Conflict between government and senate.....	191
See Bulgaria.		Retirement of M. Berthelot.....	192
Ferguson, Hon. D., Canadian minister.....	168	M. Sarrien, new foreign minister.....	192
Ferris, G. W. G., obit.....	967	Income-tax bill.....	192
Ferry, Thomas W., obit.....	967	Lebaudy blackmailing scandal.....	192
Field, Eugene, author.....	749	Church and state.....	192
Field, Kate, obit.....	502	French Academy.....	193, 931
Fielding, Hon. W. S., Canadian minister of finance.....		Relations to Russia.....	343, 609, 833
		See European situation, General.	
		Bourgeois ministry overthrown.....	433
		Méline ministry formed.....	433
		Biography of M. Méline.....	434
		Plans of the royalists.....	435
		Marriage of M. Bouguereau.....	435
		Educational institutions opened.....	

XIV.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
France.— <i>Continued.</i>		Germany.—	
to American students.....	470, 725	Tension with England over Transvaal.....	61, 317
Attitude of, on Armenian question.....	577, 825	See Transvaal, Crisis in the.	
See Armenian question.		Claims against Venezuela.....	114
Malmalson sold.....	683	Founding of the empire celebrated.....	187
Hurricane in Paris.....	683	Insurance retaliation by U. S.....	189
Census.....	682	Grain monopoly defeated.....	190
Attempted assassination of Pres. Faure.....	688	Quarrel of Emperor with Prince Frederick Leopold.....	190
International publishers' congress	688	Charges against Carl Peters.....	190
Polloy toward English occupation of Egypt.....	76, 830	U. S. trade with.....	367
Polloy toward Abyssinia.....	831	Von Kotze kills Von Schrader in duel.....	490
Visit of the Czar Nicholas II.....	834	Census.....	131, 661
Treaty with Italy re Tunis.....	840	Marriage of Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	431
Radicals attack Méline govt.....	930	Relation of states to empire.....	432
Naval budget.....	930	Success of yacht <i>Meteor</i> .....	432
Duke of Orleans married.....	931	Hammerstein sentenced.....	432
Annexes Madagascar, see Africa, Partition of.		Attitude of, on Armenian question.....	577, 827
France, M. Anatole, member French Academy.....	193	Constitutional crisis in.....	679
Francis, Hou. D. R., new sec. of the interior.....	648	Civil code completed.....	680
Francis Ferdinand, Austrian archduke.....	440	Policy toward English occupation of Egypt.....	830
Frederic, Harold, author.....	749	Bismarck's "revelations".....	835, 922
Free coinage, see Politics, U. S., Monetary question, Silver question, and Bimetallism.		Duelling.....	430, 926
Free trade, British intra-imperial.....	181	Brüsewitz-Siebmann incident.....	926
French Academy, see France.		Military reform.....	927
French spoliation claims.....	356	Budget.....	927
Friends, Society of.....	732	Retaliation by U. S. on German shipping.....	927
Frye, Sen., of Me., Bill of, for creation of dept. of commerce and manufactures.....	128	Sensational libel trial.....	928
Speech on Armenia.....	86	Kiel canal traffic.....	928
Fuller, A. S., obit.....	503	Foreign relations, see European situation, General.	
Fuller, Levi K., obit.....	988	Gibbon, Gen. John, obit.....	240
Fusion arrangements in presidential campaign.....	533, 783	Gibbons, Cardinal, on international arbitration.....	336
Fusion vote, 1896.....	783	Gibbs, Prof. Wolcott, elected pres. Amer. Assoc. for Advancement of Science.....	711
Fyffe, Joseph, obit.....	240	Gibson, Hon. J. M., Ontario commissioner of crown lands.....	662
"Gail Hamilton," obit.....	753	Gibson, W. H., obit.....	755
Gallimberti, Cardinal, obit.....	510	Gibson, Rev. Dr. W. T., obit.....	988
Gamble, W. M., obit.....	988	Giddings, F. H., author.....	226
Garber, D., obit.....	734	Gilbert and Sullivan opera.....	215
Garca, Calixto, Cuban rebel leader.....	43, 313	Gill, Prof., with Peary expedition.....	710
Garment workers' strikes.....	136, 137	Gillam, Bernard, obit.....	240
Garrett, R., obit.....	754	Gills's Land rediscovered.....	954
Garretson, Oliver S., of Buffalo, N. Y., Monetary suggestion of.....	156	Gladstone, W. E., Letter of, to Pope on validity of Anglican ordinations.....	824
Garza, raiders, Final sentence of.....	352	On intervention in Armenia.....	575, 823
Gast, John, obit.....	754	Glasgow, No taxes in.....	920
Gatching revived in Persia.....	692	Glazebrook, R. T., author.....	490
Gaudaur, world's champion sculler.....	628	Glazier, Capt. W., explorer and author.....	226
Gaunt, Percival, obit.....	754	<i>Glencairn</i> , Canadian yacht.....	622
Geer of Finspang, Baron de, obit.....	763	Glencoe, Minn., Tramps lynched at.....	632
Geffcken, F. H., obit.....	511	Glyn, Rev. E. C., new bishop of Peterborough.....	920
<i>Geisha</i> , <i>The</i> , musical farce.....	960	Goa, Rebellion in.....	197, 450
Gentry, John R., stallion, lowers pacing record.....	630	Golden Gate, C. Cavill swims across.....	653
Geodetic line, Longest surveyed.....	954	Gold movements.....	862
Geoffrion, Hon. C. A., member Canadian government.....	407	See Business and Industry.	
Geographical exploration, see Science.		Gold, Production of Alaska.....	861
George Junior Republic.....	473	Of U. S.....	221

INDEX.

XV.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Gold.— <i>Continued.</i>	Great Britain and Ireland.— <i>Continued.</i>
Gold reserve.....133, 372, 620. 367	Liberal reorganization..... 913
Gold standard, see monetary question, and Bimetallism.	Irish financial question..... 914
Supply of various countries..... 485	Welsh land commission..... 915
Goldsmid, Sir Julian, obit..... 246	English agriculture..... 916
Golf..... 579	New archbishop of Canterbury.. 917
Gompers, Samuel, president American Federation of Labor..... 376	Biography of Dr. Temple..... 918
Goncourt, E. L. A. de, obit..... 763	New bishop of London..... 919
Goode, Dr. G. B., obit..... 755	Biography of Dr. Creighton..... 919
Gordon, A. C., author..... 226	New bishop of Peterborough..... 919
Gorst, Sir J. R., introduces English school bill..... 180	Biography of Rev. E. C. Glyn..... 920
Gould, Prof. B. A., obit..... 968	Municipal administration in Glasgow..... 920
Governors of states elected 1896..... 782	The Castle case..... 920
Grand Army of the Cross, American League of the..... 218	Spencer's works completed..... 922
Granniello, Cardinal, obit..... 246	End of Downing street..... 923
Grant statue in Brooklyn..... 399	Mr. Bayard refuses popular present..... 923
Gray-Percy racing bill constitutional..... 483	Royal visit to Blenheim..... 923
Great Barrington, Mass., fire in..... 973	Greater New York..... 144, 319, 644, 962
Great Britain and Ireland.—	Greater Republic of Central America..... 414, 665, 909
International relations, see, European Situation, General; Orient, Situation in the; Transvaal, Crisis in the; Venezuelan question; and Ottoman Crisis.	Greathead, J. H., obit..... 996
Flying squadron..... 63, 426	Greece, The budget..... 196, 447
Increased naval equipment..... 426	Revived Olympic games..... 196, 447
School question..... 180, 418, 430, 913	First strike in..... 429
British Empire League..... 170, 916	Political effects of death of M. Tricoups..... 447
Parliamentary proceedings..... 177, 417	Attitude of, to Cretan revolt..... 569
The queen's speech..... 177	Attitude to Macedonian revolt... 572
New rules of debate..... 178	The Zappa case..... 691
Intra-imperial free trade..... 181, 423	Storm and flood at Athens..... 975
Retirement of Mr. McCarthy and appointment of Mr. Dillon as anti-Parnellite leader..... 183	Greely, A. W., author..... 325
General political situation..... 184, 423, 913	Greenbacks, War on..... 845
University degrees for women..... 185	Greenhalge, Hon. F. T., obit..... 240
Rt. Rev. W. Alexander, new primate of Ireland..... 186	Greenland, Peary expedition to... 710
Kitson vs. Playfair..... 186, 417	Greenway govt. in Manitoba returned to power..... 164
Govt. failure and Mr. Balfour..... 420	See Canada.
Agricultural rates bill..... 609	Gregg, Rt. Rev. Robert S., obit..... 246
Irish land bill..... 421	Gregory, D. S., D.D., author..... 228
Deceased Wife's Sister bill passes house of lords..... 422	Gregory, Rev. J., author..... 229
Budget..... 422	Gresham, W. Q., wife of, pensioned 364
Congress of Chambers of Commerce..... 424	Grey, Karl, joint administrator of Rhodesia..... 59
Pacific Cable Conference..... 425, 916	Griffin, D. G., national dem. candidate for gov. of N. Y..... 643
Prince of Wales wins the Derby..... 426	Griffith-Woodgat rifle tested..... 134
Birthday honors..... 426	Grimm, Baron Constantin de, obit.. 511
Victorian Order established..... 426	Groezmann, M. P. E., author..... 233
Times vs. Central News..... 427	Grout, Josiah, elected gov. of Vt... 633
Attitude on Armenian question..... 179, 575, 610, 821	Groye, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R., obit... 764
Lord Rosebery resigns as liberal leader..... 671, 912	Guatemala refuses to enter Greater Republic..... 665
Irish race convention..... 672	New United States minister to... 649
Dynamite conspirators..... 673	See Central America.
Amnesty riot in Belfast..... 675	Guayaquil, Ecuador, fires in... 223, 975
Queen Victoria's long reign..... 675	Guiana, British, see Venezuelan question.
Marriage of Princess Maud of Wales..... 676	Gungunhana, Rebellious African chief..... 203
Sir E. Monson made Ambassador to France..... 676	Gunsaulus, Rev. F. W., author.... 234
Lord Salisbury made warden of the Cinque Ports..... 676	Gustavus Vasa, Birthday of, celebrated..... 447
	Haas, M. F. H. de, Art sale..... 212
	Haggart, Hon. J. G., Canadian minister of railways and canals... 168
	Haldane, Winifred A., authoress... 236
	Hale, Sen., of Maine, on Cuba.... 47
	Halepa convention..... 347
	Hall, Horatio, obit..... 969
	Hall, W. P., founder of the A. L. G. A. C..... 218

XVI.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Hamburg dock strike.....	923	Heureaux, Pres., of San Domingo, re-elected.....	908
Hamid bin Thwain, sultan of Zanzibar, Death of.....	699	Heyn, E. T., author.....	978
Hamilton, Rt. Rev. Charles, bishop of Ottawa.....	171	Hicks, Lord, Mrs. A. W. W., obit.....	735
Hammerstein, Baron von, sentenced	432	Hides and leather, Prices of.....	864
Hammond, John Hays, American arrested in the Transvaal. 60, See Transvaal, Crisis in the.	582	Hill, Ex-Gov. D. B., of N. Y., at Chicago convention.....	276
Hamoud bin Mahomed, new sultan of Zanzibar.....	700	Offers amendments to platform.....	380
Hancock statue unveiled.....	400	Opposes Butler anti-bond bill.....	361
Hanna, Mark A., of O., chairman rep. national committee.....	296	Hilton, Hughes & Co., Failure of.....	654
Hannibal, Launch of the.....	436	Hinsdale, Dr. B. A., pres. National Council of Education.....	722
Harcourt, Sir W. V., on Monroe doctrine.....	32	Hinrichs, F. W., national dem. candidate for lieut.-gov. of N. Y.....	643
Hardy, Hon. A. S., new premier of Ontario.....	408	Hirsch, Baron de, Charities of.....	444
Harmon, Atty.-Gen., replies to Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance.....	536	Obit.....	511
Harper, P. J. A., obit.....	241	Hirsch, Dr. William, author.....	977
Harpur, Outrages at.....	335	Hitt, Rep., of Ill., Cuban resolution of.....	47
Harris, Sir Augustus, obit.....	511	Iloar, Sen., of Mass., Cuban resolutions of.....	47
Harrison, Ex-Pres., withdraws as presidential candidate.....	115	Hobart College, President of, resigns.....	898
Authorized to accept medals.....	127	Hobart, Hon. Garret A., of N. J., rep. nominee for vice-pres. 255, Biography.....	292
Marriage of.....	398	Elected.....	359, 733, 784
Harrison incident in Venezuela.....	302	Hodynaki, see Khodynaki.....	399
Hart, A. B., author.....	233	Hoffman, C. W., obit.....	744
Harter, M. D., obit.....	241	Hoffman, F. L., author.....	906
Hartzell, Rev. Dr. J. C., elected M. E. bishop.....	479	Hohenlohe, Cardinal, obit.....	941
Harvey, W. H., author.....	745	Holden, Mrs. M. E., obit.....	659
Hastings, Prof. C. S., improves telescopes.....	469	Holland, Suffrage extension in.....	381
Hatch, Hon. W. H., obit.....	869	Holmes, H. H., hanged.....	381
Hatfield-McCoy feud.....	880	"Holy War" Soudan, see Soudan expedition.....	649
Hawaii, Republic of, Revolutionary convicts released.....	199	Honduras, see Central America.....	979
Lillookalani pardoned.....	199	New U. S. minister to.....	325
Eruption of Kilauea.....	199	Hopkins, J. Castell, author.....	906
Inequality of taxation discovered	458	Hornaday, W. T., author.....	959
Lillookalani visits U. S.....	944	Hornby, Sir E., obit.....	309
Anti-annexation league.....	944	Horr, Hon. R. G., obit.....	469
Hawkins, Rev. A. W., moderator Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly.....	480	Horsa, expedition to Cuba.....	230
Haygood, Rev. Dr. A., obit.....	241	Horseless carriage race.....	217
Hayti, see West Indies.....	236	Hosmer, J. K., author.....	247
Hearn, Lafcadio, author.....	236	House-boat, Ancient.....	932
Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe A., Gift of, to Univ. of California.....	890	Houssaye, Arsene, obit.....	247
Heath, Lillian M., Compiler.....	751	Howe, Henry, obit.....	932
Heat wave of August.....	649	Huberman, Polish boy violinist.....	294
Hebrews, The, see Jews, The.....	185	Hughes, Ex-gov. L. C., of Ariz.....	947
Helena launched.....	694	Hume, M. A. S., author.....	512
Héliene, Princess, of Montenegro, Marriage of.....	207, 468, 698	Hunt, A. W., obit.....	894
Hellum, Properties of.....	508	Huntschagist society in Armenia.....	748
Henley regatta. The.....	111, 245	Hutton, Laurence, author.....	172
Henry, Frank, obit.....	381	Hyams brothers released.....	200
Henry, Prince, of Battenberg, Death of.....	959	Hypnotism in surgery.....	172, 247, 418
Herman, Rev. Francis, charged with murder.....	746	Hyppolite, Pres., of Hayti, Death of.....	953
Hermiline.....	492	Ian MacLaren, author.....	890
Herrmann, Alexander, obit.....	492	Visits America.....	906
Herron, G. D., author.....	492	New "creed".....	976
Hershey, Prof. A. S., author.....	492	Iceland, Earthquakes in.....	851
Hertz, Physical researches of, see X rays.....	427	Idaho, Woman suffrage in.....	855
Hertz, Extradition of, refused.....	427	Illiteracy among immigrants.....	959
		Among negroes decreasing.....	741
		Ill., German gunboat, founders.....	221, 741
		Immigration into U. S.....	853
		Laws revised.....	895
		Question of illiteracy.....	902
		Imports, Canadian.....	902
		Imports, U. S., see Commerce, Foreign, U. S.....	127
		Income-tax returns to be destroyed.....	127

INDEX.

LVII.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Independence of Canada movement	905	<i>Levy</i> , Sarah Bernhardt in	218
<i>Independent</i> , N. Y., discusses international arbitration	839	Ismirlian, Armenian patriarch, resigns	561
India		Jackson-Harmsworth expedition	958
Cotton Duties bill	197	Jacques, Dr. W. W., on direct production of electricity from carbon	464, 721
Rebellion of Moplahs	197	Jamaica, Maroon uprising	965
Revolt in Goa	197, 450	See West Indies.	
Famine	886	James, Prof. E. J., author	227, 462, 977
Bubonic plague	967	Jameson, Dr. L. S., Raid of, into Transvaal, see Transvaal, Crisis in the.	
Birthplace of Buddha	968	Biography of	67
Indianapolis convention of national democrats	549	Japan, Missions in	216
Indianapolis currency reform movement	845	Trade with Great Britain	425
Indians, The, in U. S.		Party politics	453, 662
Sectarian schools to be abolished.	357	New taxes	455
New judicial system for Indian Territory	631	Foreign commerce	454
Commissioner's report	622	Tidal wave disaster	490, 741
Outbreak in Seminole nation	622	Earthquake of Aug. 31	741
Work of Dawes Commission	668	Campaign in Formosa	611
Indo-China, France and England in, see Siam.		Commercial treaty with China	638
Industrial situation, see Business and Industry.		Ito cabinet resigns	612, 936
Infra-red rays, see X rays.		Matsukata cabinet formed	602, 936
Insane asylums, State control of, in N. Y.	150	Contracts for naval vessels let in United States	936
Insanity, Serum treatment of	956	In Korea, see Orient, Situation in the.	
Insurance retaliation against Germany	189	Jardine, J. P., obit.	241
Internal Revenue, U. S., see Receipts and expenditures.		Jasper, John, superintendent N. Y. city schools	385
International Arbitration, see Arbitration, International.		Java, Forgeries in	198
International binetallism, see Bimetallism, International.		Jeffries, Noah L., obit.	508
International trades-unionism	923	Jenner, British minister to Colombia, recalled	176
Interstate Commerce Commission, Powers of, increased	159	Jesuits expelled from Ecuador	910
<i>Josa</i> launched	135	Jews, The, Anti-Semitism in Vienna	439
Ireland, see Great Britain and Ireland.		Hirsch charities to be continued	444
Iron Gates opened	685	Zionite movement	445
Iron industry	865	Joyce, S. H., author	232
Iron production U. S.	281	"Jim Crow" car law sustained in Louisiana	464
Irrigation law, Wright, valid	969	Johns Hopkins University medical courses opened to women	725
Israelites mentioned on Egyptian monument	472, 737	Johnson, Hale, of Ill., prohibition nominee for vice-president	291, 294, 295
Italy		Biography	291
Riots after battle of Adowa	72	Johnson, John S., Cycling record of	681, 879
Fall of Crispi ministry	192	Johnston, shell	376
Eudini ministry formed	194	Johnson, Sir G., obit.	512
Scollan agitators released	195	John R. Gentry, pacing stallion	630
Royal commissioner for Sicily	436	Johnston, Capt. J. D., obit.	506
Riot at Palermo	436	Johnston, Joseph T., gov. of Ala.	632
Reactions to Brazil	612, 632	Joint and concurrent resolutions, The difference	46
Italians lynched in Louisiana	634	Jókai, Maura, author	749
Cabinet reconstructed	634	Jolibois, E., obit.	966
Policy toward Armenia	828	Joly de Lotbinière, Sir H. G., Canadian comptroller of inland revenue	407
Erythraea to be evacuated	831	Jones, D. W., gov. of Ark.	639
Treaty with France re Tunis	840	Jones, Henry Arthur, dramatist	215
Crown prince married	684, 931	Jones, Sen. James K., of Ark., chairman dem. national committee	296
Tibet, brigand, killed	932	Jones, John E., obit.	503
Foreign relations of, see European situation, General.		Joubert, Gen. P. J., made vice-pres. of Transvaal	322
War with Abyssinia, see Abyssinia, signs.		Joy, James F., obit.	755
Ito, Marquis, Japanese premier, resigns	698	Juan Fernandez, Chilean owner	
Ives, Hon. W. B., Canadian minister of trade and commerce	168		
Ivory, Willard, obit.	503		
Ivory, E. J., alleged dynamitard	674		

## XVIII.

## INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
ship of, reasserted.....	686	Labor Interests, American.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Judge, Wm. Q., obit.....	241	C. P. R. telegraphers' strike.....	663
Jupiter, Satellites of, their form....	206	Convict labor.....	737, 884
Kaiser-Wilhelm canal traffic.....	929	History of co-operation.....	873
Kalid Barghash usurps throne of Zanzibar.....	699	Labor exchanges.....	875
Kanitz-Podangen, Count von, Grain monopoly scheme of, defeated.....	190	American Federation.....	875
Karl Ludwig, see Charles Louis.		Statistics of unemployed.....	876
<i>Katadin</i> , ram.....	185	Women in business.....	736, 876
Keane, Bishop, Resignation of.....	968	Street-railway strike in Boston....	876
Kearney, Gen. Phil., Daughter of, pensioned.....	364	Labor Interests, European.	
Keele, Mr., Researches of, in Tor- onto University.....	13	Carmaux glassworkers' strike....	187
Kellar, Helen, blind girl.....	889	British shipbuilding strike.....	187
Kelvin, Lord, Jubilee of.....	463	English Co-operative congress....	423
Biography.....	463	Miners' congress.....	429
Kennedy, John D., obit.....	504	May Day demonstrations.....	429
Kenny, Patrick, inventor.....	950	First strike in Greece.....	429
Kenrick, Most Rev. P. R., obit.....	241	Great strike in St. Petersburg....	430, 688
Kentucky, Legislative deadlock in.	142	Statistics of strikes in France....	430
Khalifa, Expedition against, see Soudan expedition.		International socialist congress....	677
Khilkoft, Prince, visits U. S.....	934	British trades union congress....	678
Khodynski plain disaster.....	443	Hamburg dock strike.....	923
Kiel canal traffic.....	929	International combination.....	924
Kilauea, volcano, in eruption.....	199	Trades-union victory in England..	925
Kimball, Miss G. M., Report of, on Armenian massacres.....	560	Laidlaw-Sage lawsuit.....	154
Kinematograph.....	207	Lamson box kite.....	716
Kinetoskotoscope.....	15	Land Bill, Irish.....	421
King, David H., Art sale.....	212	Land-grabbing by the powers.....	971
King, Judge George E., British Bering Sea Claims Commis- sioner.....	606	Land patents, Annulment of.....	126
Kitchner, Gen., see Soudan expedi- tion.		Landslide in Ireland.....	976
Kite, Lamson.....	716	Langevin, Archbishop, on Manitoba schools.....	163, 894
Kitson vs. Playfair.....	186	Langley, Prof., invents aerodrome.....	468, 954
Klafsly Lohse, Frau Katharina, obit.....	764	Lasker, chess champion.....	140, 690
Kleidograph.....	469	Lathrop, G. P., dramatist.....	215
Knapp, American missionary, expel- led from Bitlis in Armenia.	832	Latin-American commerce.....	498
Knapp, F., authoress.....	748	<i>Laurada</i> , Cuban filibuster.....	307, 801
Knighthood, Victorian Order estab- lished.....	426	Laurier, Hon. W., see Canada.	
Knights of Labor, Political policy of	844	La Valletta, Cardinal Monaco, obit.	764
Knox, Col. T. W., obit.....	241	Lawton, A. R., obit.....	755
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.....	886	Lead production, U. S.....	321
Kongo Free State, relations of to Nile expedition.....	78, 604	Leadville strike.....	635, 877
Rebellion in.....	200	Leao-Tong peninsula evacuated....	104
Kootenay mining district.....	904	Lebandy blackmailing scandal....	192
Korea, revolt in.....	104	Lecky, W. E. H., author.....	492
Japan and Russia in.....	612	Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh, U. S. consul- general at Havana.....	311
See Orient, Situation in the.		Lee, J. W., author.....	747
Kotze, Von, scandal, see Germany.		Lee, Prof. T. J., astronomer.....	716
Kraus, Prof. J., obit.....	242	Leeward isles storm-swept.....	973
Krehbiel, H. E., author.....	960	Legal Decisions, Important.—	
Krugersdorp, Battle of.....	56	In Stanford case.....	155
Kuhn, Franz, obit.....	513	Railroad officials compelled to testify before Interstate Com- merce Commission.....	158
Kumassi, Capture of.....	108	Kitson vs. Playfair.....	186, 427
Kurds, see Armenian question.		Gray-Percy racing bill constitu- tional.....	463
Labor interests, American.—		Joint Tariff Association vs. Inter- state Commerce Commission.....	158, 463
Tailors' strike in N. Y.....	136, 626	"Jim Crow" cars constitutional..	484, 484
Tailors' strike in Baltimore....	187	Comptroller Bowler's decision on sugar-bounty claims overruled	484
Milwaukee street-car strike....	376	Railroad rates for the govt.....	734
Socialist Alliance.....	377	Cyanide process patent.....	948
Lithographers' strike.....	378	Sheats law unconstitutional.....	968
Cleveland strike.....	624	Torrens land law unconstitutional..	968
Leadville strike.....	625	Wright Irrigation law valid.....	969
		Leighton, Sir Frederick, pres. Royal Academy, Death of.....	210, 948
		Lenard, Physical researches of, see X rays.	



INDEX.

XIX.

	PAGE.
Leopold, King, of Belgium, writes on causes of England's isolation .....	100
Leo XIII., Letter to, from Mr. Gladstone, on Anglican ordinations .....	482
Encyclical on Christian reunion .....	482
Encyclical of, to Hungarian episcopate .....	438
Decision of, on validity of Anglican orders .....	728
Leprosy, Serum treatments of .....	719
Levering, Joshua, of Md., prohibition nominee for pres. ....	291
Biography .....	294
See Politics, U. S.	
Lewis, James, obit. ....	756
Lewis, W. H., author .....	751
Libel trial in Berlin .....	928
Liberal-Conservative Union of Ontario .....	901
Liberal Religious Societies, Congress of .....	966
Liberia, Outrages on British subjects .....	842
Light, Hypothesis of, see X rays. Without Heat .....	461
Li Hung-Chang, Biography of .....	521
Made foreign minister and deprived of honors .....	980
Lillenthal, Otto, obit. ....	764
Liliuokalani, ex-Hawaiian queen, pardoned .....	199
Visits U. S. ....	944
Lincoln-Douglas debate commemorated .....	886
Lippitt, Gov., of Rhode Island .....	263
Lippmann, French photographer .....	952
Liquor law, Raines, N. Y. 143, 304, 644 .....	888
Liquor traffic to be investigated .....	475
Lister, Sir Joseph, president British A. A. S. ....	711
Literature.—	
<i>A Child-World.</i> By James Whitcomb Riley .....	961
<i>Adam Johnson's Son,</i> By F. M. Crawford .....	496
<i>Air Castle Don; or, From Dreamland to Hardpan,</i> by B. F. Ashley .....	750
<i>Ancient India.</i> By H. Oldenberg .....	978
<i>Artis.</i> By G. Ade .....	982
<i>Art Instruction in the Public School.</i> By D. Volk .....	233
<i>The Battle of the Standards,</i> by James H. Teller .....	744
<i>Bayard Taylor,</i> by A. H. Smyth .....	281
<i>Bible Selections for Daily Devotion,</i> Compiled by Dr. S. Stall .....	746
<i>Bicycling for Ladies,</i> By M. E. Ward .....	401
<i>Bimetallism; or, The Evils of Gold Monometallism and the Benefits of Bimetallism.</i> By W. Barker .....	744
<i>Bismarck's Table Talk,</i> edited by C. Lowe, M. A. ....	281
<i>Black Diamonds,</i> by Maurus Jókai .....	749
<i>The Book of a Hundred Games,</i> by Mary White .....	286
<i>Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages,</i> by G. H. Putnam .....	406
<i>Boys of the Central,</i> by I. T. Thurston .....	490

Literature.—Continued.

	PAGE.
<i>The Boy Tramps, or, Across Canada,</i> by J. M. Oxley .....	750
<i>Britiels,</i> by William Black .....	496
<i>A Review of "Bryce's American Commonwealth: A Study in American Constitutional Law,"</i> by Prof. E. J. James .....	492
<i>The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,</i> by S. H. Jeyes .....	282
<i>The Child and Childhood in Folk Thought,</i> by A. F. Chamberlain .....	260
<i>The China-Japan War,</i> by Vladimir .....	220
<i>A Chord from a Violin,</i> by Winifred A. Haldane .....	286
<i>Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry,</i> by D. S. Gregory, D. D. ....	228
<i>The Climatic causation of Disease,</i> by I. M. Cline .....	224
<i>Coin's Financial School Up to Date,</i> by W. H. Harvey .....	745
<i>The Common School and the New Education,</i> by M. P. E. Grossmann .....	223
<i>Congressional Currency,</i> by A. C. Gordon .....	226
<i>Constitutional History of the United States.</i> By G. T. Curtis .....	970
<i>Contributions to the Solution of the Problem of the Co-ordination of Studies,</i> by M. P. E. Grossmann .....	223
<i>The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth,</i> by M. A. S. Hume .....	438
<i>Crime and the Census.</i> By R. P. Falkner .....	977
<i>Cuba and the Cubans,</i> by R. Cabrera .....	496
<i>The Damnation of Theron Ware,</i> by H. Frederic .....	749
<i>Dante Gabriel Rossetti,</i> edited by N. M. Rossetti .....	281
<i>Democracy and Liberty,</i> by W. E. H. Lecky .....	492
<i>Dr. Jameson's Raiders vs. the Johannesburg Reformers.</i> By R. H. Davis .....	979
<i>An Early Essay on Proportional Representation,</i> by E. J. James .....	227
<i>Elementary Lessons in Zoology,</i> by J. G. Needham .....	224
<i>Essays on Educational Reformers,</i> by R. H. Quick .....	748
<i>An Examination of the Nature of the State,</i> by W. W. Willoughby .....	491
<i>The Fateful Hand, or, Saved by Lightning,</i> by Dr. N. T. Oliver .....	498
<i>A Few Memories,</i> by Mary Anderson .....	495
<i>Fire and Sword in the Soudan,</i> by Slatin Pasha .....	284
<i>The Fisherman and His Friends,</i> by L. A. Banks, D. D. ....	228
<i>The First Apportionment of Federal Representatives in the United States.</i> By E. J. James .....	977
<i>Genius and Degeneration.</i> By Dr. William Hirsch .....	977
<i>Greenland Icefields and Life in the North Atlantic,</i> by G. F. Wright and W. Upham .....	225
<i>The Growth of the French Canadian</i>	

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Literature.—Continued.</i>		<i>Literature.—Continued.</i>	
<i>Race in America</i> , by Prof. J. Davidson.....	745	<i>The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry</i> , by H. P. Chandler.....	981
<i>Guide to the Study of American History</i> , by E. Channing and A. B. Hart.....	747	<i>Madagaecar Before the Conquest</i> , by Rev. J. Sibree.....	981
<i>The Gray Man</i> . By S. R. Crockett.....	968	<i>Maggie</i> , by Stephen Crane.....	497
<i>Handbook of Arctic Discoveries</i> , by A. W. Greely.....	225	<i>Manhood's Morning</i> , by J. A. Conwell.....	761
<i>Handbook on Currency and Wealth</i> , by G. B. Waldron.....	225	<i>A Manual of Common School Law</i> , by C. W. Bardeen.....	496
<i>Headwaters of the Mississippi</i> , by Capt. W. Glazier.....	285	<i>The Man Who Became a Savage</i> , Margaret Ogilvy. By J. M. Barrie.....	980
<i>Hegel's Philosophy of Right</i> , translated by S. W. Dyde.....	748	by W. T. Hornaday.....	335
<i>Henry W. Grady, The Editor, the Orator, the Man</i> , by J. W. Lee.....	747	<i>The Multiple Money Standard</i> , by Prof. J. A. Smith.....	227
<i>History of Monetary Systems</i> , by A. Del Mar.....	492	<i>My Young Master</i> , by Ople Read.....	749
<i>A History of Presidential Elections</i> , by E. Stanwood.....	745	<i>A Neglected Chapter in the Life of Combs</i> . By W. H. Shoff.....	978
<i>History of Prussia, Under Frederick The Great</i> , by Herbert Tuttle.....	494	<i>Ocean Rovers</i> , by W. H. Thomas.....	225
<i>A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom</i> , by A. D. White, LL.D.....	493	<i>Official, Diplomatic, and Social Etiquettes of Washington</i> , by K. E. Thomas.....	226
<i>How to Listen to Music</i> . By H. E. Lrehbiel.....	980	<i>On Snow Shoes to the Barren Grounds</i> , by Caspar Whitney.....	497
<i>How to Study the Bible for Greatest Profit</i> , by R. A. Torrey.....	493	<i>Oswego Methods in Geography</i> , by A. W. Farnham.....	496
<i>How to Study History, Literature, the Fine Arts</i> , by A. B. Hart, M. Thompson, and C. M. Fairbanks.....	223	<i>The Path of Astronomy</i> , by S. G. Bayne.....	742
<i>International Bimetallism</i> , by F. A. Walker.....	744	<i>Platform Pearls</i> , compiled by L. M. Heath.....	751
<i>The Interpretation of Literature</i> , by W. H. Crawshaw.....	495	<i>Political Economy for High Schools and Academies</i> , by R. E. Thompson.....	226
<i>An Introduction to the Study of American Literature</i> , by Brander Matthews.....	222	<i>Pope Leo XIII.</i> , by Justin McCarthy.....	747
<i>Ironclads in Action</i> , by H. W. Wilson.....	220	<i>The Populist Movement</i> , by F. L. Moyer.....	744
<i>James Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics</i> , by R. T. Glazebrook.....	490	<i>Popular Scientific Lectures</i> , by Ernst Mach.....	743
<i>Jeanne D'Arc</i> , by Mrs. Olliphant.....	494	<i>Postal Savings Banks</i> . By E. T. Heyn.....	978
<i>Joan of Arc</i> , by F. C. Lowell.....	221	<i>A Primer of College Football</i> , by W. H. Lewis.....	761
<i>John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet</i> .....	220	<i>The Principles of Sociology</i> , by F. H. Gliddings.....	226
<i>Kate Carnegie</i> . By Ian MacLaren.....	968	<i>The Principles of Sociology</i> . By Herbert Spencer.....	976
<i>A King and a Few Dukes</i> , by R. W. Chambers.....	498	<i>The Prophets of Israel</i> . By C. H. Cornill.....	978
<i>King Stork and King Log</i> , by "Stepniak".....	229	<i>Proportional Representation</i> , by J. R. Commons.....	227
<i>Koboro</i> , by Lafcadio Hearn.....	226	<i>Protection and Prosperity</i> , by Hon. G. B. Curtis.....	491
<i>A Lady of Quality</i> , by Frances H. Burnett.....	226	<i>The Proverbs</i> , by R. G. Moulton.....	222
<i>The Last Stroke</i> , by L. L. Lynch.....	749	<i>The Psychology of Attention</i> , by Th. Ribot.....	225
<i>Lee's Home and Business Instructor</i> .....	751	<i>The Puritan in England and New England</i> , by E. H. Byington.....	746
<i>Lee's Pocket Encyclopedia Britannica</i> .....	227	<i>Puritanism in the Old World and in the New</i> , by Rev. J. Gregory.....	229
<i>Lee's Vest-Pocket Pointers for Busy People</i> .....	227	<i>Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign</i> . By J. C. Hopkins.....	979
<i>Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes</i> , by J. T. Morse, Jr.....	496	<i>Quo Vadis</i> . By H. Sienkiewicz.....	982
<i>The Life of Thomas Hutchinson</i> , by J. K. Hosmer.....	220	<i>Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro</i> , by F. L. Hoffman.....	744
<i>Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster</i> , by E. S. Purcell.....	222	<i>The Reader's Shakespeare</i> by D. C. Bell.....	747
<i>Literary Landmarks of Venice</i> , by Laurence Hutton.....	748	<i>The Recognition of Cuban Belligerency</i> , by Prof. A. S. Hershey.....	492
		<i>Regeneration</i> , by N. M. Butler.....	226
		<i>Relation of Sociology to Psychology</i> . By S. N. Patten.....	978
		<i>The Religion of Science</i> , by Dr. Paul	

INDEX.

XXI.

Literature.—Continued.	PAGE.	PAGE.	
Caru.....	229	Lobanof Rostovski, Prince, Death of.....	610, 765
Michéiev, by R. Lodge.....	496	Lockouts, see Strikes.	
Rome, by Emile Zola.....	497	Lodeman, A. E., obit.....	969
Rudolf von Gneist, by C. Bornhak.....	227	Lodge, R., author.....	495
The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to Which It Is Due, by Sir John Lubbock.....	743	Logan, Iowa, Railroad wreck near.....	740
The Science of Language, by F. Max Müller.....	233	Logan, L. B., of O., chairman national party national committee.....	396
Second Book of Tales, by Eugene Field.....	749	Logue, Cardinal, on international arbitration.....	336
Sir George Trevelyan, By Mrs. Humphry Ward.....	982	Loreto, Rebellion in, Peru.....	416
Social Meanings of Religious Experiences, by G. D. Herron.....	746	Lothaire, Major, acquitted in Stokes case.....	459
Songs of Night and Day, by F. W. Gunsaulus.....	234	Fined for breach of promise.....	965
Sound Currency, 1896, published by Reform Club of N. Y.....	745	Lothrop, T. K., author.....	960
The Standard Hymnal, by C. C. Converse.....	237	Loubet, M. pres. French senate.....	198
Stephenson's Practical Text. By O. Stephenson.....	984	Loud postal bill.....	958
The Story of Canada. By J. G. Bourne.....	979	Louisiana, "Jim Crow" car law sustained.....	484
The Story of the Solar System, by G. F. Chambers.....	234	Lowe, C. M. A., author.....	231
A Strange, Sad Comedy, by M. E. Seawell.....	499	Lowell, F. C., author.....	231
Studies of Childhood, by J. Sully.....	235	Lubbock, Sir John, author.....	743
Sweetheart Travellers, by S. R. Crockett.....	750	Luctum, new chemical element.....	953
Talks to the King's Children, by Sylvanus Stall, D.D.....	228	Ludlow Nicaragua Canal commission.....	174
Tagvisara. By F. M. Crawford.....	983	Ludwig, Prince, of Bavaria, quarrels with Prince Henry of Prussia.....	432
The Thinkets of Southern Alaska, by F. Knapp and R. L. Childs.....	748	Lüger, Dr. Karl, anti-Semitic leader in Vienna.....	439
Through Jungles and Desert, by W. A. Chanler.....	497	Lynching, see Crimes, Notable.	
The True George Washington. By P. L. Ford.....	980	Lynch, L. L., author.....	749
The True Story of Abraham Lincoln, the American, by E. S. Brooks.....	496	MacCord claim against Peru.....	614
Uniform Questions in Drawing.....	496	Macdonald, Hon. D. A., obit.....	504
Universal Bimetallism, and an International Monetary Clearing House, by R. P. Rothwell.....	745	Macdonald, Hon. Hugh J., Canadian minister of the interior.....	168
Valves, Positive and Relative. By W. G. L. Taylor.....	977	Macedonian question.....	572
Venezuela: a Land Where It's Always Summer, by W. E. Curtis.....	499	Evils complained of.....	573
The Violet, By Julia Magruder.....	968	Revolt suppressed.....	574
Wages and Capital, by Prof. F. W. Taussig.....	491	Maceo, Antonio, Death of.....	796
The War of the Standards, by A. W. Tourgée.....	745	Biography of.....	798
Dr. Warrick's Daughters, by Rebecca H. Davis.....	235	See Cuban Revolt.	
Weir of Hermiston, by R. L. Stevenson.....	497	Maceo, José, Death of.....	583
What is Electricity? by J. Trowbridge.....	742	Maoh, Ernst, author.....	743
What Shall I Tell the Children? by G. V. Relobel.....	229	MacLennan, J. C., discovers possibility of focusing X rays.....	13
William Henry Seward. By T. K. Lothrop.....	980	Macmillan, Alex., obit.....	249
The Winning of the West, by Theodore Roosevelt.....	494	Macpherson, Sir David L., obit.....	757
With the Fathers, by J. B. McMaster.....	494	Madagascar annexed by France 111, Disturbances in.....	693, 945
The Yankees of the East. By W. E. Curtis.....	981	U. S. interests in.....	698
Zhographers' strike.....	378	Madrid, anti-American demonstrations in.....	48
		Magnetographs.....	467
		Magruder, Julia, authoress.....	963
		Maguire, Mathew, of N. J., vice-presidential nominee of socialist-labor party.....	557
		Biography.....	558
		Mahan, Capt. A. T., United States navy, retired.....	872
		Mahdi, Expedition against, see Sudan expedition.	
		Maher-Fitzsimmons fight.....	140
		Maine election.....	633
		Malaysia,—	
		Forgeries in Java.....	196
		Philippine revolt.....	695, 942
		Mallard, Rev. Dr. R. Q., moderator Presbyterian Asscm. (South).....	490
		Mallory, C. O., grand pres. Patrons of Industry.....	170

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Malmalson sold.....	683	McCarthy, Justin, retires as leader	183
<i>Mandarin, The</i> , comic opera.....	960	of anti-Parnellites.....	183
<i>Mandament</i> of Quebec bishops.....	403	Author.....	747
Manitoba census.....	662	McCullagh, J. B., obit.....	969
Manitoba School question, see Can- ada.		McCurley, F., obit.....	504
Mannheimer art sale.....	212	McKay, Prof. John S., produces	467
Mannoëltin.....	208	magnetographs.....	467
Mann, Tom, labor agitator.....	924	McKinley, Hon. Wm., of O., rep.	143
Manufacturers' Association.....	156	presidential candidate.....	150, 151, 152, 255, 262
Manufactures and Commerce, Dept. of, proposed.....	128	Biography.....	264
Maps.—		Portrait, opposite page 251.	
Seat of Italian-Abyssinian war...	69	Elected pres. of U. S.....	558, 781
Egypt and the Soudan.....	74	McLachlan, Alex., obit.....	242
Nansen's route, and other results		McLaughlin, Police-Inspect. in New	683
of arctic exploration.....	704	York, reinstated.....	281, 283
March, Prof. F. A., honored by Cam- bridge University.....	399	McLean, John R., of Ohio.....	885
Marine disasters.		McLewee, General, removed by Gov.	885
See Disasters.		Morton of New York.....	494
Marlborough, Duke of, Visit of		McMaster, John Bach, author.....	744
Prince of Wales to.....	923	McVey, F. L., author.....	400
Maroon uprising in Jamaica.....	665	Meade statue unveiled.....	400
Marquette statue.....	138	Medical progress, see Science.	
Marriages.—		Meeker, Colo., Bank robbed in.....	890
Ex-Pres. Harrison.....	398	Mejnan, Cardinal, obit.....	250
Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Co- burg-Gotha.....	431	Mekong, Upper, see Siam	
M. Bouguereau to Miss Gardner.	436	Meline, new French premier.....	433
Princess Louise of Denmark to		Biography.....	434
William of Schaumburg-Lippe	447	Menabrea, L. F., obit.....	513
Princess Maude of Wales and		Menelek II., see Abyssinia	
Prince Charles of Denmark...	676	Merchant steamer, Largest.....	653
Duc d'Orleans to Archduchess		Mercury, Rotation and atmosphere	958
Marie Dorothe Amelle of Austra- lia.....	682	of.....	472, 727
Prince of Naples to Princess Hel- ène of Montenegro.....	684	Meredith, Hon. W. R., knighted....	410
Martin, Miss C. B., refused admis- sion to Ontario bar.....	411	Merenptah inscription at Thebes	472, 727
Martin, Prof. N., obit.....	900	<i>Meteor</i> , yacht, Success of.....	433
Martin, Sir R. E. R., new military	59	Meteors in daylight.....	953
commander in Rhodesia.....		Methodist General Conference.....	477
Martinelli, Mgr., succeeds Cardinal		Methydric sphere.....	956
Satollì as Papal delegate to	729	Mexico.—	
the United States.....	730	Gen. Diaz re-elected president 412,	663
Biography.....	964	Border troubles obliterated.....	862
Portrait.....	969	Yaqui uprising.....	964
<i>Massachusetts</i> , Trial of the....	374	Prehistoric city found in.....	962
Massey, H. A., obit.....	242	The Corralitos railroad.....	906
Matabele revolt.....	66, 322, 578	Topolobampo concession an- nulled.....	906
See Transvaal, Crisis in the.		Michelson, Chas., arrested in Cuba.	40
Matchett, C. H., of N. Y., presiden- tial nominee of socialist-labor	557	Middle-of-the Road populists.....	538
party.....	558	Millals, Sir J. E., new pres. Royal	210
Biography.....	532	Academy.....	766
Portrait.....	964	Obit.....	436, 685
<i>Massachusetts</i> , Trial of the....	374	Millennial Celebration, Hungarian	242
Massey, H. A., obit.....	242	of.....	48, 906
Matabele revolt.....	66, 322, 578	Mills, W. T., manager People's Uni- versity.....	950
See Transvaal, Crisis in the.		In United States.....	210
Matchett, C. H., of N. Y., presiden- tial nominee of socialist-labor	557	Miners' Congress, International....	429
party.....	558	Mining disasters, see Disasters.	
Biography.....	532	Mining in British Columbia.....	904
Portrait.....	964	In Transvaal.....	948
<i>Massachusetts</i> , Trial of the....	374	Mints, U. S., Operations of.....	373
Massey, H. A., obit.....	242	Missions, Foreign, see Religion.	
Matabele revolt.....	66, 322, 578	Missionaries expelled in Armenia	339
See Transvaal, Crisis in the.		American Missionary Association	966
Matchett, C. H., of N. Y., presiden- tial nominee of socialist-labor	557		
party.....	558		
Biography.....	532		
Portrait.....	964		

INDEX.

XXIII.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Miura, Japanese general, acquitted. 106	presidential candidate. . . . . 148
Milmo, Matabele "god," shot. . . . . 325	..... 150, 326, 322
Mombasa-Uganda railway. . . . . 700	Removes General McLewee. . . . . 865
Monetary question.	Morton, Dr. W. J., X-ray researches of. . . . . 14
Free-silver conference in Wash- ington. . . . . 116	Moscow, Coronation fêtes in, see Russia.
American Bimetallic Union. . . . . 116	Mosetig, Prof., of Vienna, uses X rays in surgery. . . . . 17
Silver convention in St. Louis. . . . . 118	Mott, Prof. H. A., obit. . . . . 990
Republican free-silver sentiment. 118	Mott, Dr. J. J., Chairman National Silver Executive Committee. . . . . 118
Protection and silver conference in Philadelphia. . . . . 119	Moulton, Prof. R. G., author. . . . . 232
Silver substitute for bond bill reported. . . . . 119	Mount Holyoke Seminary, Fire at. . . . . 740
Silver substitute not concurred in. 121	Mowat, Sir O., Canadian minister of justice. . . . . 407
Silver substitute for emergency tariff bill reported. . . . . 121	Made a senator. . . . . 662
Popular bond sale successful. . . . . 130	Mozaffer-ed-Din, new shah of Persia Biography. . . . . 453
Monetary circulation in U. S. 134, 373, 620, 698	Mozambique, Disturbances in. . . . . 203, 946
Cometallism. . . . . 185	Mudgett, H. W., hanged. . . . . 381
Republican national platform. . . . . 268	Müller, F. Max, author. . . . . 233
Democratic national platform. . . . . 277	Enters British privy council. . . . . 426
Prohibition "Broad gauge" plat- form. . . . . 282	Mulligan, J. H., Samoan report of. . . . . 696
Populist platform. . . . . 530	Mulock, Hon. Wm., Canadian post-master-general. . . . . 407
National Democratic platform. . . . . 530	Municipal ownership of public works. . . . . 920
Monetary systems of the world. . . . . 484	Municipal reform, Growth of. . . . . 476
History of silver agitation in U. S. 531	Munro, George, obit. . . . . 504
Gold monometallism the present policy of Europe. . . . . 600	Murad, Ex-Sultan, Escape of. . . . . 828
International bimetallicism. 340, 600, 848	Music and Drama.
Costa Rica adopts gold standard. . . . . 665	<i>Izeyl</i> , Sarah Bernhardt in. . . . . 213
Gold standard in Chile. . . . . 667	<i>The Governor of Kentucky</i> . . . . . 214
Gold standard in Venezuela. . . . . 668	<i>For the Crown</i> . . . . . 214
Silver agitation to be continued. . . . . 843	<i>Michael and His Lost Angel</i> . . . . . 215
War on greenbacks. . . . . 845	<i>The Squire of Dames</i> . . . . . 215
The Indianapolis movement. . . . . 845	<i>The Scarlet Letter</i> , grand opera. . . . . 215
Pres. Cleveland's message. . . . . 880	<i>The Benefit of the Doubt</i> . . . . . 215
Money in the banks. . . . . 970	<i>Marriage</i> . . . . . 215
For state platforms, see under "Conventions, State."	<i>The Grand Duke</i> , comic opera. . . . . 215
See Politics, U. S.; Silver question; and Bimetallicism, International.	Failure and reorganization of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. . . . . 471
Monroe doctrine, see Venezuelan question.	Actors' Society formed. . . . . 472
Momson, Sir E., British ambassador to France. . . . . 676	<i>El Capitan</i> . . . . . 472
Montague, Hon. Dr. W. H., Canadian minister of agriculture. . . . . 168	<i>Rosemary</i> . . . . . 726
Charges against. . . . . 167	<i>An Enemy to the King</i> . . . . . 726
Montenegro, Princess Helène married to Italian crown prince. 684, 921	<i>Half a King</i> . . . . . 726
Moore Bros., Failure of. . . . . 616	<i>An American Beauty</i> . . . . . 726
Moore, D. MacFarlane, physicist. . . . . 461	<i>The Geisha</i> . . . . . 960
Moraea, President de, of Brazil retires. . . . . 900	<i>The Mandarin</i> . . . . . 960
Mores, Marquis de, murdered. . . . . 460	<i>The Fool of Fortune</i> . . . . . 961
Morgan, Sen., of Ala., Cuban resolution of. . . . . 45	<i>Brian Boru</i> . . . . . 961
Mormon Church and politics. . . . . 463, 865	<i>The Sign of the Cross</i> . . . . . 961
Church property. . . . . 123	<i>Andrea Chénier</i> . . . . . 961
Morocco, Disturbances in. . . . . 302, 609	<i>The Girl from Paris</i> . . . . . 961
Mission established in. . . . . 223	Dvorák returns to America. . . . . 962
French vessel attacked by Rifians. . . . . 946	Huberman, boy violinist. . . . . 962
Morrill, Sen., of Vt., chairman senate committee on finance. . . . . 118	Mapleson's Imperial Opera Company fails. . . . . 962
Morris, H., obit. . . . . 504	Nail trust collapses. . . . . 865
Morris, William, poet, obit. . . . . 990	Nansen, Dr. Fridtjof, Arctic explorer. . . . . 204, 702
Morse, Rep. E. A., of Mass., Armenian resolution of. . . . . 85	Naples, Prince of, married. . . . . 664, 931
Morse, John T., Jr., author. . . . . 496	"Narrow-gauge" victory in prohibition convention. . . . . 291, 298
Morton, Gov. L. P., of N. Y., rep.	Nasr-ed-Din, shah of Persia, assassinated. . . . . 451
	Biography. . . . . 461
	Nathan, Rev. Mr., missionary in Morocco. . . . . 220
	National Council of Education. . . . . 722
	National democratic party, Rise of. . . . . 547

Page.		Page.
	Platform.....	550
	Influence of.....	757
	Organisation continued.....	848
	National Educational Association..	732
	"National" party organized.....	296
	National convention of.....	544
	Vote, 1896.....	782
	National Reform party.....	116
	Navies of the world.....	871
	Navy, British, Large additions to	63, 179
	Navy, French.....	930
	Navy, U. S., <i>Katahdin</i> ram.....	135, 623
	<i>Helena</i> launched.....	135
	<i>Iowa</i> launched.....	135
	Dynamite guns tested.....	136
	Armor-plate tests.....	136, 375, 871
	Coit rapid-fire gun adopted.....	136
	Three new battleships provided	for.....
	Trials of <i>Oregon</i> and <i>Massachusetts</i>	.....
	.....	374, 869, 870
	Launch of the <i>Terror</i> .....	374
	Dudley Pneumatic gun test.....	375
	Turret test.....	376
	Johnson shell.....	376
	Re-enlistment after discharge.....	376
	Bids for <i>Pennsylvania</i> , <i>California</i> ,	and <i>Alabama</i> .....
	.....	632
	Trial trip of <i>Brooklyn</i> .....	632
	Rapid firing at sea.....	632
	Expenses.....	869
	Launch of <i>Vicksburg</i> , <i>Newport</i> ,	and <i>Annapolis</i> .....
	.....	869
	<i>Brooklyn</i> and <i>Puritan</i> in commis-	sion.....
	.....	870
	Comparative strength of princi-	pal navies.....
	.....	871
	Defective armor-plates.....	871
	The <i>Texas</i> sunk.....	872
	Capt. Mahan retired.....	872
	Contracts for Japanese naval ves-	sels let in U. S.....
	.....	938
	N. E. A. convention.....	722
	Needham J., G., author.....	225
	Negri, Christophe, obit.....	250
	Negro illiteracy decreasing.....	959
	Negro poet, A.....	250
	Nemours, Duo de, obit.....	513
	Netherlands, see Holland.	
	Neusser, Prof., of Vienna, diag-	nosises cases by means of X rays
	.....	17
	Newcomb, Prof. Simon, honored	by Cambridge University.....
	.....	399
	Newell, J. S., obit.....	766
	Newfoundland, Prosperity return-	ing.....
	.....	412
	Mineral resources.....	905
	Govt. control of railways.....	908
	<i>Newport</i> , Launch of.....	869
	Newton, F. J., new administrator	of Mashonaland.....
	.....	59
	Newton, H. A., obit.....	736
	New York.—	
	Greater New York bill.....	144, 396
	Raines Liquor law.....	146, 394, 644
	School Reform bill.....	148, 395
	Temperance instruction bill.....	148
	The legislature meets.....	149
	Republican factional turmoil.....	149
	Frauds in republican enrollment	and primaries exposed.....
	.....	149
	State control of insane asylums..	150
	New York.—Continued.	
	Capt. W. S. Devery acquitted.....	150
	Buffalo, Traction Company re-	fused admission to.....
	.....	150
	Bertillon system of criminal iden-	tification recommended.....
	.....	151
	New clearing house dedicated....	157
	Univ. of the City of New York be-	comes New York University....
	.....	158
	Commissioners to draft Greater	New York charter named.....
	.....	392
	Bicycles classed as baggage.....	396
	Democratic convention.....	397, 640
	Civil service reform.....	397, 863
	Prominent democrats bolt Chi-	cago platform.....
	.....	637
	Republican state convention.....	150, 637
	F. S. Black nominated for gov.....	638
	T. L. Woodruff nominated for	lieut.-gov.....
	.....	639
	Biography of F. S. Black.....	639
	Biography of T. L. Woodruff.....	640
	Populist state convention.....	642
	National democratic state con-	vention.....
	.....	642
	Discord in Tammany Hall.....	643, 868
	Greater New York charter out-	lined.....
	.....	644, 868
	Result of elections.....	722
	Democratic reorganization.....	862
	Trials of policemen.....	150, 868
	Platt-Choate senatorship contest	.....
	.....	864
	Forestry amendment defeated....	864
	Work for convicts.....	864
	Removal of Gen. McLewee.....	865
	New York Biscuit Co., Failure of..	616
	Niagara Falls nearly dry.....	158
	Niagara Falls power.....	955
	Niagara, Fort, Centennial.....	658
	Nicaragua, British claims against..	114
	Civil war in, ended.....	413
	Revolutionary plot in, foiled.....	696
	Dispute with Colombia over Corn	Island.....
	.....	843
	See Central America.	
	Nicaragua Canal.....	174
	Report of Ludlow commission....	174
	Bills in congress.....	363
	Nicholas II., Coronation of, see	Russia.
	European tour of.....	607, 894
	Nicholson, Mrs. E. J., obit.....	342
	Niger country, Anglo-French bound-	aries in.....
	.....	112
	British expedition to.....	949
	Nijni-Novgorod exhibition.....	444
	Nile Campaign, see Soudan expe-	dition.
	Nitragin.....	730
	Nitrate King, obit.....	513
	"No. 1" (P. J. Tynan), alleged dy-	namitard.....
	.....	673, 621
	Norman, Henry, Venezuelan con-	troversy proposal of.....
	.....	33
	On Armenia.....	88
	North, Col. John T., obit.....	513
	Norway and Sweden, Birthday of	Gustavus Vasa celebrated....
	.....	447
	Political aspects of Nansen's	arctic expedition.....
	.....	690
	Björnson to reside in Germany....	690
	Oscar II. proposed as arbitrator in	Venezuelan matter, etc.....
	.....	814, 816

INDEX.

XXV.

PAGE.	PAGE.		
Novello, J. A., obit.....	766	Oxley, J. Macdonald, author.....	750
Nye, Edgar Wilson ("Bill"), obit...	342	Pacaud, Ernest, Canadian, public	
Ocean records.....	400, 653	defaulter.....	411
Ohio law against big hats in theatres	397	Editor <i>L'Electeur</i> .....	696
Oleott, W. M. E., new district at-		Pacific Cable Conference.....	196, 495, 916
torney of New York city.....	864	Pacific Clipper Line.....	658
Oldenberg, Prof. H., author.....	978	Packer, D. E., photographs sun's	
Oliphant, Mrs., authoress.....	494	corona.....	206
Oliver, Dr. N. T., author.....	498	Pacific railway debt.....	364
Ontario, see Canada.		Paget, Sir A., obit.....	767
Operatic productions, see Music and		Palmer, Gen. J. M., of Ill., presi-	
drama.		dential nominee of national	
Ordinance tests.....	136, 375, 870	democratic party.....	553
Orphee, Trials of the.....	374, 870	Biography.....	554
Oriental, Situation in the.		Palmeri, Luigi, obit.....	767
Russo-Chinese relations.....	108	Panama Canal.....	175
Korea.....	104, 349, 612, 839	Scandals, Extradition of Dr. Herz	
General Miura acquitted.....	106	refused.....	487
Formosa, opened to commerce...	106	Pan-American Congress, Proposed.	114
Black Flag troubles continue.....	106, 611	Pan-Presbyterian Council.....	461
Anglo-French partition of Slam...	106	Parker, Prof. H. E., obit.....	990
Railroads in Korea.....	350	Parker, Judge I. C., obit.....	990
Che-Foo incident.....	350	Parke, Sir Henry, obit.....	514
Chinese-Japanese commercial		Parthenon, inscription on, decel-	
treaty.....	612, 838	phered.....	216
Russo-Chinese railway.....	838	Paterno, Sicily, Riot at.....	436
Orléans, Duke of, Polley of.....	436	Paterson, Hon. W. M., Canadian	
Marriage of.....	683, 981	comptroller of customs.....	407
Ormanian, Mgr., patriarch of Arme-		Patmore, Coventry, obit.....	999
nian Church.....	981	Patrons of Industry.....	170
Osgood, W. D., Death of, in Cuba...	794	See Canada.	
Otho, Austrian Archduke, heir ap-		Patten, Prof. S. N., author.....	978
parent.....	440	Pattison, Ex-gov. Robert E., of Penn.	981
Ottoman Crisis. —		Patton, R. H., of Ill., proposes pro-	
Armenian question.....	78, 333, 559, 820	hibition platform.....	296
Outrages.....	78, 81, 335, 560	Payne, Hon. Henry B., obit.....	756
Armenian patriarch resigns.....	561	Peace Society, Universal.....	83
Relief movement.....	63, 333, 561	<i>Pearl</i> , steamer, capsized.....	223
Return of Miss Barton.....	562	Peary expedition to Greenland.....	710
Attack on the Ottoman Bank.....	563	Peasant banks, Russian, Success of,	
Massacre in Constantinople.....	564	Pelletier, Hon. C. A. P., speaker Can-	
Druse rebellion in Syria.....	574	adian senate.....	655
Attitude of foreign powers.....	574, 575, 609, 821, 823, 827, 828, 834	Portrait.....	865
Russian and English relations.....	609	Pender, Sir John, obit.....	767
British conservative and liberal		Pennoyer, Ex-Gov. Sylvester, of Ore.	
policy.....	611, 671, 821, 823, 827	Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts	
Status of Amer. citizens in Tur-		exhibition.....	211
key.....	820	<i>Pennsylvania</i> , largest merchant	
Amnesty to Armenians.....	820	steamer.....	653
New Armenian patriarch chosen.....	821	Pension cases, Proof of death in.....	125
Lord Rosebery on intervention.....	821	Pension expenditures, see Receipts	
Mr. Gladstone on intervention.....	823	and expenditures.	
Errand of the <i>Bancroft</i> .....	823	Pentateuch, Old Hebrew text of,	
Massacres laid to conspirators.....	824	found.....	728
Armenia in French chamber.....	825	People's Party convention.....	538
Lord Salisbury on intervention.....	827	See Politics, U. S.	
Proposed reforms.....	827	People's University at St. Anne, Ill.	969
Italian policy.....	828	Pereira, Dr., becomes president of	
Escape of ex-Sultan Murad.....	828	Brazil.....	909
Russian policy.....	84, 834	Biography of.....	910
See Armenian question; Cretan		Persia. —	
question; Macedonian ques-		Baluchistan frontier delimitation	115
tion; and European Situation,		Earthquake in.....	223
General.		Assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-	
Oxford-Cambridge boat race.....	140	Din.....	692
Oxford University, refuses degrees		His biography.....	451
to women.....	185	Mozaffer-ed-Din, new shah.....	451
		"Gatching" revived.....	692
		"Persimmon" wins Derby.....	436
		Peru. —	
		Rebellion in Loreto.....	416, 668
		MacCord claim against.....	614

Page.	Page.
Peru.— <i>Continued.</i>	Politics, U. S.— <i>Continued.</i>
Plot against Pierola foiled.....	Organization effected.....
Gold mines discovered.....	McKinley and Hobart nominated
Indian uprising.....	..... 356, 361
Peters, Hon. F., leading British	Republican national platform.....
counsel on Bering sea claims.....	Silver "Bolt".....
383	Protest of silver men.....
Peters, Dr. Carl, African explorer,	Rep. nominations for pres. and
Charges against.....	vice-pres.....
190	Votes of rep. convention tabula-
Phetlosine.....	tated.....
366	Biography of Wm. McKinley.....
Phelps, E. J., on Monroe doctrine..	Biography of Mr. Hobart.....
31	Democratic national convention
Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, married,	..... 116, 273
.....	Bryan and Sewall nominated.....
683, 684	Democratic state platforms on
Philippine revolt.....	silver.....
685, 942	274, 286, 635, 640
Phillips, G. F., Jewish lord mayor	Silver in control at Chicago.....
of London.....	Sen. Daniel defeats ex-Gov. Hill
923	of New York for temporary
Phillips, Lionel, in Transvaal crisis.	chairman.....
315	Sen. White of Cal. permanent
Phonendoscope.....	chairman.....
719	Dem. national platform.....
Photographs, Mid-air.....	Minority sound-money substitute.
717	Speeches of Hill, Bryan, and
Photography in colors.....	others.....
307, 952	280
Photoscope.....	Votes on platform and amend-
16	ments tabulated and analyzed
Photoskiagraph, see X rays.	Ballots for president analyzed
Physics, see Science.	and tabulated.....
Pierce, H. L., obtl.....	282, 283
990	Nominees for vice-pres.....
Pierola, Pres. of Peru, Plot against,	Ballots for vice-pres. tabulated..
foiled.....	Biography of W. J. Bryan.....
668	Biography of A. Sewall.....
Pinero, A. W., playwright.....	287
215	Candidacy of Sen. Teller for rep.
Pingree, H. S., governor of Michi-	nomination for president.....
gan.....	Populist manifestoes favoring
634, 782	Teller.....
Plague at Bombay.....	290
937	Attitude of dem. press.....
Platform, Republican national.....	290
257	Prohibition natl. convention.....
Democratic national.....	296
276	Levering and Johnson nominated
Prohibition national.....	..... 291, 294
298	"Narrow-gauge" vs. "Broad-
"Broad-gauge" proposals.....	gauge".....
292	294
Populist national.....	Prohibition platform.....
539	291, 293
National silver party.....	"Broad-gauge" proposals.....
545	292
National democratic.....	Prohibition ballot on free-silver
550	plank.....
Socialist-labor party.....	298
557	One-issue platform adopted.....
Various state platforms, see Con-	"National Party" organized.....
ventions, State.	276
Platt Hon. T. C., of N. Y.....	Relation of A. P. A. to Mr. McKin-
149, 638, 684	ley.....
Playfair-Kitson suit.....	296
186, 427	Populist attitude to democrats
Pneumatic gun, Dudring, tested....	530, 533
375	History of silver agitation.....
Poet, A Negro.....	531
651	Notifications of candidates.....
Polar exploration, see Science.	542, 547, 558
Polavieja, new Philippine governor	Peculiar features of the contest
.....	..... 523, 784
943	Fusion arrangements.....
Politics, British, see Great Britain	523, 785
and Ireland.	Mr. Watson and Mr. Sewall, Re-
Politics, European, see European	lations of.....
Situation, General.	523, 785
Politics, U. S.—	Letters of acceptance of candi-
Ex-Pres. Harrison's withdrawal	dates.....
..... 115, 116	534, 535, 537
National Reform Party organized	Bismarck's letter to Gov. Culber-
Free-silver conferees in Wash-	son of Texas.....
ington.....	537
116	Populist national convention 116,
American Bimetallic Union.....	539
110	Bryan and Watson nominated.....
Silver convention in St. Louis.....	541
118	Biography of Mr. Watson.....
Republican free-silver sentiment.	542
118	National silver party convention.
Protection and silver conference	544
in Philadelphia.....	
119	
Mass rep. money platform.....	
143	
Minn. rep. money platform.....	
143	
N. Y. rep. money platform.....	
150	
Ohio rep. money platform.....	
151	
S. D. rep. money platform.....	
152	
Tex. rep. money platform.....	
152	
Wis. rep. money platform.....	
153	
Other state platforms, republican	
..... 382, 634, 637	
Silver question dominant.....	
251	
Arguments for and against silver.	
252	
Tariff question in campaign.....	
255	
Republican national convention.	
255	



INDEX.

XXVII.

	PAGE.
Politics, U. S.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Silver party platform.....	545
National dem. party formed.....	547, 846
Indianapolis convention.....	549
National democratic platform.....	550
Palmer and Buckner nominated.....	553
Biography of Gen. Palmer.....	554
Biography of Gen. Buckner.....	566
Socialist-labor convention.....	557
Matchett and Maguire nominated	557
Letter of A. D. White.....	558
Alabama election.....	632
Arkansas election.....	632
Vermont election.....	633
Maine election.....	633
Kansas republican convention.....	634
Michigan republican convention.....	634
Wyoming republican convention.....	635
Democratic state platforms re-	
versed.....	635
Malme democratic convention.....	635
Mass. democratic convention.....	635
Georgia populist convention.....	636
N. Y. national dem. convention	
.....	637, 642
Texas populist convention.....	636
New York republican convention	637
New York democratic convention	640
New York populist convention.....	642
The November elections.....	781
Tabulated statement of results.....	782
McKinley and Hobart elected.....	558, 782, 784
Results of election reviewed.....	559, 784
Influence of national democrats.....	787
Mr. Bryan's vigorous campaign	
.....	531, 786
Visits of delegations to Canton.....	788
Effects of rise in wheat prices.....	790
Union generals' speech-making	
tour.....	791
Problems still unsettled.....	843, 847
Silver agitation continued.....	843
Knights of Labor, Policy of.....	844
War on greenbacks.....	845
Indianapolis currency reform	
movement.....	845
Silver senators withdraw from re-	
publican caucus.....	852
Pomeroy, M. M., obit.....	504
Pont-y-Pridd, Mine explosion at.....	223
Pool, Steel, formed.....	365
Pope, The, see Leo XIII.	
Popular vote, 1896.....	782
Population of the earth.....	738
Population of various countries.....	435
Populist party, Attitude to dems.....	530, 785
Platform.....	539
See Politics, U. S.	
Porter, Joseph H., obit.....	248
Porter, Wilbur F., dem. candidate	
for gov. of N. Y.....	641, 642
Biography.....	642
Porte, Sublime, see Turkey.	
Porto Rico, U. S. trade with.....	368
Unrest in.....	908
Portraits.—	
Alexandra Feodorovna, czarina.....	441
Allen, Sen. W. V., of Neb.....	536
Altgeld, Gov. John P., of Ill.....	288
Alvey, Judge R. H.....	20
Andrade, José.....	812
André, Prof. S. A.....	709

	PAGE.
Portraits.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Ashbourne, Viscount.....	670
Austin, Alfred.....	185
Baldissera, General.....	71
Banffy, Baron.....	437
Baratieri, General.....	70
Barton, Clara.....	82
Battenberg, Prince Henry of.....	110
Benson, Archbishop, of Canterbury	915
Bentley, Charles E., of Neb.....	790
Berry, Hon. James H., of Ark.....	387
Berthelot, M.....	107
Björnson, Björnstjern.....	690
Black, Hon. Frank S. of New York	638
Blackburn, Hon. J. C. S., of Ky.....	286
Bland, Hon. Richard P., of Mo.....	379
Boles, Hon. Horace, of Ia.....	278
Booth, Commander and Mrs. Bal-	
lington.....	92
Booth, Gen. William.....	91
Borden, Hon. Dr. F. W.....	300
Brewer, Justice D. J.....	20
Brice, Hon. Calvin S., of O.....	151
Broufas.....	573
Bryan, W. J., of Neb, opposite p.	
Buckner, Gen. S. B., of Ky.....	548
Burn-Murdoch, Maj. J. F.....	602
Butler, Hon. Marlon, of N. C.,	
populist.....	360
Bynum, Hon. W. D., of Ind.....	551
Cadogan, Earl.....	421
Call, Hon. W., of Fla.....	305
Cameron, Hon. J. Donald, of Pa.....	800
Cannon, Hon. Frank J., of Utah.....	262
Carlisle, Hon. John G., of Ky.....	371
Carlos, Don.....	934
Carrington, Sir F.....	324
Challemel-Lacour, M.....	996
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph.....	178
Chapleau, Sir J. A., K. C. M. G.....	408
Chaplin, Hon. Henry.....	419
Charles Louis, Archduke, of Aus-	
tria.....	438
Cockran, Hon. W. Bourke, of N. Y.....	532
Connaught, Duke of.....	609
Coudert, F. R., of N. Y.....	20
Cranston, Rt. Rev. Earl, D. D.....	478
Crispi, Signor.....	193
Crookes, Prof. William.....	960
Cross, Viscount.....	420
Cullom, Hon. Shelby M., of Ill.....	394
Curzon, Hon. G. N.....	75
Czar of Russia.....	440
Czarina of Russia.....	441
Davies, Hon. L. H.....	896
Davis, Hon. Cushman K., of Minn.....	28
Dawson, Sir Wm., C. M. G.....	165
Debs, Eugene V.....	543
Desjardins, Hon. A.....	637
Diaz, Gen. Porfirio.....	413
Dickinson, Hon. Don M., of Mich.....	833
Dillon, John, M. P., of Ia.....	182
Dockery, Hon. A. M., of Mo.....	354
Dolliver, Hon. J. P., of Ia.....	125
Don Carlos.....	934
Dubois, Hon. F. F., of Ida.....	259
Du Maurier, George, opposite p.	
Dupuy de Lôme, Señor.....	793
Dvorák, Dr. Antonin.....	961
Edgar, Hon. J. D.....	892
Farrar, George.....	320
Ferguson, Hon. Donald.....	161
Fielding, Hon. W. S.....	659

Portraits.—Continued.	Page.	Portraits.—Continued.	Page.
Fisher, Hon. Sydney.....	632	Money, Hon. H. D., of Miss.....	803
Floquet, M. Charles.....	246	Monson, Sir Edmund.....	674
Francis, Hon. David R.....	648	Morgan, Hon. D. N., of Conn.....	866
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, of Austria.....	430	Morrill, Hon. Justin S., of Vt.....	117
Gallinger, Hon. J. H., of N. H.....	857	Morris, William, English poet.....	997
Gascoigne, Major-Gen.....	171	Mowat, Sir O., K. C. M. G.....	406
George, King, of Greece.....	567	Mozaffer-ed-Din, Shah, of Persia.....	685
Georgi Pasha.....	568	Müller, Professor Max.....	494
Gibbons, Cardinal.....	337	Mulock, Wm., M. A., M. P.....	162
Gilman, D. C.....	20	Murdoch, Major J. F. Burn.....	602
Gompers, Samuel, of N. Y.....	875	Nansen, Dr. Fridtjof.....	706
Goncourt, M. Edmond de.....	764	Naples, Prince of.....	684
Greene, Mr. Conyngham.....	947	Nasr-ed-Din, Shah, of Persia.....	452
Grey, Earl.....	59	Newton, F. J.....	65
Griffin, Daniel G.....	641	Nicholas II., Czar of Russia.....	440
Hale, Hon. Eugene, of Me.....	49	North, Colonel John T.....	513
Hamid bin Thwain.....	700	Nye, Edgar Wilson ("Bill").....	242
Hammond, John Hays.....	316	Olney, Hon. Richard, of Mass.....	810
Hanna, Mark A., of Ohio.....	787	Ormanian, Mgr.....	820
Hardy, Hon. A. S.....	407	Oscar II., King of Sweden.....	813
Harris, Sir Augustus.....	510	Osman Digna.....	829
Harris, Hon. W. T., LL. D.....	724	Palmer, Gen. John M., of Ill.....	545
Harrison, W. A.....	594	Parkes, Sir Henry.....	514
Hatzfeldt, Count von.....	821	Patmore, Coventry.....	936
Healy, Timothy.....	673	Patton, Rev. Francis L., D. D., LL. D.....	686
Henry, Prince, of Battenberg.....	110	Paucocote, Sir Julian, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.....	811
Herbert, Hon. M. H.....	560	Pelletier, Hon. C. A. P.....	685
Hill, Senator David B., of N. Y.....	277	Pelletier, Hon. L. F.....	658
Hirsch, Baron de.....	445	Perkins, Hon. George C., of Cal.....	852
Hobart, Hon. Garret A., of N. J.....	255	Pettigrew, Hon. R. F., of S. D.....	850
Hohenlohe, Prince von.....	690	Phillips, Lionel.....	317
"Ian MacLaren".....	883	Porter, Wilbur F.....	640
Izzet Bey.....	826	Poynter, Edward John.....	958
Jameson, Dr. L. S.....	50	Prevoet, S. M.....	140
Johnson, Hale, of Ill.....	282	Raines, Sen. John, of New York.....	246
Johnson, Sir H. H., K. C. B.....	459	Rhodes, Colonel Francis.....	315
Joly de Lotbinière, Sir H. G.....	404	Ricotti, General.....	605
Joubert, General P. J.....	57	Ritohie, Rt. Hon. C. T.....	179
Karl Ludwig (Charles Louis), Aus- trian archduke.....	498	Roberts, Lord, of Kandahar.....	675
Kelvin, Lord.....	464	Röntgen, Prof. W. K., opp. p. 1.	912
Kitchener, Sir H. H.....	828	Rosebery, Lord.....	827
Krüger, Paul.....	54	Rudini, Marquis di.....	243
Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.....	402	Runyon, Hon. Theodore, of N. J.....	597
Lee, General Fitzhugh.....	308	Russell, Lord, of Killowen.....	758
Leighton, Lord.....	249	Russell, Hon. W. E.....	505
Levering, Joshua, of Maryland.....	239	Ryan, Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent.....	730
Li Hung-Chang, opposite p. 231.	606	Satolli, Cardinal.....	515
Lobanof Rostovski, Prince.....	51	Say, Leon.....	582
Loch, Sir Henry.....	793	Scruggs, Hon. Wm. L., of Ga.....	81
Lôme, Señor Dupuy de.....	743	Sewall, Arthur, of Maine.....	81
Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir John.....	405	Sewell, Hon. W. J., of N. J.....	184
Macdonald, Hon. Hugh John.....	41	Sexton, Thomas, M. P.....	452, 696
Maceo, Antonio.....	537	Shah of Persia.....	821
Maguire, Mathew, of New Jersey.....	431	Shakir Pasha, Marshal.....	644
Manteuffel, Baron von.....	225	Sheehan, John C., of New York.....	New York.....
Mantle, Hon. Lee, of Montana.....	892	Sheehan, Hon. William F., of New York.....	630
Martin, Joseph.....	934	Simon, Jules.....	516
Martinelli, Archbishop.....	554	Simpson, Hon. Jerry.....	540
Matchett, C. H., of New York.....	477	Skinner, Hon. Charles R.....	725
McCabe, Rt. Rev. C. C., D. D.....	183	Slatin Pasha.....	160
McCarthy, Justin.....	784	Smith, Sir Donald A., K. C. M. G.....	649
McCarthy, Hon. Wm., of Ohio, President-elect of U. S., oppo- site p. 251.....	494	Smith, Hon. Hoke.....	921
McKinley, Mrs. William, wife of the president-elect.....	72	Spencer, Herbert.....	560
Méline, M.....	210	Sprigg, Sir J. Gordon, K. C. M. G.....	357
Menelik II., King of Abyssinia.....	188	Stowe, Hon. Wm. A.....	761
Millata, Sir J. E., Bart.....	188	Stowa, Mrs. Harriet Beecher.....	315
Miquel, Dr.....	656	Sullivan, Sir Arthur.....	73
		Tafton, Queen, of Abyssinia.....	656
		Tarte, Hon. J. I.....	656

INDEX.

XXIX.

	PAGE.
Portraits.— <i>Continued</i>	
Tascherova, Cardinal	408
Taylor, Hon. Hannis, of Alabama	355
Teller, Senator Henry M., of Colo.	356
Temple, Most Rev. Frederick	918
Thomson, Sir William (Lord Kelvin)	464
Thurston, Hon. John M., of Neb.	346
Tilley, Sir Leonard, C. B., K.C.M.G.	508
Tripp, M.	517
Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart.	159
Tupper, Sir C. Hibbert, K. C. M. G.	163
Turner, Hon. Henry G., of Ga.	46
Uhl, Hon. E. F., of Michigan	154
Vaughan, Cardinal	368
Venezuela-Guiana Boundary Commission	20
Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples	684
Victoria, Queen, of Great Britain and Ireland	418
Walker, Hon. J. H., of Mass.	120
Walker, Rt. Rev. W. D.	965
Walsh, Archbishop, of Toronto, Ontario	906
Watson, Rev. Dr. John ("Ian MacLaren")	989
Watson, Hon. Thomas E., of Ga.	535
Weaver, Gen. James B., of Iowa	539
Webster, Sir Richard	62
Weyler, Gen. Valeriano	86
White, Andrew D.	30
White, Hon. Stephen M., of Cal.	347
Whitney, Hon. W. C., of N. Y.	376
Wilts, M. de	657
Portugal	
Revolt in Goa	107
Rebellion in Mozambique	946
Postal laws revised	358
Potter, Bishop, of New York, select preacher at Cambridge	154
Potter, Pres., of Hobart College, resigns	968
Powers, Llewellyn, elected gov. of Maine	684
Poynter, E. J., pres. Royal Academy	927
Pratt, Calvin E., obit.	737
Pratt, Enoch, obit.	737
Prempeh, Ashanti king	105
Prentiss, Prof. A. N., obit.	737
Presbyterian Assemblies	479
Prestwich, Sir Joseph, obit.	515
Prevost, S. M., secretary Venezuelan boundary commission	19
Prices, see Business and Industry	
Prince of Wales wins Derby	426
Becomes Chancellor of University of Wales	436
Visits Duke of Marlborough	322
Princeton sesquicentennial	392
Fringie, Allen, obit.	757
Prior, Hon. E. G., Canadian controller of inland revenue	168
Prize-fights	140
Prohibitory laws	128
Prohibition national convention	330
The vote, 1896	782
Test case judgment in Canada	409
See Temperance	
Froulx, L'Abbe, Mission of, to Rome	660
Public accounts	
Public debt, U. S.	133, 371, 619, 867

	PAGE.
Receipts and expenditures	867
Monetary circulation	133, 372, 620, 867
Treasury assets and liabilities	134, 373, 620, 868
Increase of bonded debt	133, 371, 620, 867
Publishers' congress, International	372
Fugilism	123, 140, 860
See Sporting	
Pulford, J., obit.	758
Punch, Du Maurier's work on	772
Purcell, E. S., author	232
Putnam, G. H., author	496
Putnam, Judge Wm. U. S. Bering	606
Sea Claims Commissioner	732
Quaker conventions	266, 262
Quay, Hon. M. S., of Penn.	172
Quebec, Winter carnival at	516
Queensland, see Australasia	
Quesada, Gen. Rafael de, obit.	745
Quick, R. H., author	321
Quicksilver production, U. S.	964
Quigley, Rev. Dr. James E., chosen as bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.	964
Races, see Sporting	
Radiograph, see X rays	
Radlotype, see X rays	
Railroad	
B. & O., in hands of receivers	158
Pacific Railway debt	364
Reduced rates, Govt. entitled to	734
Mileage and travel	738, 972
Manchurian railway	596
Earnings 1896	562
Rearranged collision	690
Railroad disasters, see Disasters	
Raines liquor law (N. Y.)	146, 394, 644
Randolph, A. D. F., obit.	758
Randolph Whitney wedding	649
Rankine, Rev. Dr. J., obit.	990
Rathbun, R., Smithsonian Institution	686
Ratio, Coinage, in various countries	485
See Monetary question	
Raum, Col. G. E., finds "cap of the Sphinx"	217
Rayleigh, Lord, Experiments on argon and helium	468
Rays, Röntgen, see X rays	
Read, Gen. J. M., obit.	990
Read, Opie, author	749
Receipts, U. S. govt.	133, 372, 620, 867
Reciprocity policy, Proposed revival of	132
Working of treaties	366
Congressional report on	369
Red Cross Society, Work of, in Armenia, see Armenian question and Ottoman crisis	
Reed, C. J., on direct production of electricity from carbon	721
Reed, Hon. Thomas B., of Me.	143, 256, 262, 481
Reformed Church synod	745
Reform Club of N. Y.	116
Reform party, National	329
Reichel, Rev. G. V., author	505
Reid, Rev. Dr. John M., obit.	248
Reid, Rev. W. D. D., obit.	350
Reinkens, Dr. J. H., obit.	350
Religion	
Crisis in the Salvation Army, see	

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Religion.—Continued.		Ribot, Th., author.....	225
Salvation Army.....	96	Richards, Sir F. obit.....	909
American Volunteers.....	96	Richardson, Sir B. W., obit.....	909
Church and state in France.....	193	Richardson, W. A., obit.....	901
American League of the Grand		Riffians attack French vessel.....	946
Army of the Cross.....	218	Riley, James Whitcomb, poet.....	981
Missions in Japan.....	218	River and Harbor bill passed over	
Mgr. Satoll made a cardinal.....	230	president's veto.....	255
Student Volunteer Missionary		Robinson, George D., obit.....	943
Union of Great Britain.....	220	Robinson, Hon. J. B., obit.....	505
Christian Endeavor and Epworth		Rockefeller, John D., Gift of, to	
League relations.....	220	Cleveland, O.....	652
Mission established in Morocco....	220	Rohlf, Gerard, obit.....	516
Methodist General Conference....	477	Rojas memorandum on Venezuela..	813
Women delegates admitted pro-		Roller ship, Bazin.....	717
visionally.....	477	Romanticists, French, admitted to	
Bishops Bowman and Foster re-		Royal Academy exhibition....	211
tired.....	478	Rome (N. Y.) train wreckers sen-	
Bishops McCabe and Cranston		tenced.....	382
elected.....	478	Röntgen, Prof. W. K., see X rays,	
Bishop Taylor retired and suc-		Discovery of.....	
ceeded by Bishop Hartzell....	479	His original communication.....	5
Church mutual fire insurance.....	479	Biography.....	17
Presbyterian Assemblies.....	479	Roosevelt, Theodore, author.....	494
Compromise on seminary ques-		Rosebery, Lord, Retirement of.....	671
tion adopted.....	479	On intervention in Armenia.....	821
Pan-Presbyterian Council.....	481	Ross, Hon. J. J., Canadian minister	168
Baptist gatherings.....	481, 731,	Rossetti, W. M., author.....	231
731		Rothwell, R. P., author.....	745
Reformed Church synod.....	481	Rotterdam, Strike at.....	430
Theosophical Society.....	481	Roumania, Relations of.....	846
Mr. Gladstone's letter to Leo XIII.		The Zappa case.....	691
on validity of Anglican ordi-		Rowland, Prof., Views of, on X rays	13
nations.....	482	Invents rapid-printing telegraph	
Pope's encyclical on Christian re-		instrument.....	207
union.....	482	Royal Academy, see Art.	
Episcopal Church and Divorce....	483	Ruble, Horace, obit.....	991
Mormon Church and politics.....	483	Rudini, Marquis di, new Italian pre-	
U. S. Church Army.....	483,	mier.....	194
483		Runyon, Hon. Theodore, of N. J.,	
Leo XIII. on Anglican orders.....	482,	United States ambassador to	
728		Germany, Death of.....	153, 243
Mgr. Martinelli succeeds Cardinal		Russell, Hon. William E., obit.....	758
Satoll as Papal delegate to		Russia,—	
the U. S.....	729	Opposes Nile expedition.....	76
Biography of Mgr. Martinelli....	730	Secret treaty with Turkey.....	84, 101
Christian Endeavor convention..	730	Reconciliation with Bulgaria.....	102, 691
International Sunday-school con-		Relations to China and Korea.....	103, 839
vention.....	732	See Orient, Situation in the.	
Young People's Christian Union..	732	Church control of schools.....	195
Conventions of Society of Friends		Relations of to Abyssinia.....	327, 831
Resignation of Bishop Keane....	963	Relations to France.....	843
Bishop Walker of N. D., elected		See European situation, General.	
bishop of Western N. Y.....	964	Coronation of Nicholas II.....	440
Rev. Dr. James E. Quigley, chosen		Khodynski plain disaster.....	443, 687
as bishop of Buffalo, N. Y....	964	Nijni-Novgorod exhibition.....	444
Ian MacLaren's "creed".....	966	Success of "peasant banks".....	444
American Missionary Association		Tramp problem in St. Petersburg.	444
Church congress.....	966	Attitude of, on Armenian ques-	
Congress of Liberal Religious So-		tion.....	576, 927, 834
cieties.....	966	See Ottoman crisis, and Armenian	
Remedial bill, Manitoba, see Can-		question.	
ada.		Czar's European tour.....	607, 684
Revenue, U. S. see Receipts U. S.		Liberties restored to Finland....	687
govt.		Foreign commerce.....	687
Reynolds, Sir J. Russell, obit.....	516	Strike in St. Petersburg.....	430, 688
Reza, Mahomed, hanged.....	692	Policy toward Turkey.....	576, 927, 834
Rhode Island election.....	898	See Ottoman crisis and Armenian	
Rhodes, Cecil J., of Cape Colony..		question.	
Biography of.....	50, 59, 579,	Czar's European tour.....	607, 684
579		Liberties restored to Finland....	687
67		Foreign commerce.....	687
Rhodes, Col. Francis in Transvaal		Strike in St. Petersburg.....	430, 688
crisis.....	815	Policy toward Turkey.....	576, 927, 834
Rhodesia, Native revolt in, see		See Ottoman crisis and Armenian	
Transvaal Crisis in the, and		question.	
South African Situation.		Relations to England.....	833
		See European situation, General;	
		Armenian question; Orient,	
		Situation in the.	

INDEX.

XXXI.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Russia.— <i>Continued.</i>		Science.—	
Bismarck's "revelations".....	835	Discovery of X rays, see X rays,	
Russo-Chinese railway and bank.	838	Discovery of.	
Czar assumes personal control of		Various hypotheses regarding X	
departments.....	923	rays.....10, 13, 466	
Currency reform postponed.....	933	Teala's experiments on reflection	
Prince Khilkoff visits U. S.....	934	of X rays.....	467
Floods in Siberia.....	975	Uses of X rays.....	467
Ryan, Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent,		X rays and the blind.....	951
obit.....	505	Injurious effects of X rays.....	952
Ryder, J. C., invents flying bicycle..	717	Somalland explored.....	205
Sage-Laidlaw lawsuit.....	154	Corona photographed.....	205
Saker, wreck of the.....	975	Form of Jupiter's satellites.....	206
Salisbury, Lord, on Armenia.....87,	827	Aërolite bursts over Madrid.....	256
On international arbitration.....	590	Atomic weight of helium.....	207
Made warden of the Cinque Ports	676	Color photography.....	207, 952
On Venezuela.....	809	Rapid printing telegraphy.....	207
On Anglo-Russian relations.....	833	Kinematograph.....	207
Salvador, See Central America.		Aseptolin.....	208
Salvation Army, Crisis in the.		Mannocitin.....	208
Recall of Commander and Mrs.		Edison's magnetic separator.....	208
Ballington Booth.....	94	A rowing indicator.....	209
History of the Army.....	90	Hypnotism in surgery.....	209
Causes of the crisis.....	93	Brain photographed.....	209
Commander Ballington Booth re-		Rewards for researches.....	209
signs.....	95	National Electrical Exposition..	461
Commr. Booth-Tucker, new com-		Light without heat.....	461
mander.....	96	Mr. Moore's vacuum vibrator....	462
American Volunteers organized		Edison's fluorescent bulb.....	463
.....	96, 967	Lord Kelvin's jubilee.....	463
Salvini, Alexander, obit.....	1000	Electricity from direct oxidation	
Salvioni, Prof., invents cryptoscope	15	of carbon.....	464, 721
Sammon, Michael, murders police-		Vitascope.....	465
man in Buffalo, N. Y.....	142	Statistics of antitoxin.....	465
Samoa, Unrest in.....	199	Magnetographs.....	467
New U. S. consul-general in... ..	399	Absolute chemical vacuum.....	468
Report of J. H. Mulligan on work-		Properties of argon and helium	
ing of Berlin treaty.....	696	.....	468, 953
Policy of Cleveland administra-		Prof. Langley's aerodrome.....	468, 954
tion.....	944	Aërial navigation.....	468, 716, 954
San Domingo, see West Indies.		Effects of secondary chromatic	
Sandwich Islands, see Hawaii, Re-		aberration in telescopes elim-	
public of.		inated.....	469
Sanguily, American, imprisoned for		Kleidograph.....	469
life in Cuba.....	801	Horseless carriage race.....	469
Santa Teresa, Mexican agitator....	664	Unexplored territory of the earth	
Sarony, Napoleon, obit.....	991	Nansen's expedition reaches	
Sarrien, M., new French foreign		farthest north.....	204, 702
minister.....	192	Map showing Nansen's route.....	704
Saason, Sir A. A. D., obit.....	1000	Table of latitudes reached by	
Satolli, Mgr., made a cardinal.....	220	arctic explorers.....	707
Cardinal, Papal delegate to the		Results of Nansen's expedition..	708
United States, recalled.....	729	Conway expedition to Spitzber-	
Say, Léon, obit.....	515	gen.....	709
Scheil, Father, Discoveries of, at		Andrée's balloon expedition.....	709
Babylon.....	217	Peary expedition to Greenland..	710
Schellendorf, Gen. B. von, German		American Association.....	710
minister of war, resigns.....	680	British Association.....	711
Schmid, Prof. E., obit.....	991	Total eclipse of Aug. 9.....	712
Schoff, W. H., author.....	978	Transmutation of metals.....	713
School question in Eng.....180, 418,	913	Telectroscope.....	714
In Manitoba, see Canada.		Picture telegraphy.....	714, 950
In U. S., see Education.		Apostoloff automatic telephone..	715
School reform in New York.....	148, 395	Brooks' multiple comet again seen	716
Schrader, Von, killed in duel, see		Dark companion of Sirius redis-	
Germany.		covered.....	716
Schraub, F. C., dem. candidate for		Astronomy.....	205, 206, 712, 716, 953
lieut.-gov. of New York.....	642	Lamson box kite.....	416
Schumann, Mme. Clara, obit.....	517	Chanute flying machine.....	717
Schurman, Mt., in Greenland,		Wolfert dirigible balloon.....	717
named.....	710	A flying bicycle.....	717
Schurman, Pres., of Cornell, on		Mid-air photographs.....	717
Monroe doctrine.....	29	Bazin roller ship.....	717

Page.	Page.
Science.—Continued.	Siam, Partition of, Anglo-French
Serum treatment of leprosy.....718,	agreement.....106
Phonendoscope.....719	Railroad construction in.....940
Artificial silk.....720	U. S. consular officer attacked.....975
Nitrage.....720	Siberia, Floods in.....983
Hermitine.....721	Sibley, Hon. J. C., of Penn.....982
Zorograph.....721	Sibree, Rev. J., author.....982
Diamonds found in hard steel.....722	Sicily, Agitators released.....195
Electric light beneficial to plants.	Italian royal commissioner ap-
Edison-Kenny picture-telegraph-	pointed.....426
ing device.....950	Riot at Paterno.....426
Telephot.....950	Siebmann-Bräsewitz incident.....936
Lucium, new element.....952	Sienkiewicz, H., author.....932
Diffusion of cold metals.....953	Sierra Leone, Back country of, de-
Rotation and atmospheres of	limited.....112
Mercury and Venus.....953	Sifton, Hon. C., Canadian minister
Meteors in daylight.....953	of the interior.....899
Gill's Land rediscovered.....954	Silk, Artificial.....720
Jackson-Harmsworth expedition.	Silliman, J. M., obit.....506
Longest geodetic line.....954	Siloam, Pool of, in Jerusalem.....473
Niagara Falls power.....955	Siloam, Pool of, in Jerusalem.....221
A sea trolley line.....956	Silver production of U. S.....425
Methydric sphere.....956	Of various countries.....843
Phellosine.....956	Silver question, in U. S.....531,
Serum treatment of insanity.....956	See Politics, U. S.; Monetary ques-
Water-tube boilers.....957	tion; and Bimetallism, Inter-
Scotland, see Great Britain and Ire-	national.....544
land.	Silver party national convention.....545
Scott, Sir Francis, commanding	Silver party platform.....843
Ashanti expedition.....109	Agitation in U. S. to be continued.....845
Scott, Hon. J., obit.....922	Indianapolis movement.....850
Scott, Hon. R. W., Canadian secre-	Pres. Cleveland's message.....713
tary of state.....407	Silver turned into gold.....713
Scott-Siddons, Mrs., actress, obit.....1000	Simon, Dr. C., photographs human
Sorugge, Hon. W. L., of Ga., counsel	brain.....909
to Venezuela.....21	Simon, Jules, obit.....517
Replies to British blue book.....593	Simon, Sam, Gen. T. new pres. of
Seal fisheries, investigations of, see	Hayti.....172
Bering sea dispute.	Sirius, Dark companion of, redis-
Search, T. C., pres. National Asso-	covered.....716
ciation of Manufacturers.....157	Skerrett, Joseph S., obit.....922
Sea trolley line.....956	Skiagraph, see X rays.
Seawell, M. E., authoress.....498	Skinner, Hon. Charles R., president
Seed distribution continued.....125	N. E. A.....722
See, German, obit.....517	Skotograph, see X rays.....224
Sella, Dr., color photographer.....907	Slatin Pasha, author.....303, 460
Senator, A woman.....826	Slave traffic in Africa.....303, 460
Serbia.....195, 687	Smalley, G. W., Suggestion of, in
Sewall, Arthur, of Maine, dem.	Venezuelan affair.....34
nominee for vice-pres.....273,	Smet de Naeyer, M. de, new Belgian
287	premier.....196
Biography.....287	Smith, Sir Donald, new Canadian
Relations of to Mr. Watson.....533,	high commissioner in London.....161
See Politics, U. S.	Mission of, to Winnipeg.....164
Sexton, Thomas, anti-Parnellite M.	Smith, Dr. Donaldson, African ex-
P., resigns.....183	plorer.....205
Shadowgraphy, see X rays.	Smith, Sir Frank, Canadian minis-
Shadow-print, see X rays.	ter.....166
Shaffer, Ira, obit.....992	Smith, Prof. Goldwin, declines de-
Shah, Assassination of the.....451	gree proffered by University
Shea, "Bat," executed.....140	of Toronto.....411
Sheats law (Fla.) unconstitutional.....928	Smith, G. W. obit.....506
Sheehan, Hon. W. F., resigns from	Smith, Hon. Hoke, resigns as sec. of
dem. national committee.....641	interior.....647
Sheridan, Gen. G. A., obit.....992	Smith, Prof. J. A., author.....227
Sherman, Hon. John, of Ohio, author	Smith, Russell, obit.....992
On Cuba.....46	Smith, W. H., obit.....759
Sherman statue dispute.....469	Smithsonian Institution.....826
Shimpoto, new party in Japan.....453	Smyth, A. H., author.....221
Ship, Bazin roller.....717	Socialism in South Australia.....487
Shipbuilding strike, British, ended.	Socialist Congress, International.....677
Shipping dues reimposed on German	Socialist-labor national convention.....557
vessels.....927	The party vote, 1896.....722
Showalter, chess champion.....350	See politics, U. S.

INDEX.

XXXIII.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.....	Sphinx, Cap of the, found.....
Sociology.—	Spitzbergen explored by Conway
Tramp problem in cities.....	expedition.....
George Junior Republic.....	Spoliation claims, French.....
Liquor traffic to be investigated.....	Sporting.—
See Temperance.	Yacht-race investigation.....
Growth of municipal reform.....	Fitzsimmons-Maher fight.....
Women's clubs.....	Chess tournaments.....
National Conference of Charities	Oxford-Cambridge boat-race.....
and Corrections.....	College boat races.....
Catholic Total Abstinence Union.....	College baseball.....
Anti-Saloon League.....	Whist tournaments.....
W. C. T. U.....	Brooklyn handicap.....
Somaliand, explored.....	Successes of yacht <i>Meteor</i> .....
Italians murdered in.....	Olympic games revived.....
Soudan expedition.....	Gaudaur-Stanbury championship
French and Russian hostility.....	sculling race.....
Triple Alliance, How affected?.....	Henley regatta.....
"Holy War" proclaimed.....	<i>Glencairn-El Heirie</i> yacht races.....
Causes and plans of the cam-	<i>Canada-Vencedor</i> yacht races.....
paign.....	Cruise of New York Yacht Club.....
Battle of Firket.....	R. D. Wrenn, champion tennis
Campaign fund question.....	player.....
Wad el Bishara, dervish general	Pacing record lowered by John
Advance on and occupation of	R. Gentry.....
Dongola.....	Cycling records.....
Kongo expedition from South.....	Football.....
Dervishes disheartened.....	Professionalism in college athlet-
English occupation, Attitude of	ics.....
powers toward.....	Golf.....
Sound-money movement, see Mone-	Pugilism.....
tary question.	Sprigg, Sir J. G., new premier of
South, The Cotton manufacture in.	Cape Colony.....
The election in the.....	Spuller, Eugene, obit.....
Southgate, J. H., of N. C., "national	St. John, W. P., chairman national
party" candidate for vice-	silver party convention.....
president.....	St. Kitts, Riot at.....
South African Republic, see Trans-	St. Louis rep. convention.....
vaal.	Cyclone.....
South African situation.—	<i>St. Paul</i> , Stranding of the.....
Matabele revolt.....	Records of.....
Chiefs surrender to Mr. Rhodes.....	St. Petersburg, Great strike in.....
Dr. Jameson convicted.....	Stall, Rev. Dr. S., author.....
Parliamentary inquiry	Stambouloff murder trial.....
Concessions granted to foreigners	Stanbury, sculler, defeated by
in Transvaal.....	Gaudaur.....
Dr. Jameson released.....	Stanford case, Decision in.....
Transvaal mining.....	Stanley, H. M. Views of, on Armenia
See Transvaal, Crisis in the; and	On European acquisitions in Af-
Africa, Affairs in.	rica.....
Spain.—	Stanwood, E., author.....
Revolt in Cuba, see Cuban revolt.	Statistics, Important.—
Philippine revolt, see Malaysia,	African commerce.....
and Philippine revolt.	Mineral production of the U. S.
Agramonte claim invalid.....	.....
Conservative victory in elections.....	Foreign trade and immigration.....
Anarchism renewed in Barcelona	.....
.....	Strikes in France.....
Quarrel of De Campos with Gen.	World's currency systems, show-
Borrero.....	ing population, ratio, stock,
William Todd incident.....	per capita, etc.....
Carlist plottings.....	Latin-American commerce.....
Uprising in Valencia.....	Book production, 1894 and 1895.....
Daughter of Don Carlos elopes.....	Unexplored territory.....
Spanish West Indies, U. S. trade	Theological schools and higher ed-
with.....	ucation in the professions.....
<i>Speculum Vite Christi</i> , Copy of,	Christian Endeavor societies.....
found.....	Baptist Young People's Union.....
Spencer College, Antlers, I. T.,	Sunday schools.....
burned.....	Comparative wealth of nations.....
Spencer, Herbert, Works of, com-	Public debts of Europe.....
pleted.....	Agricultural prices and produc-
Author.....	tion.....

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Statistics, Important.— <i>Continued.</i>		Student Volunteer Missionary	
Women in business.....	736	Union of Great Britain.....	230
Foreign immigration into U. S. . . . .	221	Strohbach, Herr, burgo-master of	439
Vienna.....	439	Strong, Mayor, vetoes Greater N.Y.	891
Convict labor in U. S. ....	737	Bill.....	891
The World's railways.....	738	Strong, Sir S. H., to represent Can-	
Population of the earth.....	738	ada on Judicial committee of	
Seven principal navies.....	871	privy council.....	904
Employed and unemployed in		Sublime Porte, see Turkey and Ot-	
United States.....	878	toman crisis.....	
Gold output of Alaska.....	881	Sudan, see Soudan.	
Money in banks.....	879	Suffrage question in Austria.....	195
Bicycle industry.....	970	In Holland.....	689
Land-grabbing by the powers.....	971	Suffrage, Woman, in prohibition	
Railway mileage and travel.....	738	platform.....	294
Consumption of beer.....	972	In Idaho.....	881
Status, Sherman, Dispute over.....	400	Sugar bounty claims to be paid.....	384
Status unveiled, Gen. Grant.....	399	Sugar Industry in West Indies.....	907
General Hancock.....	400	Sullivan, Sir Arthur, operatic com-	
General Meade.....	400	poser.....	215
Père Marquette.....	158	Sully, James, M. A., author.....	225
Steamship, Largest merchant.....	659	Sunday-school convention, Interna-	
Steamship records, see Ocean re-		tional.....	732
cords.....		Surgery, Application of X rays to..	16
Steele, Miss A. B., christens gun-		Hypnotism in.....	309
boat <i>Helena</i> .....	135	Switzerland, Dr. Deucher elected	
Steel industry.....	865	president.....	935
Steel pool formed.....	365	Syria, Druse rebellion in.....	574
Steers, J. E., obit.....	506	Tallon, Hon. L. O., Canadian post-	
Steinway Wm., obit.....	992	master-general.....	167
Stephenson, Otto, author.....	954	Taitou, Abyssinian queen, influence	
Stepniak, Sergius, author.....	984	of.....	73
Stevens, A. A., of Penn, temporary		Tammany Hall, see New York.	
chairman prohibition conven-		Tangier, New U. S. consul-general in	399
tion.....	291	Tanlongo, Bernardo, obit.....	738
Stevens, T. H., obit.....	506	Tanner, Dr., obit.....	992
Stevenson, Rev. Dr. J. M., obit.....	759	Tappen, A. B., obit.....	507
Stevenson, R. L., author.....	497	Tarbell, E. C., wins Elkins prize.....	211
Stewart, O. W., of Ill., permanent		Tariff question.....	
chairman prohibition conven-		Revision attempted.....	121, 354, 853
tion.....	291	Tariff question in campaign.....	254
Stöcker, Dr., German ex-court chap-		See Politics, U. S.	
lain.....	100	Tariff plank, Republican.....	257
Stocks, Prices of.....	861	Tariff plank, Democratic.....	277
See Business and Industry.		Dingley emergency bill.....	121, 354, 853
Stoiloff, Bulgarian premier, resigns.	691	Convention in Detroit, Mich.....	390
Stokes case, Major Lothaire acquit-		The president's message.....	850
ted.....	459	Duties reimposed on German ves-	
Stone family murdered.....	141	sels.....	927
Storms, see Disasters.		Tarr, Prof. Ralph S., with Peary ex-	
Storrow, J. J., Venezuelan counsel,		pedition.....	710
presents report.....	593	Tarte, Hon. J. I., Canadian minister	
Storrs, Rev. Dr. R. S., Jubilee of.....	884	of public works.....	407
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, obit.....	759	Taussig, Prof. F. W., author.....	491
Strikes—		Taylor, Bishop, retired.....	479
Tailors, New York.....	136	Taylor, Prof. W. G. L., author.....	977
Tailors, Baltimore, falls.....	137	Telectroscope.....	714
Carmax glassworkers.....	187	Telegraphy, Rapid-printing.....	307
British shipbuilding.....	187	Picture.....	714
Milwaukee street-car.....	376	Telephone exchange, An automatic	715
Lithographers.....	378	Telephot, The.....	950
First in Greece.....	429	Telescopes, Improvement of.....	469
Dock laborers', at Rotterdam,		Teller, Senator H. M., of Colorado	
Holland.....	490	leads silver bolt at rep. natl.	
In St. Petersburg.....	430	convention.....	259
In France, Statistics of.....	430	Efforts to secure nomination of,	
Brown Hoisting Co., Cleveland, O	624	for president.....	280
Leadville, Col.....	625	Teller, J. H., author.....	744
Canadian Pacific railway tele-		Temperance—	
graphs.....	669	Ralnes liquor law (N. Y.).....	146
Street railway, in Boston.....	876	Liquor traffic in Africa.....	394, 644, 883
Hamburg dock.....	923		201
See Labor Interests.			



INDEX.

XXXV.

PAGE.		PAGE.
	<b>Temperance.—Continued.</b>	
475	Liquor traffic to be investigated..	See Disasters.
409	Prohibition test case judgment in Canada.....	Toronto University, important physical discovery made by Messrs. MacLennan, Wright, and Keele..... 13
660	Prohibition plebiscite to be taken in Canada.....	Robbed..... 904
733	Catholic Total Abstinence Union.	Torrrens land law unconstitutional. 908
967	Anti-Saloon League.....	Torrey, R. A., author..... 403
967	W. C. T. U.....	Tourgée, A. W., author..... 745
649	Temperature, High, in August	Townsend, J. D., obit..... 903
	Temple, Most Rev. Frederick, new archbishop of Canterbury..... 917	Trade, see Commerce.
	Biography..... 918	Trades Union congress, British..... 678
398	Tenn. Centennial Exposition.....	International..... 677
630	Tennis matches.....	International co-operation..... 923
768	Tennyson, Lady Emily, obit.....	Victory, in England..... 925
664	Terresa, Santa, Mexican agitator.....	Tramp problem in cities..... 444
374	Terror. Launch of the.....	Transcontinental bicycle relay..... 651
	Terrell, U. S. Minister. Attitude of, to Turkey..... 334	Transmutation of metals..... 713
	Teala, Mr., Experiments of, re "cold light"..... 462	Transvaal, Crisis in the.—
13	On nature of X rays.....	General South African situation. 50
467	On reflection of X rays.....	History of Transvaal Republic... 51
872	<i>Texas</i> , sinking of the.....	Utlander agitation..... 52
	Thacher, J. B., nominated for gov. of N. Y., withdraws..... 641	National Union manifesto..... 53
	Thatcher, Moses, senatorial candidate from Utah..... 885	Dr. Jameson's raid..... 54
211	Thayer, Abbot H., wins Elkins prize	Letter to Jameson..... 55
	Theatres, Big hats in, Ohio law against..... 397	Battles of Krugersdorp and Doornkop..... 56
	Thebes, Merenptah inscription at..... 472	Mr. Chamberlin's attitude in the crisis..... 57
727	Theosophical Society convention.....	Sir J. G. Sprigg succeeds C. J. Rhodes as premier of Cape Colony..... 59
481	Theuriet, André, member French Academy..... 981	Earl Grey made joint administrator of Rhodesia..... 59
940	Thibet, Revolt in.....	F. J. Newton succeeds Dr. Jameson as administrator of Mashonaland..... 59
250	Thomas, Ambroise, obit.....	British colonial supervision changed..... 59
250	Thomas, K. E., authoress.....	Reform committee members arrested..... 60
235	Thomas, W. H., author.....	British protection extended to American subjects..... 30
15	Thompson, E. P., inventor.....	Arrest of J. H. Hammond, American..... 60, 315
233	Thompson, Maurice, author.....	Jameson raiders on trial in England..... 61, 321, 579, 921
226	Thompson, R. E., author.....	Anglo-German crisis..... 61
702	Thompson, W., obit.....	British "flying" squadron..... 63
243	Thompson, Col. W. P., obit.....	Matabele uprising..... 66, 322, 578
467	Thomson, Prof. Elihu, on X rays.....	Explosion at Vredendorp..... 224
	Thomson, Sir Wm., see Kelvin, Lord.	Conviction and sentences of Johannesburg reformers..... 315
739	<i>Three Friends</i> , Cuban filibuster.....	The cipher telegrams..... 318
44, 308, 586,	Encounters Spanish gunboat.....	Defense of Buluwayo..... 322
739	Thurston, Hon. J. M., of Neb., chairman rep. natl. convention..... 257	Sir F. Carrington takes command Chiefs surrender to Mr. Rhodes..... 579
499	Thurston, I. T., author.....	British Parliamentary inquiry..... 581
932	Tiburzi, brigand, killed.....	Concessions granted to Uitlanders Mining in Transvaal..... 948
458	Tick plague in Australia.....	See South African situation; and Africa, Affairs in.
518	Tilgner, V. O., obit.....	Treitschke, H. G. von, obit..... 518
507	Tilley, Sir Leonard, obit.....	Trelour bill..... 425
120	Tillman, Sen., of N. C., attacks Pres. Cleveland.....	Treasury, U. S. syndicate to protect Assets and liabilities, see Public Accounts, U. S.
427	<i>Times</i> , London, Suit of, against Central News.....	Treaties.—
364	Tin-plate industry.....	Russo-Turkish secret..... 84, 101
167	Tisdale, Hon. D., Canadian minister of militia.....	Bering Sea damages..... 97
1000	Tisserand, F. F., obit.....	Unklar-Skelessi..... 101
641	Titus, R. C., nominated for N. Y. court of appeals.....	Anglo-French, for partition of Slam..... 106
310	Tobacco leaf export from Cuba prohibited.....	
223	Tonga islands devastated.....	
906	Topolobampo concession annulled.....	
487	Tornado, St. Louis.....	

PAGE.	PAGE.
Treaties.— <i>Continued.</i>	United States Politics, see Politics,
Anglo-French boundary in Niger	U. S.
country.....	United States Church Army.....
118	488, 905
Anglo-French extradition.....	115
115	Universal Peace Society.....
350	350
Japan and Russia, <i>re</i> Korea.....	University of California, Gift of
352	Mrs. Hearst to.....
352	800
Japanese-German commercial.....	University of Chicago, Gift to.....
353	653
Japanese-Swedish commercial.....	University of the City of New York
353	becomes New York University.....
356	158
Reciprocity, Working of.....	Unklar-skeelsal treaty.....
415	101
Chile and Bolivia.....	Upham, W., author.....
415	225
International arbitration out-	Upper Mekong dispute, see Siam.
lined.....	Uruguay, Revolt in.....
560	911
Chinese-Japanese commercial 612,	Utah admitted to statehood.....
839	152
Amapala, ratified.....	Senatorial contest in.....
645	895
Venezuelan arbitration.....	Vacuum, Absolute chemical.....
813	408
For general arbitration, between	Vacuum tube, Typical form of.....
U. S. and Great Britain.....	2
817	Vacuum vibrator, for "cold light".....
462	Valencia, Spain, Uprising in.....
Secret, between Germany and	680
Russia.....	<i>Valkyrie III.</i> —Defender race investi-
836	gation.....
840	187
Italo-Tunisian.....	Vandal, Albert, member French
Costa Rica-Columbia boundary	Academy.....
arbitration.....	931
841	Vanderbilt-Whitney wedding.....
930	649
Austrian-Bulgarian commercial.....	Vanderbilt-Wilson wedding.....
930	649
Tricoups, M., obit.....	Van Horn, Burt, obit.....
518	509
Political effects of his death.....	Vankleek Hill, Fatal fire at.....
447	663
<i>Tribby</i> , Critical estimate of.....	Van, Outrages at, see Armenian
776	question.
Trinidad dispute.....	Vasa, Gustavus, Birthday of, cele-
112, 333, 415	brated.....
Triple Alliance, Renewal of, proba-	447
ble.....	Vaughan, Cardinal, on internation-
343	al arbitration.....
343	326
Status of, see European situation,	Venezuelan Controversy 18, 297, 589,
General.	809
Trochu, Gen. L. J., obit.....	The boundary commission begins
1000	work.....
950	19
Trolley line, A sea.....	Portraits of Commissioners.....
742	20
Trowbridge, John, author.....	W. L. Scruggs, Venezuelan agent
508	.....
Trumbull, Judge Lyman, obit.....	21, 299
845	British case presented.....
Trust, Nail, Collapse of.....	21
851	Venezuelan case presented.....
Trusts, Pres. Cleveland on.....	26
851	Public opinion in the U. S.....
Tunis, Anglo-French agreement re-	38
garding.....	Pres. Schurman on Monroe doc-
113	trine.....
113	29
Franco-Italian treaty regarding.....	Congressional action <i>re</i> Monroe
840	doctrine.....
840	29
Tupper, Sir Charles, re-enters Can-	Baker and Davis resolutions.....
adian cabinet.....	20
160	Sewell resolution.....
Becomes premier.....	30
167	E. J. Phelps on Monroe doctrine.....
Resigns.....	31
407	British public opinion.....
636	32
Attack of, on Lord Aberdeen.....	Henry Norman's plan of settle-
636	ment.....
Tupper, Sir C. Hibbert, Canadian	33
solicitor-general.....	Permanent court of arbitration
108	suggested.....
108	33
Turkey.—	G. W. Smalley suggests joint com-
Secret treaty with Russia.....	mission.....
84, 101	34
84, 101	Yuiuan incident.....
Minister at Washington recalled.....	34, 301
450	Claims of Germany settled.....
450	114
Brigandage near Constantinople.....	Queen's speech on.....
450	177
See Ottoman crisis; Armenian	Lord Rosebery on.....
question; Cretan question.	178
494	Lord Salisbury on.....
Tuttle, Prof. H., author.....	179, 809
494	Press discussion.....
Tweed, B. F., obit.....	33, 297
509	Mr. Scruggs replies to British blue
509	book.....
Tynan, P. J., Fenian, Arrested.....	299
673	Prof. Burr sent to search archives
673	Harrison incident.....
Extradition of, refused.....	302, 594
921	Treaty of arbitration outlined.....
921	590
Uganda-Mombasa railway.....	Correspondence of Secretary O'-
700	neyn and Lord Salisbury.....
700	590, 809
Uhl, E. F., of Mich., new ambassador	Venezuela's case presented by J.
to Germany.....	J. Storrow.....
153	593
Uitlander agitation, see Transvaal,	British blue books.....
Crisis in the.	21, 594
211	
Ultra-red rays, see X rays.	
<i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> , History and criti-	
cism of.....	
760	
Underwood, Dr., in Korean <i>Emeute</i> .....	
105	
Unger, Dr. Robert d <sup>n</sup> , Inventor.....	
950	
Union generals' speech-making tour	
791	
Union League Club exhibition,	
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	
211	

INDEX.

XXXVII.

PAGE	PAGE
Venezuela.—Continued.	Weyler, Gen., Spanish commander
Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech	in Cuba..... 87
Work of the Boundary Commission.....19	Biographical sketch..... 38
811	See Cuban Revolt.
Rojas memorandum..... 813	Wheat crop of Australia..... 942
Arbitration treaty signed..... 813	Wheat, Price of, rises: Effects...790, 863
Venezuela, Fabiani claims..... 842	Whist tournaments..... 380
Gold standard adopted..... 668	White, Hon. A. D., Letter of, on
Rebellion in..... 178	Campaign issues..... 558
U. S. trade with..... 389	Author..... 492
Venus, Rotation and atmosphere of	White, Mary, authoress..... 236
Verlaine, Paul, obit..... 250	White, Sen., of Cal., Cuban resolution
Vermont election..... 638	of..... 46
Vetoes, Presidential..... 355	Chairman dem. natl. convention... 275
Vibrator, Vacuum, for "cold light"	Whitford incident..... 353, 614
Ficksburg, Launch of..... 809	Whitney, Caspar, author..... 497
Victor Emmanuel, Prince, married	Whitney, Prof. J. D., obit..... 762
864	Whitney-Randolph wedding..... 649
Victoria, B. C., Bridge disaster at..... 411	Whitney-Vanderbilt wedding..... 649
Victorian Order established..... 426	Whitney, Hon. W. C. of N. Y., Efforts
Victoria, Queen, arbitrator in Chilean-Argentine boundary dispute..... 614	of, for sound money..... 275
Length of her reign..... 675	Wilde, Lady Jane Francesca, obit... 250
Vitascopes..... 465	William II., German emperor.
Vladimir, author..... 229	Speeches of..... 188
Volk, Douglas, author..... 283	See Germany.
Volunteers of America..... 96	Williams, Hon. B. H., obit..... 993
Von Stosch, Admiral, obit..... 250	Williams, Hon. G. F., of Mass... 289, 635
Vredendorp, Explosion at..... 224	Williams, Hon. Ramon O., retires
Wad el Bishara, dervish general... 601	from consul-generalship at
Waldron, G. B., author..... 225	Havana..... 40, 811
Walke, Henry, rear-admiral U.S.N., obit..... 244	William Todd incident..... 614
Walker, Francis A., author..... 744	Willoughby, W. W., author..... 491
Walker, James A., of Va..... 283	Wilson, H. W., author..... 230
Walker, Rt. Rev. W. D., P. E. bishop of N. D., elected bishop of Western N. Y..... 964	Wilson, T. D., obit..... 509
Waller, Ex-U. S. Consul, pardoned..... 200	Wilson-Vanderbilt wedding..... 649
Ward, Mrs. Humphry, authoress... 982	Wiman, Erastus, Indictments
Ward, M. E., authoress..... 499	against, dismissed..... 154
Warner, Gen. A. J., of Ohio, pres. Amer. Bimetallic Union..... 116	Windward Isles storm-swept..... 975
Warner, O. L., obit..... 782	Winter carnival, Quebec..... 172
Water Color Society, American... 212	Withrow, Rev. Dr. J. L., moderator
Water-tube boilers..... 967	Presbyterian Assem. (North)... 479
Watson, Rev. Dr. John (Ian MacLaren) visits America..... 890	Witte, M. de., Russian finance minister..... 993
Formulates new "creed"..... 966	Wisconsin, Floods in..... 973
Author..... 983	Wolcott, Hon. R., succeeds F. T.
Watson, Hon. T. E., of Ga., nominated by populists for vice-pres..... 541	Greenhalge as gov. of Mass.. 154
Biography of..... 542	Wolcott, Senator, of Col., attacks
On fusion..... 785	administration's Venezuelan
Electoral votes cast for..... 782	policy..... 30
See Politics, U. S.	In Europe re bimetallic..... 849, 852
W. C. T. U..... 967	Wolpert dirigible balloon..... 717
Wealth of nations..... 735	Wolseley, Lord, Estimate of Indian
Weather, Hot, in August..... 649	army..... 676
Weeks, J. D., obit..... 993	Woman senator, First..... 846
Welsh land commission reports... 915	Woman suffrage in prohibition
West Indies.—	form..... 294
Death of Pres. Hyppolite of Hayti	In Idaho..... 881
172	Women in business..... 730, 876
Gen. T. Simon-Sam elected pres. Riot at St. Kitts..... 173	Women's Christian Temperance
Spanish, U. S. trade with..... 368	Union..... 967
Sugar industry depressed..... 907	Women's Clubs..... 476
Unrest in Porto Rico..... 908	Wood, Hon. J. F., Canadian comptroller of customs..... 168
Pres. Heuereaux of San Domingo re-elected..... 908	Woodruff, T. L., nominated for
	lieut. gov. of N. Y..... 639
	Biography..... 640
	Woodward, John B., obit..... 244
	Wool prices..... 864
	World's Fair awards..... 124
	Wrenn, R. D., champion tennis
	player..... 630
	Wright, Prof. A. W., of Yale, Apparatus used by in X-ray

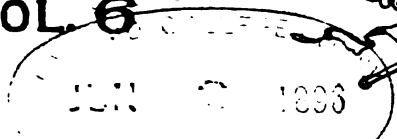
	PAGE.		PAGE.
printing.....	11	X rays.— <i>Continued.</i>	
Views of, on X rays.....	13	Edison's fluoroscope.....	16
Wright, C. H. C., Researches of, in Toronto University.....	13	Applications to surgery.....	16
Wright, G. C., obit.....	244	Application to metallurgic arts....	16
Wright, G. F., author.....	225	Experiments on blind people.....	851
Wright Irrigation law valid.....	969	Injurious effects of the rays.....	862
Würster, Mayor F. W., of Brooklyn, vetoes Greater N. Y. bill.....	391	See Science.	
Württemberg, William Nicholas, Duke of, obit.....	1000	Yachting, Success of <i>Meteor</i> .....	432
Wyckoff, G. H., Murder of.....	361	See Sporting.	
Xeres, Spain, Disaster in.....	976	Yale crew at Henley.....	624
X rays, Discovery of.....	1	Yale students and Mr. Bryan.....	531
Typical form of vacuum tube.....	1	Yamagata, Count, visits America....	398
Various names of shadow pic- tures.....	3	Yaqui uprising.....	604
Crookes' tube described.....	3	Yellow fever in Brazil.....	177
Researches of Hertz and Lenard..	4	Young People's Christian Union....	732
Röntgen's discovery not alto- gether new.....	4	Yuruan incident, see Venezuelan question	
His original communication.....	5	Zanzibar, Death of sultan of.....	699
Hypotheses as to nature of the rays.....	10, 13, 466	Palace bombarded by British gun- boats.....	609
Apparatus illustrated and de- scribed.....	3, 11,	Hamoud bin Mahomed pro- claimed sultan.....	700
Researches of Tesla.....	11,	Zappa case, Decision in.....	691
Possibility of reflection shown .....	11, 13,	Zeltoun, Siege and surrender of, see Armenian question.	
Discovery by MacLennan, Wright, and Keele, in Toronto Univer- sity.....	13, 467	Work of reform in, obstructed... 333	
The Cryptoscope.....	15	Zelaya, Pres., of Nicaragua, Revolt against.....	173, 413
Radiotype of human hand.....	15	Plot against, foiled.....	666
Kinetoscope.....	15	Zerograph.....	721
Photoscope.....	16	Zertucha, Dr., Reported treachery of.....	707
		Zinc production, U. S.....	221
		Zionite movement.....	415
		Zola, Emile, author.....	497, 181

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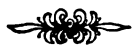
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No 1

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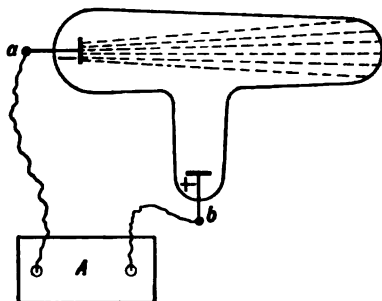
NO. 1.

THE DISCOVERY OF X RAYS.

**E**ARLY in January the world at large was startled by the announcement of a discovery which, so far as we can yet tell, seems destined to prove an epoch-making incident in the development of physical science—the discovery of a hitherto unknown form of radiant energy, possessing a marvellous power of penetrating bodies opaque to ordinary light, and actinic enough to produce a shadow picture upon a sensitized plate. No one has yet secured sufficient data to be able to estimate fully either the theoretical significance or the practical utility of the discovery. None of the innumerable instances in which, both in Europe and in America, the original experiments of the discoverer have been repeated, and his observations confirmed, has yet served to throw absolutely conclusive light upon the nature of the new rays; nor have any afforded more than a mere hint of the bearing of the new phenomena upon accepted scientific hypotheses. What is already known, however, has brought scientists face to face with the possibility that their long-established theories regarding cosmic questions of the utmost magnitude—radiant energy, the luminiferous ether, gravitation, the constitution and forces of matter—may ere long have to undergo great modification. But whatever may be the theoretical import of the discovery, its practical value is already assured; and the benefits which will accrue from its application to the uses, especially of surgery and of some of the technical arts, can hardly be overestimated.

The latter years of this century have formed a period of unprecedented scientific activity. The developments of electrical science under Edison, Tesla, Bell, and others—which have made the present an age of realized impossibilities—are familiar to every one. But, to go no farther

back than a couple of years ago, we note a succession of scientific triumphs which tend to overthrow all our ideas of the limitations of human power, and to render us credulous of almost anything within the bounds of metaphysical possibility. Only last year chemists were astonished to learn from Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay that the familiar air had all along been keeping from earnest search-



TYPICAL FORM OF VACUUM TUBE.

ers the secret of the existence within itself, in considerable proportions, of an unknown and strangely inert element, argon, and to learn also that helium, so long known only as a constituent of the sun and of some other heavenly bodies, was also a body terrestrial. Again, by the liquefaction of air and hydrogen, Professor Dewar has created a new chemistry of cold; while the corresponding field of exceedingly high temperature has been thrown open to exploration by M. de Moissan's development of the electric furnace. Moreover,

At *a* we have one electrode and at *b* the other. They consist of platinum disks attached to platinum wires which are sealed in the glass. Let the electrode *a* be connected to the negative, *b* to the positive pole of the induction coil *A*. As the air pressure in the tube is reduced, the color and the general appearance of the discharge continually change character. When the pressure reaches a small fraction of a millimetre of mercury the intensity of the discharge in the gas itself becomes very much reduced, but in its place appears a strong fluorescence of the glass. This fluorescence is produced by faint streamers which proceed in straight lines from the negative electrode, as indicated by the straight lines in the figure, from the disk at *a* toward the terminal of the tube. These streamers are called the cathode rays. The X rays are supposed to emanate from the luminescent spot in the wall of the tube where the cathode rays terminate.

among the products of the latter—the gift of physics to its sister science, chemistry—is found calcic carbide, whose use in the manufacture of acetylene gas, the first hydrocarbon to be manufactured artificially on a large scale, constitutes a great triumph of chemical synthesis, just as the discovery of argon was a triumph of analysis.

To these almost revolutionary achievements we have now to add another—the discovery of X rays (provisionally so called by their discoverer because their nature is still problematical), and the development of a new art of “shadowgraphy” or “radiography,” whereby pictures are

ers the secret of the existence within itself, in considerable proportions, of an unknown and strangely inert element, argon, and to learn also that helium, so long known only as a constituent of the sun and of some other heavenly bodies, was also a body terrestrial. Again, by the liquefaction of air and hydrogen, Professor Dewar has created a new chemistry of cold; while the corresponding field of exceedingly high temperature has been thrown open to exploration by M. de Moissan's development of the electric furnace. Moreover,

taken of objects inaccessible to ordinary rays of light, such as the skeleton within the body, metallic objects encased in wood or leather, etc.\*

It was on November 8, 1895 (if any date may be assigned for a discovery made by researches along lines expressly indicated by predecessors), that Dr. Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen,† professor of physics in the University of Würzburg, Bavaria, made the discovery which has now rendered his name a household term the world over. He announced it at the December meeting of the Würzburg Physico-Medical Society; and on January 4, 1896, described it at the celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of the Berlin Physical Society. Since that time, not only have the scientific laboratories of the world been almost wholly given up to the study of the rays, but the sensational and superficial aspects of the new phenomena have taken hold of the popular imagination and monopolized the attention of the unscientific world in a way that finds no parallel since the time when Edison became known as the "Wizard" through his development of the phonograph, the electric light, and other wonders associated with his name.

It was while following up the researches of Hertz and Lenard on the problem of the cathode rays from a vacuum tube, that Röntgen discovered the X rays. He had encased a Crookes tube‡ in a covering of black paper imper-

\* Various names have been suggested for the pictures taken by means of the X rays: Shadow-prints, shadowgraphs, cathodographs, skiagraphs (from the Greek word for shadow), photo-skiagraphs, skotographs (from the Greek word for darkness), radiographs, radiotypes. They are not properly termed photographs, for, though the X rays may possibly be of a nature akin to ordinary light, yet these rays differ in important particulars from the visible rays of the spectrum, and from the infra-red and the ultra-violet rays, the cathode rays, or any other hitherto observed form of manifestation of the radiant energy familiarly known as light. Ordinary photographic sensitive plates are used, which are also developed in the customary way; but the pictures are in reality shadow-prints or silhouettes, due merely to interception of the X rays by objects more or less opaque to them. They reveal, within their outlines, no variation of detail save that of fainter or deeper shadow seemingly dependent upon the varying thickness and also (so far as yet known) upon the varying density, or (as Professor Dewar and others think) the varying atomic weight, of objects interposed in the path of the rays. Thus, organic substances, as a rule, are permeated more readily than inorganic; and the least permeable, so far as yet observed, are such dense substances as glass and platinum. Iodine is very opaque; sulphur and in general other inorganic substances, more or less so; and the introduction into the molecule of an organic compound, of one or more atoms of sulphur, iodine, or other inorganic substance, produces opacity.

It has been suggested that the "photographic" effect is not due to any direct action of the X rays upon the sensitive film, but that the rays operate by setting up some sort of phosphorescence in the glass at the back of the sensitive film. In corroboration of this, Professor Dewar and others have shown the X rays to be transmutable into light rays affecting the eye.

† Pronounced *Rent-gen*, the *g* being hard.

‡ A Crookes tube is simply a modification of a Geissler tube. It consists of a bulb of glass, usually egg-shaped, from which the air has been almost exhausted. At one end the positive current is brought into the tube by means of a fused platinum wire; and an electrode consisting of a small disk-shaped piece

vious to ordinary light; but noticed that a sheet of paper sensitized with barium platino-cyanide, which was lying near by, was rendered luminescent. Investigation showed that the effect was caused by invisible rays or waves emanating from the tube and having unusual penetrative power. It merely remained for him then to study the properties of the newly found rays, and to announce the results of his researches to the world.

To be more particular. All students of physics are more or less familiar with the appearance of a high-vacuum tube through which a powerful electric discharge is passing. It emits a beautiful phosphorescent light varied by brushes of intenser luminosity at the electrodes. The rays from the anode vary in color under various conditions, but are far less brilliant and less peculiar in their properties than the cathode rays, which shoot from the negative electrode. The cathode rays were observed and studied as long ago as 1891 by the late Professor Heinrich Hertz of the University of Bonn, who showed that they would permeate thin metal; and in 1894, Hertz's assistant, Dr. Philip Lenard, supplemented this by showing that the cathode rays would not only penetrate thin films of aluminium, wood, and other substances, but produce photographic results beyond. Mr. Tesla, too, several years ago, made public the following statement:

"Certain kinds of waves which I called 'sound waves of electrified air' are propagated from conductors when a strong rapidly vibrating current passes through them, such as sudden discharges from condensers. These propagate in straight lines like sound. They are longitudinal waves penetrating bodies, and they cannot be stopped by interposing metal plates."

Moreover, as long ago as 1893, Professor Fernando Sanford of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in California, succeeded in obtaining, by the use of electricity, impressions of coins on photographic plates under conditions that excluded the operation of ordinary rays of light (Vol. 4, p. 234). And last year one Hans Schmidt of Munich maintained in a contribution to the *Photograph Review*, that the invisible ultra-violet rays in electric light pierced through blackened paper, thin wood, india rubber, and other materials, while thin layers of metal kept them back. And long before the development of photography or of the modern theory of light, the mysterious fact was noted, of pictures of objects being found imprinted on the bodies of persons struck with lightning.

Thus, it must be admitted that the mere production of radiotypes by means of invisible rays, is no new achievement. The way to Röntgen's discovery was paved by the researches of all those who have made

of platinum or other suitable metal, is placed at the end of the wire, within the tube. At the other end of the tube is the spot where a similar electrode receives the current which has been transmitted through the vacuum. Where the current enters is called the *anode*, and where it leaves is called the *cathode*. These are otherwise known as the positive and negative poles, and are often indicated by a plus and minus sign respectively (see illustration). The use to which these tubes have been put is mainly to study the behavior of electricity when passing through gases of various densities. The systematic study of vacuum discharges dates from the time of Faraday, and is most prominently associated with the names of Plücker, Geissler, Hittorf, Goldstein, Hertz, and Lenard in Germany, and Spottiswoode and Crookes in England.

Vacuum tubes of various shapes, even ordinary incandescent light bulbs, it is claimed, have been successfully used; and the X rays have also been produced when one electrode, and even both, have been external to the tube employed.

any contribution to the problem of electric discharges through rarefied gases—Lenard, Hertz, Crookes, and the rest. What lends peculiar significance to Röntgen's work, and entitles him to all the honor of a great discovery, is that he has revealed the existence of a sort of rays, which, whatever their real nature may prove to be, have an incomparably greater range and penetrative power, besides other unique and important properties, that markedly distinguish them from all other known forms of radiant energy, invisible as well as visible.

The original experiments and conclusions of Professor Röntgen are described by him in the following article "On a New Kind of Rays,"\* which, owing to its historical importance, is here given entire:

1. A discharge from a large induction coil is passed through a Hittorf vacuum tube, or through a well-exhausted Crookes or Lenard tube. The tube is surrounded by a fairly close-fitting shield of black paper; it is then possible to see, in a completely darkened room, that paper covered on one side with barium platino-cyanide lights up with brilliant fluorescence when brought into the neighborhood of the tube, whether the painted side or the other be turned toward the tube. The fluorescence is still visible at two metres' distance. It is easy to show that the origin of the fluorescence lies within the vacuum tube.

2. It is seen, therefore, that some agent is capable of penetrating black cardboard, which is quite opaque to ultra-violet light, sunlight, or arc light. It is therefore of interest to investigate how far other bodies can be penetrated by the same agent. It is readily shown that all bodies possess this same transparency, but in very varying degrees. For example, paper is very transparent; the fluorescent screen will light up when placed behind a book of a thousand pages; printers' ink offers no marked resistance. Similarly the fluorescence shows behind two packs of cards; a single card does not visibly diminish the brilliancy of the light. So, again, a single thickness of tin foil hardly casts a shadow on the screen; several have to be superposed to produce a marked effect. Thick blocks of wood are still transparent. Boards of pine two or three centimetres thick absorb only very little. A piece of sheet aluminium 15 mm. thick, still allowed the X rays (as I will call the rays, for the sake of brevity) to pass, but greatly reduced the fluorescence. Glass plates of similar thickness behave similarly; lead glass is, however, much more opaque than glass free from lead. Ebonite several centimetres thick is transparent. If the hand be held before the fluorescent screen, the shadow shows the bones darkly, with only faint outlines of the surrounding tissues. Water and several other fluids are very transparent. Hydrogen is not markedly more permeable than air. Plates of copper, silver, lead, gold, and platinum also allow the rays to pass, but only when the metal is thin. Platinum 2 mm. thick allows some rays to pass; silver and copper are more transparent. Lead 1.5 mm. thick is practically opaque. If a square rod of wood 20 mm. on the side be painted on one face with white lead, it casts little shadow when it is so turned that the painted face is parallel to the X rays, but a strong shadow if the rays have to pass through the painted side. The salts of the metals, either solid or in solution, behave generally as the metals themselves.

3. The preceding experiments lead to the conclusion that the

\* Translated by A. Stanton, from the *Sitzungsberichte der Würzburger Physik-medizinischen Gesellschaft*, 1895, and reprinted from *Nature*, January 23, 1896.

density of the bodies is the property whose variation mainly affects their permeability. At least no other property seems so marked in this connection. But that the density alone does not determine the transparency, is shown by an experiment wherein plates of similar thickness of Iceland spar, glass, aluminium, and quartz were employed as screens. Then the Iceland spar showed itself much less transparent than the other bodies, though of approximately the same density. I have not remarked any strong fluorescence of Iceland spar compared with glass (see below).

4. Increasing thickness increases the hindrance offered to the rays by all bodies. A picture has been impressed on a photographic plate of a number of superposed layers of tin foil, like steps, presenting thus a regularly increasing thickness. This is to be submitted to photometric processes when a suitable instrument is available.

5. Pieces of platinum, lead, zinc, and aluminium foil were so arranged as to produce the same weakening of the effect. The annexed table shows the relative thickness and density of the equivalent sheets of metal:

	Thickness.	Relative thickness.	Density.
Platinum .....	.018 mm.	1	21.5
Lead .....	.050 mm.	3	11.3
Zinc .....	.100 mm.	6	7.1
Aluminium.....	3.500 mm.	200	2.6

From these values it is clear that in no case can we obtain the transparency of a body from the product of its density and thickness. The transparency increases much more rapidly than the product decreases.

6. The fluorescence of barium platino-cyanide is not the only noticeable action of the X rays. It is to be observed that other bodies exhibit fluorescence—*e. g.*, calcium sulphide, uranium glass, Iceland spar, rock salt, etc.

Of special interest in this connection is the fact that photographic dry plates are sensitive to the X rays. It is thus possible to exhibit the phenomena so as to exclude the danger of error. I have thus confirmed many observations originally made by eye observation with the fluorescent screen. Here the power of the X rays to pass through wood or cardboard becomes useful. The photographic plate can be exposed to the action without removal of the shutter of the dark slide or other protecting case, so that the experiment need not be conducted in darkness. Manifestly, unexposed plates must not be left in their box near the vacuum tube.

It seems now questionable whether the impression on the plate is a direct effect of the X rays, or a secondary result induced by the fluorescence of the material of the plate. Films can receive the impression as well as ordinary dry plates.

I have not been able to show experimentally that the X rays give rise to any calorific effects. These, however, may be assumed, for the phenomena of fluorescence show that the X rays are capable of transformation. It is also certain that all the X rays falling on a body do not leave it as such.

The retina of the eye is quite insensitive to these rays; the eye placed close to the apparatus sees nothing. It is clear from the experiments that this is not due to want of permeability on the part of the structures of the eye.

7. After my experiments on the transparency of increasing thickness of different media, I proceeded to investigate whether the X rays could be deflected by a prism. Investigations with water and carbon bisulphide in mica prisms of 30 degrees showed no deviation either on the photographic or the fluorescent plate. For comparison, light rays were allowed to fall on the prism as the apparatus was set up for the experiment. They were deviated 10 mm. and 20 mm. respectively in the case of the two prisms.

With prisms of ebonite and aluminium, I have obtained images on the photographic plate, which point to a possible deviation. It is, however, uncertain, and at most would point to a refractive index 1.05. No deviation can be observed by means of the fluorescent screen. Investigations with the heavier metals have not as yet led to any result, because of their small transparency and the consequent enfeebling of the transmitted rays.

On account of the importance of the question, it is desirable to try in other ways whether the X rays are susceptible of refraction. Finely powdered bodies allow in thick layers but little of the incident light to pass through, in consequence of refraction and reflection. In the case of the X rays, however, such layers of powder are for equal masses of substance equally transparent with the coherent solid itself. Hence we cannot conclude any regular reflection or refraction of the X rays. The research was conducted by the aid of finely powdered rock salt, fine electrolytic silver powder, and zinc dust already many times employed in chemical work. In all these cases the result, whether by the fluorescent screen or the photographic method, indicated no difference in transparency between the powder and the coherent solid.

It is, hence, obvious that lenses cannot be looked upon as capable of concentrating the X rays; in effect, both an ebonite and a glass lens of large size prove to be without action. The shadow photograph of a round rod is darker in the middle than at the edge; the image of a cylinder filled with a body more transparent than its walls, exhibits the middle brighter than the edge.

8. The preceding experiments, and others which I pass over, point to the rays being incapable of regular reflection. It is, however, well to detail an observation which at first sight seemed to lead to an opposite conclusion.

I exposed a plate protected by a black paper sheet, to the X rays, so that the glass side lay next to the vacuum tube. The sensitive film was partly covered with star-shaped pieces of platinum, lead, zinc, and aluminium. On the developed negative the star-shaped impression showed dark under platinum, lead, and, more markedly, under zinc; the aluminium gave no image. It seems, therefore, that these three metals can reflect the X rays. As, however, another explanation is possible, I repeated the experiment with this only difference, that a film of thin aluminium foil was interposed between the sensitive film and the metal stars. Such an aluminium plate is opaque to ultra-violet rays, but transparent to X rays. In the result the images appeared as before, this pointing still to the existence of reflection at metal surfaces.

If one considers this observation in connection with others, namely, on transparency of powders, and on the state of the surface not being effective in altering the passage of the X rays through a body, it leads to the probable conclusion that regular reflection does not exist, but that bodies behave to the X rays as turbid media to light.

Since I have obtained no evidence of refraction at the surface of different media, it seems probable that the X rays move with the same velocity in all bodies, and in a medium which penetrates everything, and in which the molecules of bodies are embedded. The molecules obstruct the X rays the more effectively as the density of the body concerned is greater.

9. It seemed possible that the geometrical arrangement of the molecules might affect the action of a body upon the X rays, so that, for example, Iceland spar might exhibit different phenomena according to the relation of the surface of the plate to the axis of the crystal. Experiments with quartz and Iceland spar on this point lead to a negative result.

10. It is known that Lenard, in his investigations on cathode rays, has shown that they belong to the ether, and can pass through all bodies. Concerning the X rays the same may be said.

In his latest work, Lenard has investigated the absorption coefficients of various bodies for the cathode rays, including air at atmospheric pressure, which gives 4.10, 3.40, 3.10 for 1 cm., according to the degree of exhaustion of the gas in discharge tube. To judge from the nature of the discharge, I have worked at about the same pressure, but occasionally at greater or smaller pressures. I find, using a Weber's photometer, that the intensity of the fluorescent light varies nearly as the inverse square of the distance between screen and discharge tube. This result is obtained from three very consistent sets of observations at distances of 100 and 200 mm. Hence air absorbs the X rays much less than the cathode rays. This result is in complete agreement with the previously described result, that the fluorescence of the screen can be still observed at two metres from the vacuum tube. In general, other bodies behave like air; they are more transparent for the X rays than for the cathode rays.

11. A further distinction, and a noteworthy one, results from the action of a magnet. I have not succeeded in observing any deviation of the X rays even in very strong magnetic fields.

The deviation of cathode rays by the magnet is one of their peculiar characteristics; it has been observed by Hertz and Lenard, that several kinds of cathode rays exist, which differ by their power of exciting phosphorescence, their susceptibility of absorption, and their deviation by the magnet; but a notable deviation has been observed in all cases which have yet been investigated, and I think such deviation affords a characteristic not to be set aside lightly.

12. As the result of many researches, it appears that the place of most brilliant phosphorescence of the walls of the discharge tube is the chief seat whence the X rays originate and spread in all directions; that is, the X rays proceed from the front where the cathode rays strike the glass. If one deviates the cathode rays within the tube by means of a magnet, it is seen that the X rays proceed from a new point, *i. e.*, again from the end of the cathode rays.

Also for this reason the X rays, which are not deflected by a magnet, cannot be regarded as cathode rays which have passed through the glass, for the passage cannot, according to Lenard, be the cause of the different deflection of the rays. Hence I conclude that the X rays are not identical with the cathode rays, but are produced from the cathode rays at the glass surface of the tube.

13. The rays are generated not only in glass. I have obtained them in an apparatus closed by an aluminium plate two mm. thick. I purpose later to investigate the behavior of other substances.



14. The justification of the term "rays," applied to the phenomena, lies partly in the regular shadow pictures produced by the interposition of a more or less permeable body between the source and a photographic plate or fluorescent screen.

I have observed and photographed many such shadow pictures. Thus, I have an outline of part of a door covered with lead paint; the image was produced by placing the discharge tube on one side of the door, and the sensitive plate on the other. I have also a shadow of the bones of the hand, of a wire wound upon a bobbin, of a set of weights in a box, of a compass, card, and needle completely inclosed in a metal case, of a piece of metal where the X rays show the want of homogeneity, and of other things.

For the rectilinear propagation of the rays, I have a pin-hole photograph of the discharge apparatus covered with black paper. It is faint but unmistakable.

15. I have sought for interference effects of the X rays, but, possibly in consequence of their small intensity, without result.

16. Researches to investigate whether electrostatic forces act on the X rays are begun but not yet concluded.

17. If one asks, What, then, are these X rays? Since they are not cathode rays, one might suppose, from their power of exciting fluorescence and chemical action, them to be due to ultra-violet light. In opposition to this view a weighty set of considerations presents itself. If X rays be indeed ultra-violet light, then that light must possess the following properties:

(a) It is not refracted in passing from air into water, carbon bisulphide, aluminium, rock salt, glass, or zinc.

(b) It is incapable of regular reflection at the surface of the above bodies.

(c) It cannot be polarized by any ordinary polarizing media.

(d) The absorption by various bodies must depend chiefly on their density.

That is to say, these ultra-violet rays must behave quite differently from the visible, infra-red, and the hitherto known ultra-violet rays.

These things appear so unlikely that I have sought for another hypothesis.

A kind of relationship between the new rays and light rays appears to exist; at least the formation of shadows, fluorescence, and the production of chemical action point in this direction. Now it has been known for a long time, that besides the transverse vibrations which account for the phenomena of light, it is possible that longitudinal vibrations should exist in the ether, and, according to the view of some physicists, must exist. It is granted that their existence has not yet been made clear, and their properties are not experimentally demonstrated. Should not the new rays be ascribed to longitudinal waves in the ether?

I must confess that I have in the course of this research made myself more and more familiar with this thought, and venture to put the opinion forward, while I am quite conscious that the hypothesis advanced still requires a more solid foundation.

The problem indicated above by Professor Röntgen, as to the real nature of the X rays and their relation to the phenomena of light, electricity, sound, and other familiar subjects of hypothesis, can be solved only after much careful investigation. To this end the mere indefinite repetition of taking prints by means of the rays makes no contribu-

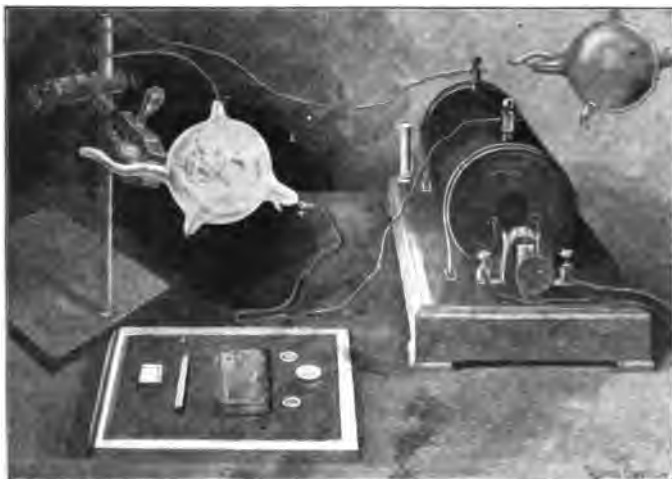
tion. The inquiry is still in its initial stages: not yet have been determined even the precise conditions under which the new rays manifest themselves: we even have yet to see laid a sure experimental basis for speculation.

The accompanying cuts serve to illustrate the ordinary method of obtaining prints by means of the X rays. The object of which a radiotype is desired—say the lead in a pencil, or a purse containing coins, or a human hand—is inserted in the path of the rays, between the vacuum tube from which they emanate and a light-tight box containing an ordinary highly sensitized photographic plate. The requisite time of exposure varies under conditions not yet well understood. The X rays, as they pass through the objects interposed between the tube and the sensitive plate, are obstructed in varying degrees according to the thickness or density of the material parts of the objects. Thus the lead in the pencil, the coins in the purse, or the bones in the hand, absorb a greater proportion of the rays than the wood, the leather, or the flesh, and are accordingly outlined in shadow upon the plate.

The honor of having been the first to obtain a genuine X-ray print, is claimed for the University of Pennsylvania. It was obtained February 22, 1890, by accident; but the phenomenon was not followed up by research, being treated as inexplicable.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, that in their essence the X rays are a hitherto unknown form of manifestation of the same ultimate energy which, under other conditions, appears as light and electricity. They are not light in the ordinary sense, for they do not affect the eye. Nor are they the same as the well-known infra-red or ultra-violet rays of invisible light, whose rapidity of vibration falls respectively below or above the range to which the human eye is susceptible; for, while it seems possible that they may differ from these latter not in kind, but merely in the degree of rapidity of their vibrations, their behavior ranks them in a separate class: they are not readily susceptible of refraction, diffraction, concentration by a lens, or even reflection by ordinary reflecting surfaces. That they pass through opaque substances is perhaps less important, because we already have examples of selective transparency to light vibrations, and this may be only another, though unusually striking one. It seems probable, however, that these new rays are intercepted by bodies mainly in proportion to their density or their atomic weight, in which case the selection differs in kind from what we are familiar with. Two things they have in common with ordinary light—they can produce fluorescence, and they can cause chemical changes in the sensitive film on a photographic plate.

If the X rays were simply ultra-violet rays of shorter wave length than any yet recognized, we might expect them to follow the analogy of shortening waves by being more highly refrangible than the ultra-violet. They are not apparently refrangible at all under ordinary



By courtesy of the *Scientific American*.

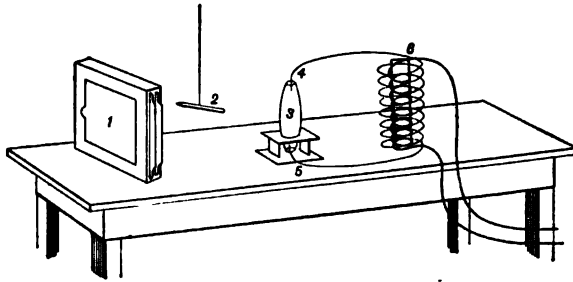
APPARATUS USED BY PROF. A. W. WRIGHT OF YALE FOR OBTAINING X-RAY PRINTS.

On a clamp support is carried the Crookes tube. Professor Wright used one of approximately spherical shape of the type originally used by Professor Crookes to show the dependence upon the negative pole of radiant state phenomena. The excitation was furnished by an induction coil, the primary of which was excited by a five-cell storage battery, and the secondary was taken as giving 200,000 to 300,000 volts potential, corresponding roughly to a spark length or distance between electrodes of two to three inches in air. Wires from the secondary were connected to the terminals of the Crookes tube as shown, the negative wire to the upper electrode. On the table, a few inches below the tube, the sensitized plate contained in an ordinary plate holder was placed, and on its slide of ebonite were placed the objects to be "photographed."

conditions. However, Professor J. J. Thomson of Cambridge University has shown that this result might follow were their wave lengths of an order of magnitude comparable to the dimensions of a molecule; so that the non-refrangibility of X rays, even were it absolute, would offer no clue to their relation to ultra-violet rays.

However, Mr. Lascelles-Scott, a British scientist, states that the X rays are refrangible under certain conditions; and the researches of Professor J. S. McKay of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., point toward double refraction of the rays by Iceland spar in the same way as ordinary light is doubly refracted—all of which favors the view of the kindred nature of the X rays and light rays.

Another important announcement—made by Mr. Tesla—is that the X rays are to some extent capable of reflection. Tesla claims that by means solely of the rays reflected from a thick plate of glass placed at an angle of 45 degrees to the axis of a thick copper tube containing a sensitive plate, he has obtained X-ray shadow-prints after an exposure of 45 minutes. The terminal bulb was so placed



TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT OF APPARATUS.

1. Holder containing highly sensitized photographic plate. 2. Pencil, of which shadow print is desired. 3. Crookes tube. 4. Cathode or negative pole. 5. Positive pole. 6. Induction coil giving very high potential discharges.

that the rays fell upon the glass plate at an angle of 45 degrees, and thus were reflected into the tube in a direction parallel to its axis. Two per cent of the direct rays are estimated to have been reflected. The possibility of reflecting X rays has also been demonstrated by Messrs. McLennan, Wright, and Keele of the University of Toronto (see below).

Röntgen himself cautiously hints that the X rays may be physically dissimilar to ordinary light in any of its known forms, visible or invisible. He leans to the opinion that they are due to longitudinal or condensational vibrations of the ether, instead of to the transversal or distortional vibrations which are the fundamental assumption of the existing theory of light. For it should be noted, that, although variations in the line of propagation of the ray have no place in the accepted explanations of the nature of light, their existence has been admitted as possible, and even insisted on as actual, by physicists, notably Lord Kelvin. The fact that X rays excite fluorescence—a phenomenon recognized as the degradation of short waves into longer ones—is compatible with the theory that they are transverse vibrations of very short period, but it does not exclude the hypothesis that we are dealing with longitudinal vibrations which, so far as we know, may have the power of setting up transverse vibrations affecting the eye. Air is exceedingly opaque to transverse waves of very short period, but these X rays are operative after traversing long distances through air. Tesla claims to have observed their effect at a distance of over forty feet. This, again, would seem to distinguish them from ultra-violet rays; but there is such a thing as selective absorption; and air may absorb short waves up to a certain point, yet be transparent to waves shorter still.

We have already mentioned that Iceland spar has probably been found capable of doubly refracting the X rays, so that Röntgen's conclusion that the rays cannot be polarized may require to be modified. It is, however, singular to note that the rays seem to pass with equal facility through two plates of tourmaline, whether their axes be parallel or at right angles. This is a very important observation, since the phenomena of polarization really form the corner-stone of the theory that light depends upon vibrations transverse to the direction of propagation. Yet even here there is the disturbing possibility

that analogy may not hold when we come to deal with transverse vibrations of a period comparable to molecular dimensions.

In the present state of our knowledge, no conclusive argument can be made for the hypothesis either of longitudinal or of excessively short transverse etheric vibrations.

Other hypotheses as to the nature of the X rays have been advanced, which we indicate briefly as follows:

Some investigators hold them to be identical with the cathode rays of Hertz and Lenard. Röntgen, however, points out that the X rays, unlike the cathode rays, are not deflected by a magnet; they are not reflected by a mirror of polished steel; they suffer far less absorption and diffusion than the latter; they have a much greater penetrative power: 6 or 8 centimetres seems to be the limit of the "radiation length" of cathode rays in air at atmospheric pressure, whereas Tesla has shown X rays to be operative at a distance of over 40 feet; cathode rays will pass through only thin films of soap, aluminium foil, etc., while Edison has shown X rays to be instantly operative through eight inches of wood; and, finally, Röntgen claims that while the cathode rays emanate directly from the cathode, the starting point of the X rays is the luminescent spot on the glass wall of the discharge tube at which the cathode rays terminate.

The points of similarity between X and cathode rays are their actinic properties, their rectilinear propagation, and the fact that in both cases the relative transparency of bodies to them seems to depend upon the conditions of varying density or atomic weight. Some authorities, it should be noted, as Professor Rowland of Johns Hopkins University, incline to the view that the source of the X rays is to be found at the anode rather than the cathode.

Others, including Tesla, suggest that the so-called X rays, as well as the cathode rays, are not rays (*i. e.* etheric waves) at all, but streams of particles of ordinary matter shot forth, as it were (or repelled), from the cathode surface, and of sufficient minuteness and momentum to traverse the interspaces between the molecules in the wall of the tube and other solid bodies. On the other hand, Professor A. W. Wright of Yale thinks the X rays may be the ordinary cathode rays filtered, so to speak, by passing through the glass, of the material particles projected from the electrode.

Mr. S. H. Emmens of New York city maintains that the X rays necessitate no new hypothesis; they are not limited to emissions from electrified vacuum tubes, but exist in sunlight, and in radiations from lamps, electric arcs, and in fact all sources of radiant energy. Assisted by his son, he claims to have obtained X-ray pictures of objects placed upon a sensitized plate excluded from sunlight by a vulcanite screen, simply as an effect of long exposure to the penetrative rays in the sunbeams. He also claims to have obtained similar effects in darkness as a result of the invisible X radiance to be found everywhere. His conclusions are, however, open to question, as sunlight is known to penetrate wood, ebonite, and other substances, and there are different ways in which the photography of obscure objects can be obtained.

Ever since the first experiments confirmatory in general of the observations of Dr. Röntgen, efforts have been directed toward finding some means of intensifying the effect of the X rays, so as to shorten the requisite time of exposure and make possible greater distinctness in the radiotypes. To this end a most important advance—in many respects the most important discovery made since Röntgen's original announcement—was made on February 11 by Mr. J. C. MacLennan, an assistant to President London in the physical laboratory of the University of Toronto, in conjunction with Mr. C. H. C. Wright and Mr. Keele of the School of Practical Science, Toronto. By means of a glass bell-jar held over a Crookes tube, they succeeded in obtaining reflection of the X rays, and practically demonstrating the possibility of focusing them. Later the same investigators succeeded in obtaining shad-

ow pictures through several folds of black paper after an exposure of only one second—practically showing the possibility of instantaneous results. The experiments are described by Mr. MacLennan, in substance as follows:

“In order to determine whether the rays could be reflected, a surface of clean mercury was prepared, and it was found that when the rays were directed toward it, sensitized films protected from direct radiation were fogged by some action coming from the mercury. To test this apparent reflection still further, a sensitized film, protected by a plate-holder, was placed at a distance of about twenty centimetres below the Crookes tube. A thick plate of glass was then inserted midway between the tube and the film, parallel with the latter, with the intention of screening the plate in part from the action of the rays. The tube was then excited for some time; and, on developing the film, it was found that the rays evidently travelled in straight lines, since the part of the film protected by the glass plate was well defined and entirely unaffected by them. This experiment was repeated, the arrangement of apparatus being identical, with the sole exception that a glass bell-jar was placed over the whole. Development of the film in this case showed (1) no action on the film outside the jar; (2) no indication of the interposed glass plate acting as a screen; (3) the action much more intense than in the previous experiment, proving conclusively the reflection of the rays from the surface of the jar.

“By the employment of this method the time of exposure was reduced on February 11 almost to instantaneousness.” A shadow print of a medal placed within a wooden leather-covered jewel case was obtained by an exposure of four and a-half seconds. Very good results were similarly obtained by an exposure of one second through five folds of black paper.

About the same time Dr. W. J. Morton of New York city also demonstrated the possibility of effecting something like a concentration of the X rays, by means of a vacuum tube having its negative electrode fixed upon the outside of the bulb. A conical stream of cathode rays proceeded from the concave surface of the negative terminal against the opposite side of the bulb, there setting up a powerful fluorescence. Dr. Morton has the honor of being the first in America to use the disruptive discharges of static electricity in producing X rays, and the first also to demonstrate that radiotypes can be taken by means of other than Crookes tubes. Professor A. W. Wright of the Sloane physical laboratory at Yale, is said to have been the first in America to confirm the reported existence of X rays.

Various instruments have already been devised for rendering the shadow pictures instantly visible, and thus obviating the necessity of awaiting the comparatively slow process of photographic development. In all cases the same principle is employed—the throwing of a shadow upon a fluorescent screen instead of a photographic plate.



SPECIMEN X-RAY PRINT OF A HUMAN HAND, SHOWING THE BONES THROUGH THE FLESH.

The earliest reported device of this sort is the "cryptoscope" invented by Professor Salvioni of Perugia, Italy, and described by him in a paper read before the Rome Medical Society on February 8. It consists essentially of an observation tube of opaque material, having its passage closed by a screen whose surface is coated with crystals of a substance which becomes fluorescent under the influence of X rays—such as platino-cyanide of barium. The eye is applied to the aperture at one end. The object to be examined is simply placed between the observation tube and the Crookes tube, and a shadow picture is thus at once produced on the fluorescent screen.

A similar device, constructed by E. P. Thompson of New York city, is called by him a "kinetoskotoscope," its purpose being to render instantly visible motions occurring within the interior of bodies.

Mr. S. H. Emmens, whose theory of the universal emission of X rays from all sources of radiant energy has already been alluded to,

has constructed an instrument called a "photoscope," by means of which, he claims, it is possible to examine certain internal parts of the human body—as the bones—with the aid of sunlight only. Its principle is the same as in the cases already cited—the casting of a shadow upon a screen which fluoresces under the action of X rays.

But the most efficient of all the devices for the purpose indicated, is the "fluoroscope," invented by Thomas A. Edison. It consists of a pyramid-shaped tube—like the box of an old stereopticon—the smaller end of which is adjusted to the eyes so as to exclude all light. At the larger end is placed a piece of cardboard, on the inner side of which is pasted a screen of white cloth coated with fine crystals of tungstate of calcium,\* which substance Mr. Edison found to be about eight times as sensitive as the ordinarily used platino-cyanide of barium. So readily does the screen thus prepared fluoresce under the action of X rays, that the bones of a human hand can be instantly seen in shadow pictures when held up even at a distance of fifteen feet in front of the Crookes tube; and Mr. Edison is reported to have gazed upon the bones of his own hand through eight inches of wood. The practical utility of the fluoroscope for the inspection of bone fractures, the location of bullets and other foreign substances imbedded in the organism, and other uses of surgery, is undoubtedly very great. In the laboratory it will also have the important function of giving to all experimenters with X rays an instant valuation of their tubes and of their excitation.

Up to the present time the practical applications of the discovery of X rays have been mainly in the fields of surgery and medical diagnosis. The dreams at first entertained—that by means of the new "photography" we should be enabled to watch the various functions of all the internal organs of the body, and detect at once all such morbid developments of tissue as tumors, cancers, etc.—seem to have been unwarranted. The radiotypes show no details except such as depend on varying thickness, and either density or atomic weight. It is thus probable that the X-ray pictures will serve merely to facilitate operations, rather than to effect a revolution in surgery or medical treatment. Their positive advantages, so far as at present known, seem to be limited to the determination of fractures, dislocations, malformations, and tumors of bones, and the location of encysted bullets, needles, pieces of glass, or other foreign bodies in the tissues, and earthy calculi. In cases of the inspection of fractures, dislocations, and other injuries calling for immediate treatment, the objectionable delays incident to the development of photographic prints of the injuries, are obviated by the fluoroscope.

\*Tungstate of calcium is made by fusing together a mixture of sodium chloride, sodium tungstate, and calcium chloride. The calcium takes up the tungstic acid, sodium chloride being the other product of the double decomposition. Treatment with water dissolves out the sodium chloride, leaving the insoluble crystals of calcium tungstate, which are dried and sifted to the required fineness—about half the size of ordinary crystals of granulated sugar.



Professor Moseitig of Vienna, it is claimed by the *British Medical Journal*, was the first to utilize the new method, reporting two cases in which operations had been performed under guidance of the exact knowledge of anatomical conditions obtained by the new radiation. Professor Neusser of Vienna was the first to apply the new discovery to medical diagnosis. On January 29 he succeeded in locating gallstones and a vesical calculus by means of X rays. Brilliant results have also been reached in America, and their number is being daily added to. Professor M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, New York city, shows a remarkable radiotype, in which the exact location is indicated of upward of forty shot embedded in a human hand, some of them appearing behind the bones, the latter being partially transparent to X rays.

Professor Czermark of Grätz, in Austria, Mr. Edison, and others have endeavored to apply the new method to brain study, but so far without satisfactory results. Under direction of the New York city Board of Health, experiments have been instituted to test the practical possibilities of the new rays in the destruction of bacilli.

Great results are also indicated in the application of the discovery to the metallurgic arts. Not only is each metal distinct from every other in relative transparency to X rays, but these rays are themselves sensitive to the slightest variations in the thickness of the metals. In this way it is thought that all alloys or composite metals may be made to show on a photographic plate whether they are homogeneous throughout, and where and to what extent one metal (as, *e. g.*, the zinc or the copper in steel-bronze) has not thoroughly amalgamated with another. Owing, too, to the different effects of the rays upon iron and carbon, it may be possible to detect at once the quality of specimens of iron and steel, and even to furnish a simple method of control in the processes of manufacture.

Should the possibilities here indicated be realized, the result would be a revolution in many branches of metallic industry, especially in the making of arms, armor plate and other products of manufacture, in the construction of which composite metals are employed.

RÖNTGEN, WILHELM KONRAD, was born in Holland in 1845, and was graduated at the University of Zurich, taking a doctorate at twenty-five years of age. He was a pupil of Professor Kundt, and followed the latter from Zurich to Würzburg, and later, in 1873, accompanied him to Strasburg as assistant professor. In 1875 he became professor of mathematics and physics in the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim, a small village near Stuttgart, in Würtemberg; but re-

turned a year later to Strasburg; and in 1879 became professor in and director of the University and Institute of Physics in the old university town of Giessen, a city rendered illustrious before this time by the labors of the great Liebig. In 1888 he returned to his old college at Würzburg, where he now holds the chair of physics.

His published papers began to appear in 1873. The isothermal surfaces of crystals and calorimetry of the sun, using an ice calorimeter; electrically produced dust figures and transmission of the electric discharge through gases; diathermacy; a new aneroid barometer; flame sounds; and the telephone, are typical subjects of his original investigations. As a reward for his discovery of X rays, he was decorated by the German emperor, and was made a baron by Prince Ludwig of Bavaria.

His essays may be found in Poggendorff and Wiedmann's *Annalen*, the *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie*, the reports of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, of the *Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften* of Göttingen, as well as in those of the *Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde* of Upper Hesse, and of the Physico-Medical Society of Würzburg.



## THE VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

THE crisis which instantly followed President Cleveland's startling message of December 17 last (Vol. 5, p. 803), subsided before the middle of January. The remarkable threat of war served as an explosive opening of discussion, which, after the first flush of excited patriotism in this country and of angry surprise in Great Britain, rapidly tended toward lines of peace. The era of discussion continued through the quarter, at whose end there were signs that the era of negotiation was opening. Meanwhile, investigation by the commission proposed and selected by President Cleveland and authorized by congress, has been and is in progress, with gratifying indications of a settlement satisfactory and honorable to all parties concerned. Such settlement may be delayed by the usual slow pace of diplomacy; though a casual observer of certain omens in European, African, and Asiatic skies might expect the government of the world-wide British empire to make no needless delay in freeing it from American entanglements.

Probably the whole affair, now that its effervescent period has passed, takes its place in many minds as a family quarrel—very natural in its arising, very interesting and dramatic in its outburst of a deep sense of injury from

kinsfolk, combined with the grandeur of a patriotic self-assertion; but a quarrel soon felt to be distressing and unnatural if pressed to its end in an armed contest on land and sea, and indeed seen to be so absurd at that end as to be impossible unless one or both of the peoples had gone insane. Inasmuch as national feeling is a chief spring of national action, it is a part of current history to record the fact that this nation, and both nations, while recognizing that a war even at the risk of final destruction might under conceivable circumstances be a duty, saw after a very few hours that as between these two nations, at the present stage of human development, war, for any cause likely to be involved in the affair now in hand, simply had no place. It was not so much decided that war should not be, as it was seen that this war could not be.

A reference to the preceding number of this quarterly will show the origin of the controversy, its historic development, the official action on both sides which brought it to a head, with the main contentions of the parties concerned when it suddenly emerged into public view as a critical and pressing issue. Also, notices are there given of the five commissioners appointed by the president under authority from congress to investigate and report on the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

**The Boundary Commission.**—The commissioners met for preliminary conference with Secretary Olney on January 4, all the members except Mr. White being present, and receiving their formal certificates. They then proceeded to hold a private session, in which they elected Justice Brewer to be their president. The oath of office was then administered. The next meeting was on January 11, and was given largely to organizing the various departments of work. At the meeting on January 20, S. Mallet Prevost was formally appointed secretary (or executive officer) of the commission. Previous to this meeting the commission addressed to the secretary of state a letter alluding to the lack of official information before them from the two governments principally concerned—a lack due to the fact that the commission was in no way constituted as an international tribunal though called to deal with international concerns; and suggesting that the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela might be called to the commission with explanation of its objects and scope.

“It may be,” thus runs the letter, “that they will see a way, entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety, to

S. MALLER PASTOR, Sec.    R. H. ALVERT.    D. C. GRIMM.    D. J. BRADEN, Pres.    A. D. WHITE.    F. R. COUDREZ.



VENEZUELA-GUIANA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

give the commission aid \* \* \* in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives, or the like." "If either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will." The letter further suggested that such an act of either government might be accompanied by an express reservation of its claims.

These suggestions were communicated to the two governments by Secretary Olney.

The conciliatory tone of this letter was praised by the *London Times*, which, however, remarked that it was obviously impossible for Great Britain to recognize the acts of the commission directly or indirectly. Not all the leading English newspapers agreed with this view. On both sides of the sea the proposal was regarded as at least a wise step on the part of the commission. A reply from Lord Salisbury, dated February 7, said that any information at the command of Her Majesty's government would be readily placed at the disposal of the president, also advance copies of documents soon to be published relating to the boundary question.

On March 6 Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, introduced to the commission Mr. William L. Scruggs, ex-minister from the United States to Venezuela, who had been appointed by the Venezuelan government to serve as its counsel.

At the end of January the commission began regular weekly meetings, held usually on Friday. A great mass of materials had already accumulated, sent from the files of the state department or procured by purchase or loan—maps, documents, and old books—whereby a general estimate of the case had become possible, with a separation into departments and an assignment of individual members to specific researches. These researches were vigorously prosecuted in the intervals between meetings. From time to time experts have been summoned to aid the commission on questions of special difficulty. Mr. Justin Winsor of Harvard University, cartological expert for the commission, had, on March 6, finished his report on nearly 300 maps, showing their sources, accuracy, and relative value.

**British Case Presented.**—The British blue book on the Venezuelan question was laid on the table of the house of commons on March 6. It gives in general outline the position of Great Britain in the boundary dispute, prefacing this outline with a reference to the chief historical events involved in the four successive periods (1520–1648,

1648-1796, 1796-1840, 1840-96), and with a short geographical explanation, and concluding the whole with a summary of the British propositions, which, it is claimed, are established by the presentation. It gives a selection of the most important maps. The following is an abstract of the document:

#### THE BRITISH CASE.

*Geographical.*—The claim of Great Britain is that of succession to all the possessions of the Dutch, so far as concerns the present dispute.

Guiana, in the view of historians and geographers, is the territory between the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, the Amazon, the waters joining the Rio Negro and the Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean. Many rivers intersect this country, some flowing into the Orinoco, some into the Atlantic. These give the chief communications with the interior. Among rivers traversing the disputed district, are the Essequibo, Pomaron, Moroco, Waini, and Barima. Important tributaries of the Essequibo are the Mazaruni and Cuyuni: into the Cuyuni far to the northwest flow the waters of the Yuruan and Yuruari.

The Dutch possessions, so far as concerns the present dispute, lay between the rivers Maroni and Essequibo; and the portion between the Maroni and the Corentin still belongs to the Netherlands and is known as Dutch Guiana—the Corentin being the eastern boundary of British Guiana. The old Dutch colonies in Guiana were known as Essequibo (west of the river Essequibo), Demerara (east of the Essequibo), Berbice, and Surinam, farther eastward.

*Historical.*—An abstract of the elaborate and comprehensive historical presentation in the blue book, which would fully show the British case, is not possible in the space here at command. An attempt may be made only to indicate the main line of the contention. It is noticeable that no great stress is laid on the "Schomburgk line" in its relation to the case as recently developed.

#### I. 1520-1648.

The discovery of the territories now known as British Guiana and Venezuela was previous to 1520. Between that date and 1648, the year of the treaty of Münster, the Spaniards and the Dutch occupied portions of this region. Evidence is abundant from Spanish sources that before 1590 the Dutch had establishments on the Guiana coast. In 1595 Captain Charles Leigh, an English explorer, found them near the mouth of the Orinoco; whereas the first Spanish settlement was San Thomé de la Guayana, on the south bank of the Orinoco. By a dispatch from the treasurer of Cumaná to the king of Spain, dated April 12, 1596, it is known that Spain did not then hold any part of Guiana. Before 1614 several Dutch companies had settlements there; for a dispatch received and deliberated upon by the Spanish privy council in 1614 urges that those coasts be cleared of them, and speaks of their "three or four settlements, very flourishing" from the river Marañon to the river Orinoco. The charter of the Dutch West India Company, granted by the states-general in 1621, and reaffirmed in 1637, gave the Orinoco as the limit of the company's possessions. A secret official report to the king of Spain on his dominions in America, dated not long previous to the treaty of Münster (1648),

states that "the Dutch settlements in Guayana extend from close to the river Amazonas to the Orinoco." In January, 1648, the treaty of Münster, between Spain and the Netherlands, confirmed the Dutch in all their American possessions, and affirmed their right to fresh acquisitions wherever the Spaniards had not possession. At this date Spain had in all Guiana only the one settlement, San Thomé de la Guayana, about 150 miles from the mouth of the Orinoco. In the new regulations of the Dutch West India Company, issued after the treaty, the Orinoco is again referred to as its territorial limit.

### II. 1648-1796.

In 1659 the Dutch colonies, Essequibo, Pomaron, Moroco, were reported "as flourishing greatly, attracting free immigration." About 1664 (the date 1576 is erroneous) two Jesuit Fathers, Llauri and Vergara, sent to explore Guiana with a view to founding a Jesuit mission, reported the province abandoned by the Spaniards. In 1674 the charter of the Dutch West India Company was renewed, again specifying the Orinoco as the limit. In 1684 the Dutch commander of Essequibo recommended that a military post should take the place of the small watchhouse at Barima. By 1700 there were Dutch posts along the coast and in the interior, one being on record beyond the Cuyuni. In 1714 the stipulations of the treaty of Münster were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht: at that time Spain had no possession, settlement, or mission in Guiana, except a part of the right bank of the Orinoco; while the Dutch held the coast to the Orinoco, and the interior to the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Pomaron, and Amacuro. Some Capuchin missions were established by Spaniards, 1780-90, between the Orinoco and the Yuruari, and gradually extended toward the Dutch—the farthest point being Tumeremo. Repeated attempts at Spanish encroachment in the region adjacent to these missions were steadily repelled by the Dutch, who in 1750 established a post 150 miles farther up the Cuyuni. Spanish official reports of this period are abundant, showing that that government fully recognized the Dutch occupancy as a fact and as well founded, though making frequent attempts to end it. A formal report of the Spanish commandant in 1770 says:

"We have no fort in the Cuyuni, nor had we ever one there." "In the vast province of Guayana, all the coasts are occupied by the foreigners, and ~~there~~ alone remains to us Spaniards on the extreme limits the delta of the Orinoco to enter the sea. The Dutch possess the most useful coasts."

The Spanish state-council, about 1772, giving a list of what it calls "our effective possessions" in Guiana, mentions no locality then occupied by the Dutch and now claimed by Great Britain. In fact, Spain had never asserted ownership of the region in question.

In 1781 the British captured the Dutch colonies in Guiana, and marked the boundary on the coast west of Point Barima—the river Amacuro being practically the western boundary of the colony. In 1782 the French captured these colonies, and in 1783 restored them to the Dutch. In 1796 the English again took the Dutch colonies and marked the boundaries, portioning out all the territory from the Essequibo to Barima. News of this was dispatched to the king of Spain; and a note on the dispatch shows that he read it and that no action was taken.

### III. 1796-1840.

A report on the colony now occupied by the British was called

for by the government in 1799: from this report the territory appears as extending northward to the Spanish settlements on the Orinoco. In 1802 a Spanish special commissioner reported to his government that though by right of discovery the whole coast from the Amazon to the Orinoco belonged to Spain, it had for more than a century been abandoned to Dutch and French colonists. Early in the nineteenth century, reports from the governors of British Guiana show that the native Indian tribes in the district recognized the protection and control formerly exercised by the Dutch as now in the hands of the English.

In 1810 Venezuela declared her independence of the crown of Spain.

In 1814, by treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, Dutch Guiana (east of the river Corentin) was restored to the Netherlands; while Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice were retained by Great Britain. Essequibo, in the British claim, included all the Dutch possessions between that river and the Orinoco: this makes the words in the treaty, "the settlement of Essequibo," cover about 200 miles of coast and 300 or 400 miles of interior extent. In 1827 an official report of the British lieutenant-governor gave the western boundary of the colony as follows: "On the west, a line running north and south from Cape Barima into the interior."

In 1830 Venezuela, after several years of connection with Colombia, declared its individual independence.

In 1831, in trials for murder, in which the jurisdiction exercised by Great Britain came under investigation, it was clearly established that the Dutch had granted lands and had possessed settlements and forts for a considerable distance up the Essequibo, the Mazaruni, and the Cuyuni rivers; and that the British crown had exercised in the same region all the rights usual to territorial sovereignty. From reports of British missionaries of that period, the Spanish frontier appears to have been understood as being at the head of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni rivers.

#### IV. 1840-1896.

This is the period of discussion of the boundary. The first Schomburgk map dates from 1839, but was not official. In 1840 Sir R. Schomburgk was officially appointed to survey the divisional line. The blue book deals, point by point, with the claims and demands of Venezuela, which were set forth first about 1842, and offers evidence in refutation. It then gives the history of the discussion, which became a controversy, as to various conventional or compromised boundaries that were suggested by Great Britain; as to arbitration proposed and approached but never reached; and as to Venezuelan encroachments on lands claimed by Britain. It presents Venezuela as steadily insisting on the Essequibo river for her eastern boundary, as finally demanding the immediate evacuation of the territory west of that river, with the submission of the whole question of the frontier to arbitration, and, on the refusal of this demand, giving the British minister his passports in March, 1887. The refusal by the Marquis of Salisbury in a dispatch dated March 7, 1887, contains the following:

"Her Majesty's government must repeat that they cannot admit any question as to their title to territory within the line surveyed by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1841, and laid down on Hebert's map. On the other hand, Her Majesty's government do not wish to insist on the extreme limit of their claim. \* \* \* For the purpose of facilitating a settlement, and as an indication of good will toward Venezuela, they would be ready to abandon a portion of that claim;



and as regards that part of the territory between the Schomburgk line and their extreme claim. \* \* \* they are prepared to submit their claims to the arbitration of a third party."

The following is the concluding summary:

1. Long prior to, and at the date of the treaty of Münster (1648), the Dutch had founded settlements in various parts of the territory of British Guiana, particularly upon the coast.
2. The only settlement established by Spain prior to that date was the post of San Thomé de la Guayana.
3. During the whole period, between 1648 and 1796, the Dutch were in uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line from the river Corentin to Barima.
4. During the same period they had explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers, and to a considerable extent made settlements in the adjacent districts.
5. Prior to 1723, there was no settlement by the Spaniards in the territory in question except San Thomé de la Guayana, twice removed from its original location farther up the river.
6. Between 1724 and 1796 the Capuchin missions were established south of the Orinoco, and gradually extended eastward toward the Dutch territory, the farthest point occupied by the Spaniards being the village of Tumeremo, founded about 1788.
7. Before 1796 Dutch settlements had existed far up the Cuyuni, a Dutch post was established near the river Yuruari, and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cuyuni.
8. With the exception of the settlement of San Thomé de la Guayana and missions, the Spaniards had exercised no authority or dominion whatever over the territory now in dispute.
9. Great Britain, on becoming possessor of the colony, succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch.
10. After 1796 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate their claim to territorial possession.
11. Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after her Declaration of Independence, had at any time either possession of or dominion over the territory in question.
12. Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown her desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to the boundary.
13. The claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the river Essequibo has been based upon contentions which are in no way supported by the facts, and cannot be justified upon any reasonable ground.

It is declared that the entire statement and the authorities as shown in the documents annexed to it establish that, if the basis of strict right be insisted on, Great Britain, as successor of the Dutch, is entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of all the rivers of Guiana south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic.

The appearance of this official statement was hailed with a chorus of gratulation by the British press: it furnished "conclusive proof" of the "spirit of equity and honor" which had actuated Britain: Americans "cannot fail to be struck by the volume and the cogency of the evidence adduced:" the British "appeal is to facts," and "no new facts can be adduced capable of seriously impairing the main positions." The above quotations—specimens of a mass that might be drawn from many papers—are from the London *Times* of March 7; as is also the following, which is here quoted as sounding the actual keynote (though with a partisan voice) of the arguments on each side:

"Stated shortly, our [British] case rests upon effective possession by the Dutch and by ourselves exercised for considerably over two

centuries. The case of the Venezuelans rests upon the vague pretensions of the Spaniards."

So strong indeed stood the British case that there was felt to be both room and demand for generosity and waiving of just claims.

"We are ready," says the *Times*, "out of consideration for the natural aspirations and desires of our opponents, to make abatements of no insignificant kind from what we hold to be our lawful claims."

With few exceptions—the London *Chronicle* perhaps most notable—the tone of the English press was one of full assurance of strength, as against all that Venezuela could urge, yet utterly without threat or imperious demand. This kindness was one of the gracious signs in the threatening skies; while the assurance, perhaps not quite reasonable—because there are two sides in this as in all disputes, and only one side had then been fully developed—was quite natural, and may, for aught that the public as yet knows, be justified at last.

The American press gave full abstracts of the British statement, and seemed to consider it a strong and creditable *ex parte* presentation; but attempted little in the way of minute or extended criticism of its positions, deeming it wise to leave all such work to the president's commission with its trained intelligence and its immense treasure of historic material. Some errors as to matters of fact, however, which had been pointed out by the London *Chronicle*, were severely criticised, not at all as intentional misrepresentation nor as in themselves necessarily of cardinal importance, but as unfortunately tending to discredit the trustworthiness of the official document in which they were detected after the controversy with which it dealt had been prolonged through fifty years. The point of this criticism was not thought to be fully turned by the publication of corrections from Sir Frederick Pollock, compiler of the blue book, and by the statement that the amendment of the inaccuracies had strengthened the British cause. If any points of the controversy shall finally be reserved from arbitration, the question may arise as to what inaccuracies may exist concerning those points, and whose cause they may affect?

In the United States, the general estimate of the British presentation as a whole is that it is, as has been said, an impressively and irrefragably strong argument—for arbitration.

**Venezuelan Case Presented.**—The first instalment of this case was formally received by the Boundary Com-

mission at Washington on March 10, from ex-Minister Scruggs, counsel for the republic of Venezuela. It is understood to contain the substance of the Venezuelan contention, though a volume of supplementary evidence is expected soon from Caracas. No new facts of popular interest appear in this volume of 440 pages. It is confined to diplomatic correspondence from 1822 to the present time, without the comment and argument which were abundant in the British blue book, and is of value as containing some of the British letters omitted from that volume, as well as much official correspondence in which Great Britain had no part. While the blue book deals largely with the period before Venezuelan independence, and presents early maps already before the commission, this volume contains material less accessible, which, whether found to be important or not, is helpful to a thorough investigation.

The preface of the book is the official letter of the Palmerston ministry of March 18, 1840, discrediting the Schomburgk line as an intended boundary, followed by the treaty of London of 1814, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain the Cape of Good Hope and the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. The parts of the correspondence are:

1. Instructions from the secretary of foreign affairs of ancient Colombia, of which Venezuela was a portion, in 1822, to her minister in London, directing him to insist that colonists who had crossed the Essequibo should submit to Colombian laws or retire to their former possessions.
2. Request of British minister, May 26, 1836, for Venezuela to establish a lighthouse at Point Barima.
3. The Aberdeen negotiations, 1841-44.
4. Disavowal of England's intention to claim Venezuelan Guiana in 1850.
5. Effort to settle the dispute with Earl Derby, 1876.
6. The first Salisbury and Granville negotiations, 1880-81.
7. Negotiations in 1883-4 at Caracas.
8. General Guzman Blanco's efforts in London with Sir Julian Pauncefote and Earl Granville, 1884-86, covering seventy-five pages of the book.
9. Negotiations at Caracas, 1886-7, and reports of Venezuelan commission in disputed territory.
- 10 and 11. Resumption of relations and negotiations between Lord Salisbury and Dr. Palido, 1890, regarding a mixed commission to arbitrate west of the Schomburgk line.
12. The Rosebery compromise, 1893.
13. Negotiations with the United States from 1893 to the present time, asking intervention, including all the correspondence relative to the effort of the Pope to secure England's consent to arbitration in 1894.

Over two hundred letters and official documents are given in full in the book, arranged in chronological sequence, few of them having heretofore been quoted publicly.

Dispatches from Venezuela announced that official evidence to be laid before the Boundary Commission had been sent, and might be expected about the middle of March. The documents and the many accompanying maps relate to a period near the end of the eighteenth century. They are from the royal Spanish archives, are not in the British blue book, and are put forward to show that the Dutch

claim cannot be maintained to any possessions west of the Essequibo. Minister Andrade expects to place at disposal of the commission in due time many documents from the records of the Venezuelan legations at Rome, Madrid, London, and Paris.

The agents of Venezuela have also laid before the Boundary Commission the official report of the minister of the interior at Caracas to the ministry of foreign relations, of date May 23, 1890.



HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS OF MINNESOTA,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

gold districts in the interior, placating the Indians with generous gifts so that access might be made safe.

The whole spirit of this Venezuelan official report of six years ago is one of alarm at the steady encroachment of the governor of British Guiana on the unsettled regions claimed by Venezuela. The policy of boundary extension was pushed so far, as indicated by explorations and new military posts, as to cause fear that even the whole Orinoco river was to be brought under English control.

**Public Opinion in the United States.**—This may be set forth by brief notices of action by officials, of motions and speeches in congress, and of addresses by representative men—nearly in the order of their occurrence.

Its forty printed pages contain the elaborate report of a national scientific exploring expedition in Guianan territory, showing the advances made by British colonial officials into the disputed territory following on the rich discoveries of gold in 1885-90. This report tends to show that, according to testimony by British magistrates and others in the territory, no British settlements existed as far west as the Pomaron river as late as 1883; and that as late as 1888 the settlements in question were referred to by the English as "the recently acquired district." The colonial government exerted itself to induce European immigrants to settle in the

On January 11, "Founders' Day" at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., President Schurman made an address on the present dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

He declared the Monroe doctrine an ideal for the public policy of the United States; pointed out Lord Salisbury's distinct acknowledgment of it in principle; showed that this country had reason to consider England's claim against Venezuela as involving an infringement of that principle; and respectfully criticised President Cleveland for not having urged that this specific point as concerned the United States, rather than the justice of England's boundary claim as concerned Venezuela, should be submitted to arbitration. Instead of this, the president's message to the congress threatened an appeal to arms if Great Britain should refuse to accept a divisional line to be laid down by the United States. The address further pointed out the injurious or perilous inferences which might be drawn from the unlimited right of interference in all disputes between a European and any American power, which the message might well be deemed to assert. It showed also that the assent expressed in the message to an arrangement between Britain and Venezuela conceded a principle liable to be applied in subversion of the Monroe doctrine itself.

Early in January the New York Chamber of Commerce adopted with only two dissenting votes a report of a committee expressing profound regret at the threat of war in the president's message as needlessly checking the growing prosperity of the country.

About the middle of January Senator Baker of Kansas introduced a joint resolution in the senate newly defining the Monroe doctrine by declaring unfriendly the act of any foreign power in extending its territorial limits in this hemisphere by war, treaty, purchase, or otherwise. This controverts the declaration in the president's message, that the United States would "of course" accept any settlement with England which Venezuela might think advantageous.

A similar exclusion of "direct settlement" between Britain and Venezuela is in the concurrent resolution in expansion of the Monroe doctrine, framed by Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, and favorably reported on January 20 in the senate from the committee on foreign relations, with only one negative vote, that of Senator Gray of Delaware:

*Resolved*, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents, or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or

ception having its place in cases in which our national safety is involved. He quoted Daniel Webster in the debate on President Monroe's message: "Our right to interfere in any such case is but the exercise of the right of reasonable and necessary self-defense." He denied that the Venezuelan boundary question involved United States interests in any way that demanded or justified our interference.

**Public Opinion in Great Britain.**—The queen is not in a position to act openly as a peacemaker, but her sentiments and the effect of her personal influence against war between the kindred nations are beyond doubt. At the beginning of January, signs were multiplying that the English nation felt strong repugnance to war with the United States, and would demand of their rulers all measures consistent with honor for its avoidance. As for the rulers, no utterance of theirs has shown a warlike spirit; though it is undeniable that Lord Salisbury's two notes of November 26, 1895—with his cool handling of that undefined object of American worship, the Monroe doctrine, and with his implied assumption to be himself the arbitrator of a principal point in the boundary question which he professed himself ready to submit to arbitration—had supplied the British as well as the American public with an excuse for President Cleveland's dramatic hint of war. However, before the end of January, Venezuela had ceased to be a "sensation" in Great Britain. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, in an address at Manchester on January 15, and Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on January 25, declared the cordial assent of the British government to the Monroe doctrine both now and ever since its first announcement on Canning's suggestion. On February 12 Sir William V. Harcourt, liberal leader in the commons, compared the Monroe doctrine for America to the doctrine of the balance of power for Europe—equally justifiable and expedient. In this connection it is interesting to note that on November 26, 1895, Lord Salisbury wrote of the Monroe doctrine: "I must not be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of Her Majesty's government."

The Schomburgk line, which Lord Salisbury declared was not to be discussed—the British irreducible minimum—was much discussed early in January, with the result that the radical *Chronicle*, the unionist *Pall Mall Gazette*, the conservative *St. James's Gazette*, and the *Times* agree that it is no minimum, and is reducible to the extent that it may easily disappear—its use having been mainly to distinguish roughly the settled from the unsettled districts. A correspondent of the *Chronicle* unearthed the fact that

Lord Aberdeen, half a century ago, assured the Venezuelan government that the line was not meant as a boundary, except tentatively. This revelation of the premier's mistake has changed the British contention: that contention is now that the settled districts must be retained under British rule.

**Plans of Settlement Proposed.**—On January 8 the Washington correspondent of the *Chronicle*, above referred to, Mr. Henry Norman, proposed in that paper as a simple and dignified mode of settlement, that the Venezuelan dispute should be included in a general plan for arbitration of all questions between Britain and the United States which fail of diplomatic settlement. He called attention to resolutions favoring such an arrangement adopted in the congress on April 4, 1890, responded to by a resolution in parliament on June 16, 1893.

The plan of a general and permanent system for arbitration between the two countries, has found wide advocacy under different forms. One form suggested is the creation of a permanent tribunal of a few members, with functions similar to those of the United States supreme court in its relation to the separate states of the Union, to which all questions which have passed beyond diplomatic settlement shall be submitted for a final decision. Other forms are suggested. On the anniversary of Washington's birth, the Universal Peace Society held an important conference in Philadelphia, at which was discussed the feasibility of a permanent court of arbitration for adjustment of all disputes between Great Britain and the United States. A number of men of national repute were present; from others, including President Cleveland, letters were read expressing strong sympathy with the object of the conference. Among the speakers, or authors of papers read, were Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, New York; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio; President Hyde of Bowdoin College; William E. Curtis of Chicago; Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York; Dr. Austin Abbott of New York; the Rev. W. Hudson Shaw; Felix Adler; Robert Treat Paine; and President Raymond of Union College.

Large meetings in the interest of peace were held also in New York, Washington, and Chicago. In New York, at an assemblage of prominent men at the house of Mr. William E. Dodge, Chauncey M. Depew presented resolutions urging a permanent provision for some wise method of arbitration. The state of public feeling in

Great Britain was shown by the "hearty greetings" telegraphed to the meeting in Philadelphia from the Anglo-American Arbitration Committee, signed by the Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Bishop of Durham; Lord Playfair; the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury; Sir John Lubbock; Lady Henry Somerset; Mrs. Fawcett; the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes; William R. Cremer; the Rev. Dr. Clifford; and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.

For settlement of the pending Venezuelan question, a plan for a joint commission, which is reported to have been suggested by members of the administration at Washington, and which was unofficially sent to the *Times* in London by its American correspondent, George W. Smalley, was published by that journal February 18 with strong commendation. Other London papers soon joined in urging it on the British government—the popular understanding, without official announcement, being that the Washington government would accept it if proposed to them, or would propose it if its acceptance by Great Britain were probable. The plan is as follows:

A new commission to be created by agreement between Great Britain and the United States, consisting of two Englishmen and two Americans, the two Americans probably to be two members of the present commission;

This new commission to take up the inquiry, not in order to determine the boundary or draw a divisional line between British Guiana and Venezuela, but to ascertain the facts and to report to both governments;

The four members to complete the inquiry if unanimous, or if a majority of the whole concur;

If they fail to agree, a fifth member, a neutral, to be appointed by the president of the Swiss Republic or some other acceptable personage;

The findings of this commission upon matters of fact to be binding upon both governments and to serve as a basis for subsequent direct negotiations between all parties concerned with a view to agreeing upon the boundary line;

Should these direct negotiations fail, the question to be remitted to a tribunal composed, for instance, of the chief justices of England and the United States, with, if necessary, a third neutral member.

**The Yuruan Incident.**—The Yuruan incident (Vol. 5, p. 789) was reported on March 21 as separate from the boundary question, and terminated through the good offices of the United States. The early claim for damages on account of violation of the frontier, had, at Secretary Olney's request, been modified in character and reduced in amount by Great Britain to a mere claim for personal damages in the sum (it is stated) of \$5,000. This removes



an insignificant but vexatious and hindering element from the controversy, and leaves the way open for a settlement on broad lines of international right and comity.

The quarter ended with no definite official statement as to a plan to be adopted for arbitration, but with the general assurance that negotiations were advancing favorably toward a peaceful solution. The only obstacle now is thought to be the natural hesitancy of Great Britain to submit to arbitration the question whether territory holding 40,000 British settlers shall be transferred from her protection to a government which is liable to recurring revolutions. The suggestion that Great Britain, if arbitration goes against her, might buy back the territory, is met with the statement that the constitution of Venezuela forbids any alienation of any of her territory; but perhaps Venezuela might change her constitution as she so often changes her rulers.

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### THE CUBAN REVOLT.

**DURING** the quarter Cuban affairs have assumed new importance in this country, having been urged on public notice by earnest and prolonged debates in congress. The tone of these debates has given offense to Spanish pride, and has even evoked from the press of two or three European nations dramatic whispers of possible international complications. An attempt is here made at a brief notice of the chief military events; but the mass of reports is too large and too confused to admit of satisfactory presentation; and it must not be forgotten that, in general, the reports conceal a nucleus of fact in a cloud of falsification or exaggeration. Neither the rebels nor the Spanish officials are models of modesty or of candor. It is not proper to speak of them as lying; it may be said that they are gifted with a tropical exuberance of imagination, which tends to adorn the poor and naked fact. The earliest accounts of battle came usually from Spanish sources by telegraph from Havana, and for several months had a remarkable uniformity—their general purport being something like this: That at a little interior village or sugar plantation a force of rebels numbering several thousand made an attack on a few hundred Spanish troops, who fought like heroes, and who, after a severe and bloody battle lasting

more than half a day, drove their foes in full retreat with immense loss of men and horses, while the Spanish loss was one officer wounded and four or five men killed. The rebel accounts from Key West and Tampa, when not on a similar model, probably need verification.

When the character of the natural features of the country is remembered, such reports lose some of their absurd-



GENERAL VALERIANO WEYLER,  
NEW COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH FORCES  
IN CUBA.

ity to our view. The interior of Cuba in the part which the rebels chiefly use for refuge, is a region of mountains and ravines, with thickets and vast swamps impenetrable except as traversed by narrow paths scarcely to be detected by those unfamiliar with the locality, and scarcely to be passed through by an army in martial array. The discipline of regular troops is of small avail where they find no fortified camps to attack or besiege, and where they cannot force a pitched battle; where indeed the main strategy of the foe is to avoid a general battle and to

weary and worry by unexpected blows at points which he reaches by a sudden dash. The rebel warfare in Cuba thus far is a guerrilla warfare, as was that which so long held Bonaparte baffled at the head of his superb army in Spain; and a chief rebel ally is the fever, which, recurring with the seasons, makes the camps of unacclimated European soldiers to resemble field hospitals.

The year opened with the towns and the coast mostly held by the government, but with the insurgents holding more than half (the eastern half) of the island, and disputing more than half of the remainder with the government. They had also surprised the government by possess-

ing themselves of the westernmost portion, Pinar del Rio. They had established one of their centres of operation near Guanajay, within fifty miles of the city of Havana itself. Early in January the volunteer Spanish garrisons in town after town near the borders of the province of Havana surrendered to Gomez without firing a shot. Villages near Havana were burned, also large detached residences; and estates were destroyed on refusing to surrender to the rebels. By January 15 it was estimated that one-third of the sugar-cane crop of the island had been burned; and grinding had nearly ceased, as General Gomez had given notice that if any estates attempted grinding, he would destroy the buildings and machinery. Afterward he issued orders to stop burning the cane. The tobacco crop was at first spared; later it was destroyed. Nearly all railway operation near Havana was stopped by burning the cars and destroying engines, tracks, and bridges. The government infantry chased Gomez in vain, as his force was largely cavalry with fine horses. There were, as there still are, frequent skirmishes with small detached bands. Half-a-dozen small towns beyond Guanajay were burned by Maceo. There was alarm at Havana, Maceo being reported as hurrying to join Gomez with 20,000 men ordered from the rebel forces in the eastern provinces. Communication with the interior was cut off. On January 16, however, report was telegraphed from Madrid that an insurgent force of 3,000 under Maximo Gomez had been defeated by General Suarez Valdes.

**General Campos Retired from Command.**—Marshal Martinez de Campos, captain-general of Cuba, long known as Spain's greatest soldier, is generally believed to have advocated a conciliatory spirit and methods of reform in dealing with the popular revolt. However true this may have been, his nine months of effort, with the service of more than 100,000 soldiers from Spain and the expenditure of \$60,000,000, had made no progress toward its suppression; while at Madrid his mildness had been severely blamed and his recall was urged, and at Havana the majority of the political leaders were demanding a change in the whole system of conducting the war. The only result of such a situation was reached on January 17, in the decision to recall General Campos, and to send in his place General Weyler. It is not for us to assume here the truth of the charges of Weyler's remorseless cruelty in the ten-years' rebellion, nor to assert that the Spanish government purposely selected for Cuba

a commander-in-chief whose repute for atrocious inhumanity would frighten the rebels into submission. The fact to be recorded is, that the rebels take this view of the case, and use it as an incitement to a sterner contest in the refusal of every conceivable ending except the absolute independence of Cuba.

WEYLER, VALERIANO, Spanish general, was born about 1836, and is said to be of Irish extraction. He gained distinction during the Carlist war in Spain, and in the Spanish war against the Moors in Africa. From his service of two years as lieutenant-colonel under the "butcher" Valmaseda, with whom he was a favorite, during the rebellion of 1868-78, he brought a repute for frightful barbarity, especially in the province of Santiago, which repute in recent interviews he insists is undeserved. He declares, however, that far too much leniency has been shown to conspirators within the Spanish lines, and that all those found thus furthering the insurrection will meet severe dealing. He announces that he will meet war with war, and that reforms are none of his concern. When appointed to take direction of affairs in Cuba, he was captain-general of Catalonia, in Spain. In the national politics of Spain, Weyler has been known as a liberal, tending toward democratic views. On January 21, before leaving Madrid, he expressed himself to a delegation of Cuban reformists as favoring the coupling of liberal political measures with energetic military action; but he purposed to treat impartially the three political parties of loyalists in Cuba—the intransigentes (conservatives); the reformists (those favoring continuance of the present political relations of Cuba with Spain, but under purified methods of administration); the autonomists (those urging such a change in the bond connecting Cuba with Spain as will give the island local self-government like that of Canada as a British colony).

In the latter part of January a panic at the capital was reported, with many inhabitants departing by sea, some in fear of capture of the city by Gomez, others in fear of Weyler's expected tyranny. On January 25 reports from Havana of many defeats of the rebels, of the wounding of Maximo Gomez, the chief Cuban general, and of the hemming in of Antonio Maceo near the western end of the island, greatly encouraged the partisans of Spain. By reports of January 31 it was made known that Gomez's wound did not prevent his dashing on his enemy with fierce assaults; and that Maceo's advance guard and Gomez's rear guard had caught Colonel Canella and his 1,200 men between them as in a vice, near Guanajay, and were prevented from destroying the Spanish detachment only by the arrival of Colonel Galbis with a large reinforcement. The union of the main forces of Gomez and Maceo, however, was prevented.

On February 10 General Weyler arrived at Havana on the cruiser *Alfonso XIII*. The city and the ships in the harbor were decorated, and there was a brilliant military

display. The populace gave the new captain-general an enthusiastic greeting. In his speech to them he declared that the towns must defend themselves, must provide guides for the army, and must report news of the enemy in their vicinity. On February 12 the new captain-general received the American newspaper correspondents in a body, greeting them cordially, and saying:

"Notwithstanding the reputation which has been built up for me by the filibusters, \* \* \* you can tell your people that whatever I may do, the United States would do under similar circumstances."

He promptly reorganized the military departments. Before General Weyler's departure from Madrid it was understood (though not officially announced) that his military policy would be to appoint military men as mayors in towns and villages, to procure the establishment of local defenses, and to enlist and drill citizens as volunteers. He would withdraw the small detachments of troops scattered through the interior protecting sugar estates, and would garrison only the towns of strategic importance and capable of withstanding a siege. He would begin military operations at the extreme west in the province of Pinar del Rio, and, reducing the provinces one by one, would drive the insurgents gradually eastward, finally sweeping them off the island.

On February 17 Captain-General Weyler issued three important proclamations, in effect establishing martial law of the sternest sort.

The first proclamation defines the offenders subject to summary trial by court-martial, with penalty of death or of life imprisonment. Among the fourteen classes specified, are the following: Those who invent or circulate by any means whatever news or information directly or indirectly favorable to the rebellion; those who in any way facilitate introduction to the enemy of arms or ammunition through the custom houses; telegraph operators delivering war messages to other persons than the proper officials; those who by word of mouth, through the medium of the press, or in any other manner belittle the prestige of Spain, the army, or any forces operating with the army; those who by the same means praise the enemy; those who furnish horses or other resources of warfare to the enemy; those who adulterate the food of the army, or alter the prices of provisions.

The second proclamation decrees that all inhabitants of the country within the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus and the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, will present themselves at the headquarters of a division, brigade, or column of the army, and provide themselves with a document proving their identity inside of eight days from the publication of this order in their respective townships. It declares the revocation of all former passes; and requires that to go into the country within the radius of the columns operating therein.

a pass be obtained from the mayor or military commander. It requires also that all stores in the country districts be vacated at once by their owners.

In the third proclamation General Weyler delegates full powers to proceed with military trials to army-corps commanders. Prisoners taken in action will be subject to summary court-martial.

**Military Situation and Operations.**—As to the military situation, on February 22 the indications were of a concentration of insurgent forces on the borders of Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, with a view to serious operations soon to be renewed in the great central sugar districts. Weyler promises protection to the planters there in grinding their cane immediately after the first of March. Gomez forbids grinding till belligerent rights are accorded to the insurgent army. Official reports of fighting, on February 22, in the streets at Punta Brava and the neighboring hamlet of Guatao, twelve miles from Havana, were soon discredited by strange rumors of massacre; and two American press correspondents went to the scene to investigate. They found no signs of any fighting in the streets; no house fronts marred by bullets, no outside doors or windows broken. All the visible evidence (which they made permanent by photographs) was that the dreadful stories told by the wives, mothers, and sisters of the dead were true: these women testified before General Weyler on February 26 to the killing by the troops of eighteen unarmed and unresisting men. The authorities, to prevent the facts being published to the world, arrested on February 25, as the two investigators, Charles Michelson, correspondent of the *Journal of New York*, and his interpreter, Lorenzo Betancourt, and lodged them in Morro Castle. On February 26 they discovered—so runs a current report—that they had blundered, having taken the wrong men. United States Consul-General Ramon O. Williams served official notice on General Weyler that one of the eighteen prisoners held for court-martial was an American citizen, shot in the arm in his own house, though guilty of no act against Spain.

It should be added regarding the case of Charles Michelson, the *Journal* correspondent, that General Weyler released him on Consul-General Williams's urgent representation and assurance that Michelson had not conferred with the rebels as charged; and that Mr. Williams is said to have been greatly annoyed at General Weyler's intimation that he had been deceived in the matter. On March 2 it was made public that Mr. Williams had tendered his resignation to President Cleveland after twenty-one years

of efficient service. It is said of him that he has invariably demanded civil instead of military tribunals for trial of naturalized American citizens suspected of aiding the insurgents.

There had been about this time many rumors, greatly annoying to General Weyler, of midnight military executions at the Cabanas fortress. The authorities in the strongest possible terms denied the truth of all these rumors, and it cannot be said that they have been verified. The case of José Lorenzo Cepero, an American citizen, a prisoner in Cabanas fortress, accused of conspicuously siding with the rebels, had drawn the intervention of Consul-General Ramon O. Williams. There was much urging of his trial by court-martial; but General Weyler recognized the provisions of the treaty with this country as applicable in the case, and on February 18 gave official notice of its transfer from military to civil jurisdiction.



ANTONIO MACEO.  
CUBAN INSURGENT CAVALRY LEADER.

In the early part of March, Gomez was suddenly heard of in the heart of Havana province, and Maceo was destroying railways and bridges within a few miles of the capital: their total force aggregated about 12,000. Cardenas was threatened by insurgent bands under Lacret. Nine towns were reported burned by insurgents in Pinar del Rio, and the great tobacco districts laid waste. The series of official reports of skirmishes with heavy loss to the rebels continued. Troopships arrived with large reinforcements from Spain; 18,000 was given as the total number of arrivals in the month ending March 8. Intense feeling was manifested in Havana at the action of the United States congress regarding Cuba.

On March 14 a report, as trustworthy as the circumstances allow, indicated the state of the insurgent movement as follows:

"Regular" army, estimated by Cubans, 60,000 men; but the number active in the field may be judged about 48,000; distribution according to provinces—Havana, 16,800; Matanzas, 8,600; Santa Clara, 6,500; Santiago, 5,500; Pinar del Rio, 3,900; Camaguey, 1,500. About two-thirds are well mounted, and about one-half well armed; the remainder have shotguns, revolvers, or only the machetes. There are also numberless local bands of from fifteen to one hundred men, not of the army, but serving the rebel interests in various ways, and acting as police and recruiting agencies. There would be great abundance of men for the army were it not for the continual scarcity of ammunition, so that the rebels often go into battle with only six or eight rounds per man, dispersing when this supply is gone, and speedily reassembling elsewhere. Some of Maceo's men have used telegraph wire chopped into short lengths instead of bullets. The only artillery at the middle of March was probably a dozen small pieces of mountain cannon captured from government troops. In the hands of the rebel cavalry, mostly fine swordsmen, the long machete is a terrible weapon. The army as a whole is said to be well organized. Its veteran commander, Maximo Gomez, certainly shows military genius for the kind of warfare that he has undertaken, and he seems to be admirably supported by his subordinate officers. The proportion of negroes, usually mulattoes, in the army is much less than their proportion in the whole population: some of them, like Antonio Maceo, are notable cavalry commanders.

On March 18 news reached Havana of the defeat on the day before of a Spanish column near Candelaria, Pinar del Rio province, by a force of 4,000 insurgents under Maceo and Bandera, who made a dashing attack on the Spanish artillery, and completely surrounded them. The official report speaks of the engagement as most severe, but of the rebels as "suffering a tremendous loss," with final defeat. On March 24, as is reported, an insurgent force of nearly 2,000 men surprised a battalion conveying a train of army supplies in Pinar del Rio. After a hot fight the troops were compelled to retreat.

On March 22 Gomez and his men captured the city of Santa Clara by a night attack, charging past the outlying forts on several sides at once, having first gained access for a small cavalry squadron by counterfeiting the Spanish bugle call. The city, sixth in importance in the island, has 30,000 inhabitants, and held large clothing and commissary supplies. Gomez refrained from plundering or damaging the city, but took a large amount of military supplies, including more than 200,000 cartridges. After holding the city five hours, he evacuated it at 4 A. M., knowing that a strong Spanish column would soon be there. On the other hand, the capture of a strong



rebel camp and hospital in the Santa Clara province was reported on March 26 by Colonel Segura. The hospital contained 125 wounded rebels.

Elbert Rappleye, correspondent of the New York *Mail and Express*, was expelled by General Weyler on account of his news reports, and left Havana on March 26, reaching New York on March 30. His statements since his return are naturally not very favorable to the Spanish, who, he says, are now on the defensive. This correspondent reports that the landing at Bahia Honda of the cargo of the *Bermuda*—a large supply of ammunition—has greatly encouraged the revolutionists; and that Maceo, with 15,000 men, is bringing up this cargo; while Weyler has gathered forces to bar his progress, with no great prospect of success. (See notice of the *Bermuda* expedition below.) This correspondent has no doubt that secret military executions are frequent: the same opinion seems to be held by many. Yet reports from Havana as early as the middle of March stated that General Weyler had issued a circular requiring absolute proof to be furnished by other than interested persons before the deporting of accused men to Havana for summary dealing, and warning commanders of their responsibility for false answers.

**Cuban Expeditions from the United States.**—On the night of January 26 a small old fishing steamboat, the *J. W. Hawkins*, carrying General Calixto Garcia and 120 men, with arms and ammunition to the value of more than \$200,000, sailed from Port Morris, N. J., and went out through Long Island sound. Little was known about her except that she was old and unseaworthy, and that her cargo and passengers were a mystery. Before noon the next day the worthless boat and costly cargo were at the bottom of the sea off the eastern end of Long Island, and her passengers were being picked up from open boats by passing schooners at various points in an area of many miles of tumbling sea. It is said that ten were drowned. The survivors were brought to New York, and it became known that the boat was bound for Cuba with men and ammunition to aid the insurgents. The leader, General Calixto Garcia, born in Cuba in 1840, is a veteran in the cause, having been one of the chiefs in the previous rebellion.

An expedition which failed to be an expedition was that of the *Bermuda*, a British steamship, which was at the point of steaming out of New York harbor on the night of February 24, when she was seized and held by the United States marshal, with seizure of her cargo of am-

munition and military supplies for the Cuban insurgents. Her passengers, 160 officers and recruits led by General Garcia, were sorely disappointed, as was also the Cuban junta in New York; for the expedition was supposed to have been kept in profound secrecy. Spanish spies, however, had been watching the ship for weeks. They had kept the Spanish authorities informed, and when the due time had come the United States authorities had been called on to prevent the expedition. In the judicial proceedings, however, the United States failed to establish their case against the *Bermuda*.

General Garcia was more fortunate in his next attempt at an expedition in the same steamship *Bermuda*, which sailed from New York March 15, carrying, as is believed, rifles, arms, and ammunition for the insurgents. The men composing the expedition are supposed to have sailed the night before on the steamship *Schleswig*, which runs to Hayti—the two vessels being expected to meet somewhere this side of Cuba, when the whole outfit of men and material will be transferred to one vessel, which will then seek to pass the line of Spanish warships and make a landing on the coast. Spanish spies were fully cognizant of the expedition, and knew its leaders; but it was impossible to procure interference by the United States officials, as no law was violated in the case. Though it is illegal for an armed expedition to sail from one of our ports to make war against a country with which we are at peace, there is no law against sale and shipment of arms to any purchaser, and no law against unarmed passengers taking ship here for a foreign land—the ship carrying no supply of arms for them. The quarter ended without full ascertainment of the successful landing of this expedition. From Havana on March 25 came the positive statement that the *Bermuda* had safely landed the men, arms, and ammunition. Six days later came reports from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, that the *Bermuda* had arrived at that port with a cargo of ammunition, which had been seized by the authorities. The best information attainable makes it almost certain that Garcia and his men were landed in Cuba, and makes the supposition probable that all or a large part of the cargo also was landed. The landing may have been interrupted while in progress, and the ship compelled to flee from danger of capture by Spanish cruisers.

On March 18 a dispatch from Key West, Fla., reported the arrival there of the steamer *Three Friends*, having landed in Cuba General Enrique Collazo, Major

Charles Hernandez, and Duke Estrada, with fifty-four men from Tampa, and with an important cargo of arms and ammunition from Cedar Key, of which a large portion was successfully landed.

**Congressional Proceedings.**—The proceedings of the United States congress on Cuban affairs have, in the view of experts in diplomacy, been such as might be expected from a large legislative body dealing with a subject naturally requiring delicate diplomatic handling. It must be observed, however, that the legislative discussion, whether moving on wisest lines or not, was both unavoidable and helpful. It was unavoidable, because it represented in a representative legislature an extensive swell of popular feeling; it was helpful in so far as it served to digest, and prepare, and reveal, from amid the mass of crude notions, the cardinal elements of the case.

There had been for months an increasing dissatisfaction in the public mind with the condition of affairs in Cuba and with our embarrassed national relations thereto. Several resolutions favoring recognition had been introduced in both houses. After long hesitation the senate committee on foreign relations on January 30 presented a report calling attention to the lamentable facts of the case as the ground of concurrent resolutions, asking the president to

“Use in a friendly spirit the good offices of this government, to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents.”

This anomalous and confusing resolution—in effect requesting one contending party to grant as a favor to the other that belligerency which in the nature of the case could only be established by the armed force of the other, or be declared by a neutral power—was perhaps scarcely expected to avail for anything beyond a request for modification of the barbarities and cruelties of the Cuban war. It was merely a polite way of signifying our profound dissatisfaction. It might serve as a preliminary to some positive step which the situation might require. Senator Morgan of Alabama offered the resolution in the senate. Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania presented a minority report, with this more self-consistent resolution:

“The president is hereby requested to use his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.”

Both resolutions were sent to the calendar, awaiting the senate's action.

On February 5 the senate committee abandoned its anomalous half-measure for a substitute recommending direct recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents, with declaration of the neutrality of this government, which Senator Morgan reported in the form of a concurrent resolution. In this form a resolution, though adopted by both houses, has merely the moral force of a recom-



HON. HENRY G. TURNER,  
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM GEORGIA.

mendation to the president, and cannot impose on him any necessity of either acceptance or rejection. His action is requisite only on a *joint* resolution from both houses.

In the debate which began on February 20, speeches earnestly favoring the resolution were made by Senators Call of Florida, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Morgan of Alabama.

On February 28 the senate committee again reported, presenting a compromise, embodying their resolution of February 5, and adding a second one to placate the senators who, like Mr. Cameron, were urging full recognition not merely of belligerent rights, but of the established independence of Cuba. Senator Sherman, in an address advocating the resolutions, while deprecating the hostility of the sensitive, proud, and gallant Spanish nation, declared the Cuban situation such as to demand the intervention of the United States. He disclaimed a desire to annex or control Cuba, favoring rather its union with Mexico as a kindred people.

A resolution offered by Senator Allen of Nebraska for unconditional recognition of Cuban independence, was defeated by a vote of 52 to 17. A resolution by Senator White of California merely expressing sympathy with

the revolutionists, was lost, 57 to 12. An attempt to make action binding on the president by changing the resolution to the joint form also failed. The resolutions advocated by the committee, which were finally adopted by a vote of 64 to 6, were the following:

*Resolved*, by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That in the opinion of congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms, by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States. Be it further

*Resolved*, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

In the house of representatives, on March 2, Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported resolutions to the same effect as those adopted in the senate, though differently worded, adding the declaration that the only permanent solution of the contest will be the establishment of a government by the choice of the Cuban people, and that legitimate interests of the American people were seriously injured by the present conflict, and should be protected by intervention if necessary. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 263 to 17, after a lively debate participated in by Representatives Hitt (Ill.), McCreary (Ky.), Adams (Penn.), Sulzer (N. Y.), Turner (Ga.), Smith (Mich.), Boutelle (Me.), Cummings (N. Y.), McCall (Mass.), Moody (Mass.), and Tucker (Va.).

In the senate committee these resolutions from the house were not accepted, and a conference committee of the two houses was appointed on March 4, which reported on March 5 to the senate, abandoning the senate's compromise of February 28, and presenting the resolutions of the house of March 2. In the senate on March 9, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts presented two resolutions, urging delay of action and calling for information from the president as to the facts of the Cuban situation as related to the United States, and from the committee on foreign relations as to the grounds of the resolution which it had presented. In the discussion on March 9, Senator Hale of Maine, in a two-hours' speech of much force and impressiveness, opposed the conference resolutions.

He said information was lacking for action so momentous; declared that "the whole fabric of statements on which recognition was hurried through was audacious, mendacious, fictitious;" denounced the rebel methods of war as outrageous; denied that the Cuban insur-

rection possessed the requisites for recognition of the rebels as a belligerent power—fortifying his denial by recalling the action of President Grant; and sounded a warning note concerning our utter unreadiness for such a war as the proposed action might plunge us into.

On March 23 it had become evident that the senate would not accept the conference resolutions presented on March 9, and, on suggestion of Senators Platt of Connecticut and Palmer of Illinois, its committee, through Senator Sherman, asked consent to have the matter re-committed to the conference committee of the two houses. This disposition of it was ordered. Senator Mills of Texas offered a joint resolution calling on the president to take possession of Cuba and hold it by military force till the Cuban people can organize a republican government. Senator Palmer of Illinois then spoke in opposition to the resolutions as unfriendly to Spain, undiplomatic, and without basis in the facts of the case. Senator George of Mississippi followed, antagonizing the resolutions as an interference by the legislative branch with the functions of the executive. On March 26 the second conference of the two committees unanimously reversed its former action, and readopted resolutions which the senate had adopted on February 28. This report was finally adopted by the house of representatives on April 6 by a vote of 245 to 27. It needed of course no re-adoption by the senate. Thus ended the congressional discussion of two months.

This action is merely an expression of opinion, an invitation to the executive to proceed in the case—the president's views concerning it not having at that time been made known. Yet the general opinion that his views and those of Secretary Olney were conservative, and that they deemed the time not yet ripe for full recognition of Cuban belligerency, had caused some irritation, which manifested itself at several points in the long debate. As to the offer of "friendly offices," it is scarcely to be expected that it will meet any acceptance in Spain, or be deemed "friendly."

In Spain the speeches and the votes in our congress have occasioned fierce popular indignation. The Spanish government has been admirably courteous and calm. The immediate response of the populace to the senate resolutions was a riotous outbreak on March 1. In Madrid 20,000 persons made a tumultuous demonstration in the streets, which was checked by the police. Troops were held in readiness to protect the American legation. At Barcelona a mob attacked the American consulate, break-

ing the windows with stones. The police at last, charging with drawn sabres, drove them away. In Valencia on March 8, 10,000 persons paraded the streets and sought to enter the bull ring to hold an anti-American meeting, which had been forbidden by the authorities. The *gendarmes* were compelled to fire on the people. Later, the mob gathered again: police and *gendarmes* were powerless, and the governor of the province proclaimed martial law. The Spanish government hastened to express regrets and offers of complete reparation for all injuries, with assurances of protection to Americans, which were accepted by the United States government in the same friendly spirit.

Spain, however, was stirred to warlike preparations. The training squadron was ordered to be in readiness; speedy preparation of six warships was begun; and fifty merchant vessels were to be armed as privateers to clear Amer-



HON. EUGENE HALE OF MAINE,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ican commerce from the seas if war should become necessary. Throughout the kingdom there was an assurance that all Europe was in sympathy with Spain in withstanding the overbearing policy of the American republic. It was stated in Madrid that on the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency a memorandum of formal protest would be prepared and sent to all the European powers.

### CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

**I**T is too soon to write the history of the stirring events which at the opening of the year turned men's eyes away from Armenia, Cuba, Venezuela, and other political storm centres and focused them upon South Africa. The judicial investigation of the facts connected with Dr.



DR. L. S. JAMESON,  
LEADER OF THE RAID INTO THE TRANSVAAL.

Jameson's raid into the Transvaal (Vol. 5, p. 954), is in progress as we write; and the inner history of that episode cannot be impartially written until the passions of political and racial prejudice have been toned down by the lapse of time. Still less can we claim any special power to foresee the political results of incidents whose real bearing must have been but imperfectly appreciated by the immediate participants. All that may be claimed as within the scope of this article, is to record the facts that have already come to light—a knowledge

of which will enable us to watch more intelligently for the unknown developments of the future.

The cardinal features of the South African situation are well known. There is, on the one hand, the ambition of the British—of which Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes is the chief exponent—to extend England's colonial empire so as to include the whole of central South Africa from the Cape to the Zambesi, and even beyond that to the lakes, where connection with the outposts of British occupation in the north may finally establish an unbroken chain of communication between Cape Town and Cairo. On the other hand, opposed to the realization of this scheme of British expansion, we find the kindred German and Boer,



or Dutch, races. The former cannot forget that it was only Mr. Rhodes's far-sighted occupation of the country which bears his name—Rhodesia—that prevented the execution of Germany's original plan to connect German Southwest Africa with German East Africa; while the Boer can never lose sight of the fact that his identity as a member of a distinct race, with all his cherished heritage of language, customs, and institutions, is threatened with extinction by the onward march of the more restless, more energetic, and more enterprising Briton.

Thus are laid the lines of a great struggle whose ultimate issue must apparently be one of three possible alternatives—a federation of the various states of South Africa into either (1) a union, independent, and probably hostile to Great Britain, (2) a confederation under the suzerainty of Germany, or (3) a confederation loyal to the British crown. The Jameson raid was merely an incident of this wider struggle, big with the fate of rival races. It is quite within the bounds of possibility, that the next great European war, as some one has said, may break out in Africa.

**History of the Transvaal.**—A brief glance backward at the history of the Transvaal will throw light upon the present troubles there.

The hostility between the Briton and the Boer dates back at least to the early forties, when, after long rivalries in Cape Colony, and after the abolition of slavery, which was enforced without compensation by Great Britain, many of the Boer farmers took their cattle and "trekked" northward. Some settled in Natal, where they were soon outnumbered and dispossessed of political power by British immigrants. Others founded the Orange Free State on the level tracts



SIR HENRY LOCH,  
FORMERLY BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR  
SOUTH AFRICA.

between the Orange and Vaal rivers; while others, again, to escape from English domination, crossed the Vaal and trekked northward to the Limpopo, the most northerly limit of healthfulness for Europeans in South Africa, and founded the republic of the Transvaal.

The city of Cape Town was surrendered to Great Britain by a treaty signed at Rondebosch on behalf of the Dutch East Africa Company, in September, 1795. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Amiens (1802), but was retaken by Great Britain in 1806, and has since been held by her. It is only, however, by dint of constant fighting with natives and Boers that the British foothold in South Africa has been maintained. In 1840 the Boers had trekked into Natal to establish their independence; but, after a sharp struggle, Natal was in 1848 annexed to British territory; whereupon the Boers pushed farther away across the Vaal river, and founded the Transvaal or South African republic, the political existence of which was first recognized by the Sand River convention of 1852.

The population of the Transvaal comprises three sections—the Boer, the Uitlander (foreigner or outsider), and the Kafir. The Boers—of Dutch descent and British colonial extraction, born in Africa—number among them about 15,000 adult males. The Uitlanders now number, it is estimated, 60,000, occupied mainly in mining, commercial, and industrial development. They comprise the Afrikaner, British, American, and European population. The earliest manifestation of the existence of the Uitlander element as a political factor in the country, was in the movement which led to the annexation of the Transvaal by Great Britain in 1877, after a precarious existence of twenty-five years maintained by incessant struggle against constantly encroaching hordes of natives. When security to life and property had been established, the Boers in 1880 reasserted the independence of the republic, and signally defeated the British in the campaign that followed, at Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Majuba Hill (February, 1881). The Gladstone government decided that the war was an unjust one, and in August, 1881, ceded to the Boers their independence under British suzerainty. In 1884 the suzerainty was modified, and the British resident was replaced by a British agent, Great Britain reserving the right of controlling the foreign relations of the Transvaal, except as regards the Orange Free State. As a result of the discovery of gold at Johannesburg in the early eighties, the Uitlander element has been enormously increased; and its not unnatural agitation for a share in the political management of the country is the immediate occasion of the present crisis.

The Kafir population is estimated at 250,000—a total which includes wives and children.

**The Uitlander Agitation.**—The political system heretofore prevailing in the Transvaal has been that of an oligarchy rather than a true republic. Though outnumbering the Boers by more than three to one, the Uitlanders have been practically excluded from enjoyment of the rights of citizenship; and even among the Boers—the smallest element of the population—notwithstanding that the franchise is extended to children of sixteen, power is concentrated in the hands of an executive council, supported by a vote in the First Raad, which needs only to

number thirteen to have a constitutional majority. In all, twenty-five men more than cover the number, who, for a given term of years, hold absolute power in their hands; and of these a considerable proportion are imported Hollanders.

Under this system the position of the Uitlanders has been generally regarded as intolerable. Though the chief property holders, wealth producers, and taxpayers, they are absolutely denied any voice in the government; live practically under martial law; and have no schools save where Dutch is taught. Moreover, they are not allowed to hold meetings to discuss their grievances or to provide for mutual aid. If they desire to become citizens, the franchise is hedged about so thoroughly that it is almost impossible for them to secure the right. Originally five years' residence was required to qualify a foreigner to be a voter. It was raised to ten years, and again to fifteen, and last year it was again raised to twenty; and even the children who are born to settlers while living in the Transvaal are declared to be aliens and excluded from the rights of citizenship. The result of all this is that out of a population of 60,000 in Johannesburg, there are only about 300 voters.

On the side of the government, we should note, it is claimed that the taxes are not too great, and that their amount is largely caused by the Uitlanders themselves, being used for police and other expenses made necessary by the mining population. Moreover, it is claimed, the Boers are the permanent settlers, while the Uitlanders are generally but transitory residents who do not expect to remain in the Transvaal all their days, and who are unwilling to renounce their citizenship elsewhere. The mines, it is further said, do not belong to the residents, but to speculative companies in London, Paris, and elsewhere, their real owners never expecting to set foot in the Transvaal. Property, too, is sufficiently protected, and the integrity of the courts has never been questioned.

In the circumstances it is not surprising to learn that last year a "Transvaal National Union" was formed at Johannesburg to effect a redress of grievances. Its demands were set forth in a manifesto issued December 26, 1895, as follows:

- "1. The establishment of this republic as a true republic.
- "2. A *Grondwet*, or constitution, which shall be framed by competent persons selected by representatives of the whole people, and framed on lines laid down by them—a constitution which shall be safeguarded against hasty alteration.

- “3. An equitable franchise law, and fair representation.
- “4. Equality of the Dutch and English languages.
- “5. Responsibility to the legislature of the heads of the great departments.
- “6. The removal of religious disabilities.
- “7. The independence of the courts of justice, with adequate and secured remuneration for the judges.
- “8. Liberal and comprehensive education.
- “9. An efficient civil service, with adequate provision for pay and pensions.

“10. Free trade in South African products.”



PAUL KRÜGER,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE  
TRANSVAAL.

**Dr. Jameson's Raid.**—The idea got abroad that the Boers would attack Johannesburg to subdue the agitation, and the inhabitants set to work to arm themselves. Excitement ran high; crowds in alarm left the city, taking the trains south; and business was paralyzed. It was finally reported toward the end of December, that a strong force of Boers was about to march on the city. In the heat of the moment the reform committee laid out the plans of a provisional government and telegraphed to Sir

Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner in South Africa, for protection. A letter signed by four or five leading citizens (see below) was sent to Dr. Jameson at Mafeking, urging him to bring help at once. At this juncture President Krüger offered concessions to the Uitlanders—to abolish special duties on foodstuffs; to subsidize all schools, irrespective of language; and to grant the franchise to all supporting the government in the present crisis. This made some impression, with the result that when imperative orders came from England to accord no support to Jameson's action, Johannesburg promptly cooled down. It was agreed with

the government at Pretoria to keep order until the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson; and the Uitlanders were content to leave their cause in his hands.

In the meantime (the night of December 29) Dr. Jameson, with about 700 men drawn from the forces of the South Africa Company, and with several Maxim and other guns, had crossed the frontier near Mafeking and was hurrying to the rescue, while the Boers, in response to a call from President Krüger, were gathering to intercept him. Following is the letter in response to which Dr. Jameson acted:

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28, 1895.

*To Dr. Jameson:*

DEAR SIR: The position of matters in this state has become so critical that we are assured that, at no distant period, there will be a conflict between the government and the Uitlander population. It is scarcely necessary for us to recapitulate what is now matter of history; suffice it to say that the position of thousands of Englishmen and others is rapidly becoming intolerable. Not satisfied with making the Uitlander population pay virtually the whole of the revenue of the country, while denying them representation, the policy of the government has been steadily to encroach upon the liberty of the subject, and to undermine the security for property to such an extent as to cause a very deep-seated sense of discontent and danger. A foreign corporation of Hollanders is to a considerable extent controlling our destinies, and, in conjunction with the Boer leaders, endeavoring to cast them in a mold which is wholly foreign to the genius of the people. Every public act betrays the most positive hostility, not only to everything English, but to the neighboring states as well.

In short, the internal policy of the government is such as to have roused into antagonism to it not only practically the whole body of Uitlanders, but a large number of the Boers; while its external policy has exasperated the neighboring states, causing the possibility of great danger to the peace and independence of this republic. Public feeling is in a condition of smoldering discontent. All the petitions of the people have been refused with a greater or less degree of contempt; and, in the debate on the franchise petition, signed by nearly 40,000 people, one member challenged the Uitlanders to fight for the rights they asked for, and not a single member spoke against him. Not to go into details, we may say that the government has called into existence all the elements necessary for armed conflict. The one desire of the people here is for fair play, the maintenance of their independence, and the preservation of those public liberties without which life is not worth living. The government denies these things, and violates the national sense of Englishmen at every turn.

What we have to consider is, What will be the condition of things here in the event of conflict? Thousands of unarmed men, women, and children of our race will be at the mercy of well-armed Boers, while property of enormous value will be in the greatest peril. We cannot contemplate the future without the gravest apprehensions. All feel that we are justified in taking any steps to prevent the shedding of blood and to insure the protection of our rights.

It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid. Should a disturbance arise here, the circumstances are so extreme that we cannot but believe that you and the men under you will not fail to come to the rescue of people who will be so situated. We guarantee any expense that may reasonably be incurred by you in helping us, and ask you to believe that nothing but the sternest necessity has prompted this appeal.

As it was Jameson's intention to make a forced march, his men carried little provisions and no kit. Two days after they had started, they were first fired upon from the Boer position in the hills several miles from Krugersdorp, which lies twenty-one miles northwest of Johannesburg. The Boers were dislodged by the Maxims, and Jameson's men pressed on to Krugersdorp. There, instead of being joined by the contingent from Johannesburg which Jameson had expected, they found a force of about 400 Boers strongly intrenched. Several ineffective attacks were made under command of Sir John Willoughby; but the Boers, who took advantage of cover on every side, retained their position. Fighting continued from about 3 to 11 P. M., by which time the number of the Boers had been increased to about 800; and during the night further reinforcements arrived, with some fieldpieces and Maxims. The next morning (January 2), Jameson's force, hoping to outflank the Boers, marched along a circuitous road to the south as far as Vlakfontein, eight miles from Johannesburg. Here, again, they found themselves harassed by their wily foes, but pushed on doggedly to Doornkop, about two miles farther on. At this place they made their last stand, gallantly fighting until their ammunition was exhausted, and vainly looking for the troops from Johannesburg that never came. Finally, it being seen that to go on meant simply waste of life, a flag of truce was raised. Sir John Willoughby negotiated the terms of surrender. His demand for a safe-conduct out of the country for every member of the force, was refused; but it was guaranteed that all lives should be spared. Commandant Kronje, the Boer leader, wrote in reply to Sir John Willoughby's proposal:

"If you will undertake to pay the expenses which you have caused the South African republic, and will lay down your arms, then I shall spare the lives of you and yours."

The Boers quickly came out from cover and surrounded Dr. Jameson and his fatigued and famished troopers, whom they treated with the utmost kindness. Food and water were furnished, and the wounded attended to. The whole party, by this time reduced, it is said, to between

300 and 400 men, were marched back, prisoners, to Krugersdorp, and thence taken to Pretoria.

Accounts of the casualties on both sides vary greatly; but it appears that Jameson's men lost about sixty-five killed and forty wounded; while the Boers are said to have suffered a loss of only five killed and three wounded, though the estimates of their opponents range from 50 to 283 in killed and wounded.

Dr. Jameson, at an interview, has said in regard to the raid:

"I only crossed the frontier because of the urgent appeals made by the inhabitants of Johannesburg, and because I fully believed that large numbers of my countrymen and countrywomen were in dire peril of their lives. It was only to save them and protect them that I moved. I could have beaten the Boers if the people of Johannesburg had made any effort to help themselves, which I was led to expect they would do."

This extraordinary raid involved a risking of Great Britain's imperial interests throughout the whole of South Africa. Had it been successful—had Dr. Jameson reached Johannesburg and an uprising of the Uitlanders occurred—this would have been to call into armed resistance the whole Dutch race in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the Cape Colony. It would have been to risk a hostile collision with Germany, whose policy has inclined of late years to posing as the moral protector of the republics of South Africa. And the ultimate results might even be—for no one can foretell the issues of war—to reduce the British possessions in South Africa to a few seaports, and thus check indefinitely the cherished British scheme of colonial expansion. Dr. Jameson, in crossing the boundary of the Transvaal with his troopers, took, though he may not have realized it, all these risks. It is no wonder, then, that as soon as news of his intention was cabled to England, the British colonial office took steps to check the movement, and, when that could not be done, to avert its natural consequences. Throughout the crisis Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, won golden opinions from men of all parties for his broad and facile grasp of a situation involving great obscurity and



GENERAL P. J. JOUBERT,  
COMMANDANT-GENERAL OF THE  
FORCES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

many complications, for his promptness of decision and firmness of resolve. He at once repudiated Dr. Jameson's act. Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa, was instructed to enjoin British subjects in the Transvaal not to aid or countenance Dr. Jameson. Messengers were sent to order Jameson and every officer



SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG, K. C. M. G.,  
NEW PREMIER OF THE CAPE COLONY.

under him to retire at once. He had, however, cut the wires behind him, and was ten miles beyond the Elans river when overtaken. Instead of regarding the instructions, he pressed on eastward. Mr. Chamberlain also called on the British South Africa Company to repudiate Dr. Jameson's acts, and was assured that the raid had been made without their sanction or knowledge; and Mr. Rhodes, premier of the Cape Colony and managing director of the British South Africa Company, stated that Jameson acted without his authority, and that he tried to stop

him on learning of his intentions, but found the wires cut.

In Europe—especially in Holland and Germany—both Mr. Rhodes and the British government were openly charged with being cognizant of what was going on. That Dr. Jameson—a prominent official of the chartered company—should be found ready at the critical moment to undertake a movement of such proportions, entirely without the cognizance of his superiors, seemed at least highly improbable; and not a few suspected that Jameson's raid was merely part of a long-planned and deliberate attempt on the part of Mr. Rhodes and his agents to force the hand of the colonial secretary, to precipitate the inevitable struggle of opposing races in South Africa, and if



necessary involve Great Britain in a war for the extinction of the Transvaal as a Dutch republic, which would be but preliminary to an occupation similar to that in Egypt, or, practically, an annexation of the country.

In the embarrassment to the home government resulting from the act of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes at once resigned the premiership of the Cape Colony; and a new ministry was formed January 10 under Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

**SPRIGG, SIR JOHN GORDON**, was born in 1830 at Ipswich, Eng., son of a Baptist minister. He settled at the Cape of Good Hope in 1858, and entered the colonial parliament in 1869. He was colonial secretary and prime minister from 1878 to 1881; treasurer from 1884 to 1890; and again premier from 1886 to 1890. Since 1893 he has been treasurer and minister of agriculture. He was created K. C. M. G. in 1886, and he is also a commander of the Legion of Honor.



**EARL GREY,**  
JOINT ADMINISTRATOR OF RHODESIA.

The course pursued by the British South Africa Company was approved by the home government, who appointed Earl Grey joint administrator with Mr. Rhodes of the various territories controlled by the company. Dr. Jameson was removed from his office as administrator of Mashonaland, being succeeded by Mr. F. J. Newton, secretary of British Bechuanaland. The appointment of Earl Grey as joint administrator of Rhodesia is generally regarded as revealing the intention of the British government to support the pacific projects of internal development of the company's territories entertained by Mr. Rhodes. It has also been decided by the British government to place the military control of the territories in the hands of the home authorities instead of the chartered company, and to let the relations between the Boers and the English be under the direct supervision of the colonial office in London instead of being largely delegated to the authorities at the Cape. Colonel Sir Richard E. Rowley Martin was early in March appointed comman-

dant-general of all police forces in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, and deputy commissioner for South Africa.

Since the capture of the little band of raiders at Doornkop, President Krüger has exerted a restraining influence over his countrymen. This has won for him general commendation as an act of clemency under great provocation, but it is also at the same time an act of prudent foresight, for any violent reprisals upon the captives would undoubtedly have set the whole of South Africa in a flame.

Up to the end of March no authentic information had been made public regarding any demands made by President Krüger in reference to the violation of Transvaal territory by Dr. Jameson's force. The matter will doubtless form the subject of negotiations between Sir Hercules Robinson and the government of the South African republic after tranquillity has been fully restored. The latter will unquestionably ask for an indemnity for the expense and disturbance to which they have been exposed, and for provision for the wives and families of the men who were killed in opposing Dr. Jameson. In the meantime they have handed over Dr. Jameson and his fellow prisoners, to be dealt with according to British law.

Over fifty arrests were made in January of members of the reform committee at Johannesburg, including Colonel Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, and several American subjects, among them John Hays Hammond, a consulting mining engineer to the British South Africa Company. On representations from Secretary Olney, Mr. Chamberlain instructed that the protection of the British government should be extended to American the same as to British subjects in the Transvaal—which act has been graciously commented on in the United States in view of the pending issues over Venezuela. The trial of the reform committee members at Pretoria, was adjourned about February 12 for an indefinite time. In the meantime, the members of Dr. Jameson's force, having been turned over to the British authorities in the latter part of January, were on their way to England, where it was the intention of the government to institute a thorough investigation of the facts connected with the raid. The *Harlech Castle*, with over 300 troopers on board, reached Plymouth February 23, the men being immediately sent on to London. Dr. Jameson, with thirteen of his fellow officers, arrived in the *Victoria* the day following. His appearance in London was the

occasion of a popular demonstration of enthusiasm; for, whatever may be thought of his judgment, his personal gallantry and devotion have aroused almost universal admiration in England. He and twelve of his officers (one of the party having been released as an American subject) were promptly arraigned before Sir John Bridge at the Bow street police court (February 25), on the charge of having violated the Foreign Enlistment act, in that, without the consent of Her Majesty, they had unlawfully prepared and set out on a military expedition against a friendly state. They were released, each on his own recognizance, in £2,000 bail. The judicial investigation has since been carried on at intervals. Sir Richard Webster, the attorney-general, conducts the prosecution, and the leading counsel for the defense is Sir Edward Clarke.

**The Anglo-German Crisis.**—A crisis in the relations of England and Germany, increasing greatly the complexity of the situation in the Transvaal, was caused by the action of Emperor William in sending to President Krüger on January 3 the following message referring to Dr. Jameson's raid:

"I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people and without appealing for help to friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace, and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from without."

President Krüger replied:

"I testify to Your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for Your Majesty's sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything further that is possible for the holding of our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

The emperor's message roused an unusual wave of popular indignation in Great Britain, where it was interpreted as virtually a proclamation of the independence of the Transvaal, an ignoring of the British claims of suzerainty, and a declaration of the willingness of Germany to make an alliance with the Boers and to protect their rights. The fact, too, that the message was sent after all occasion for possibly needed intervention had been removed by the British government itself, when Great Britain had done all in her power to repudiate the action of Dr. Jameson and maintain the obligations of her treaties with the Transvaal—this only added to the indignity in British eyes. Moreover a report, based on an official statement from Sir J. A. De Wet, British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, but

subsequently denied by the German foreign minister, was circulated to the effect that the Transvaal had appealed to Germany to intervene; and a rumor got abroad that German marines were about to be landed at Delagoa bay and marched through Portuguese territory into the Transvaal.

The truth about these rumors seems to be this—that in response to a request from German residents in Pre-



SIR RICHARD WEBSTER,  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

toria, the German government did ask of Portugal the privilege of landing marines at Delagoa bay for the sole purpose of protecting the German consulate and residents in Pretoria in case of trouble; but that before a reply could be received from Lisbon, the capture of Jameson's band had rendered intervention unnecessary.

Whatever truth there lay in the rumors of German intrigue, a spirit of resentment was awakened in England which trembled closely upon the verge of a declaration of war.

From officials of the government, from the press, and from all circles of the people, but one voice was heard—that of determination to resist, by armed force if necessary, all foreign interference in matters under British jurisdiction. Said the London *Times* of January 8:

“The one question which dominates all others is sufficiently momentous. It is nothing less than the future of the whole wide region of British South Africa. \* \* \* Since the period of the great war, we have been the leading power in the land which is an indispensable halfway house to our possessions in the East. Blood and treasure have been lavished upon it, and infinite thought and labor have been devoted to the task of implanting a sense of common interests and common duties in the breasts of the two European races who inhabit it. \* \* \* We have waited eagerly, but very patiently, for signs that the Afrikanders across the Vaal were beginning to perceive the obvious truth which their kinsmen in Cape Colony have

mastered—that the manifest destiny of their country is to be peopled by citizens of the two races working together for the good of their joint inheritance. We have hoped that they would awaken to the expediency and the justice of granting to the Englishman in the Transvaal the same equal rights and privileges which the Afrikaner has long enjoyed throughout the British possessions. We still entertain those hopes as firmly as ever. We still adhere to the traditional policy which our imperial necessities, our history, and the geographical position of our South African colonies impose upon us. We are resolved that, at all costs, British supremacy shall be maintained within our sphere of influence, and within that sphere we emphatically include the South African republic.” \* \* \*

And Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson on January 13 as follows:

“Great Britain will resist at all cost the interference of any foreign power in the affairs of the Transvaal. The suggestion that Germany had contemplated such a step was met in this country by an unprecedented and unanimous outburst of public feeling. Great Britain will not tolerate any change in her relations with the Transvaal.”



FRANCIS J. NEWTON,  
NEW ADMINISTRATOR OF MASHONALAND.

In view of the critical state in general of foreign relations, there was a general demand in England for an increased armament; and active preparations were at once started, with every demonstration of popular approval, to meet any possible emergency. On January 8 orders were issued for the commissioning on January 14 (at less than a week's notice) of a "particular service" squadron, or, to give the popular name, a "flying" squadron, consisting of two first-class battleships (14,190 tons each), two first-class cruisers (7,700 tons each), and two second-class cruisers (4,360 tons each), besides six of the new 27-knot torpedo-boat destroyers (one for each man-of-war). The squadron was placed under command of Rear-Admiral A. T. Dale, who raised his flag on board the *Revenge*. Several ships on the Cape station, including the flagship *St. George*, were also ordered at once to Delagoa bay. The "flying" squadron had no special destination, its *raison d'être* being primarily as a group of ships ready for and capable of reinforcing any of the regular British fleets in the Channel, the Mediterranean, or elsewhere. Besides these preparations, an elaborate increase in naval construction has been inaugurated. In the government program the expendi-

tures are run up from £8,500,000 last year to £14,000,000. New docks will be built at Gibraltar, vast expenditures made for ordnance, and the number of enlisted men greatly increased; and, although eight battleships, twenty-one cruisers, and forty torpedo boats are now under construction, five new battleships, thirteen cruisers, and twenty-eight torpedo boats are to be added to the navy.

On January 8 Queen Victoria sent by special messenger an autograph letter to her grandson, the German emperor, to which the latter replied. No details of the correspondence are published, though it is probable that the situation in the Transvaal was referred to; and the letter of William II. is said to confirm assurances given by the German ministers, that in sending the telegram of January 3 to President Krüger, the emperor did not intend to offer an indignity to England.

Efforts have been made by Italy and Austria to lessen the tension between Great Britain and Germany. They have pointed out to Germany the danger to the Triple Alliance from a possible *entente* between Great Britain and Russia.

**Present Outlook in the Transvaal.**—The elements which determine the present outlook in the Transvaal are the still-continued pressure of the Uitlanders for equal political rights, and the respective attitudes of the Boer, the British, and the German governments. Even before the attempts of Dr. Jameson, as we have stated, President Krüger contemplated the granting of certain concessions; and on January 10 he issued a proclamation to the people of Johannesburg in further evidence of his conciliatory intentions, in part as follows:

“Strengthen the hands of the government and co-operate with it to make this republic a country where all inhabitants can live fraternally together! For months I have thought over what alterations would be desirable in the government, but unwarrantable instigations keep me back. Improvements have been demanded from me in a tone which the men would not have dared to use in their own country. Through this it has been impossible for me and my burghers, the founders of this republic, to consider your proposals. It was my intention to submit a law at the first ordinary session of the *volksraad* whereby a municipality with a mayor might be appointed for Johannesburg, to whom the whole municipal government would be intrusted. I ask you earnestly to answer this question: Dare I, after all that has happened, propose such to the *volksraad*? The answer I myself give, as I know that there are thousands in Johannesburg to whom I can intrust this. Inhabitants of Johannesburg, make it possible for the government to appear before the *volksraad* with the motto—‘Forget and forgive!’”

The Boer and Hollander classes, however, are strenuously resisting all proposals of compromise, and demand the punishment of the leaders in the recent uprising.

A new phase was given to the question the first week in February by the publication of a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson for presentation to President Krüger, in which, as a method of dealing with the grievances of British subjects in the Transvaal, the colonial secretary suggested a scheme of reforms that included the granting of autonomy to the residents of the Rand. The suggestions are contained in the following paragraphs of the dispatch:

"Basing myself upon the expressed desire of President Krüger to grant municipal government to Johannesburg, I suggest, for his consideration, as one way of meeting the difficulty, that the whole of the Rand district, from end to end, should be erected into something more than a municipality as that word is ordinarily understood: that, in fact, it should have a modified local autonomy, with powers of legislation on purely local questions, and subject to the veto of the president and executive council; and that this power of legislation should include the power of assessing and levying its own taxation, subject to the payment to the republican government of an annual tribute of an amount to be fixed at once and revised at intervals, so as to meet the case of a diminution or increase in the mining industry.

As regards judicial matters in such a scheme, the Rand, like the eastern provinces and the Kimberley district of the Cape Colony, might have a superior court of its own. It would, of course, be a feature of this scheme that the autonomous body should have the control of its civil police, its public education, its mine management, and all other matters affecting its internal economy and well-being. The central government would be entitled to maintain all reasonable safeguards against the fomenting of a revolutionary movement or the storage of arms for treasonable purposes within the district.

"Those living in, and there enjoying a share in the government of, the autonomous district, would not, in my view, be entitled to a voice in the general legislature or the central executive, or the presidential election. The burghers would thus be relieved of what is evidently a haunting fear to many of them—although I believe an unfounded one—that the first use which the enfranchised newcomers would make of their privileges would be to upset the republican form of government. Relieved of this apprehension, I should suppose that there would not be many of them who would refuse to deal with the grievances of the comparatively few Uitlanders outside the Rand on those liberal principles which characterized the earlier legislation of the republic."

Mr. Chamberlain added that he would be glad if President Krüger could come to England to discuss the matter.

The Boer government was incensed at the publication of this dispatch without its being first submitted to President Krüger. They regarded it as an unwarranted interference in matters entirely within the jurisdiction of the Transvaal government. In fact, a second crisis seemed

imminent; but all immediate danger was promptly averted by Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the house of commons of his readiness to abandon his home-rule proposal for the Rand, and to ask President Krüger to suggest an alternative. However, the president's contemplated visit to England was indefinitely postponed; and it is said that the volksraad is not likely to assent to his going to London except on condition that the convention of 1884 be so amended as to recognize the absolute independence of the Transvaal. It is the avowed determination of the British government to persist in its efforts to secure equal rights for its subjects in the republic. It is also the avowed determination of the German government, as stated in the Reichstag by Foreign Minister von Bieberstein, to "uphold the *status quo* of Delagoa bay, and also the rights involved in the ownership of the German railways, and the maintenance of the South African republic as guaranteed by the treaty of 1884." These facts are sufficient to show not only that the situation in the Transvaal is very much complicated, but that the possibility of a clash between Great Britain and Germany is by no means entirely averted. The outlook, moreover, is not rendered less ominous by the conclusion, in March, of a new offensive and defensive alliance between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and by the fact that the Boers of the Free State and of Cape Colony are said to be arming, while there has recently been a large influx of Germans into the police and artillery of the Transvaal.

**The Matabele Uprising.**—The South African situation was further complicated, near the end of March, by a formidable uprising of the Matabeles. The last revolt of these warlike natives, it will be remembered, was subdued after a sharp campaign conducted by Dr. Jameson in the latter part of 1893 (Vol. 3, pp. 616 and 836). The present absence of Dr. Jameson in England, the withdrawal of part of the chartered company's police, and the political complications with which Great Britain now finds herself confronted in South Africa, have created an opportunity for another uprising, of which the Matabeles (possibly under the instigation of anti-British intriguers) have availed themselves. At the end of March the revolt, which included the well-armed native police force of 350, was rapidly spreading. The stronghold of the Matabeles was in the Matoppo hills, southeast of Buluwayo, though bands of marauding natives appeared in many other directions from that place. Many of the white settlers were mur-



dered, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of the garrison and people of Buluwayo, to which point forces were being sent by the British with all possible dispatch. The government of the Transvaal offered to Sir Hercules Robinson the assistance of the burgher forces for the protection of women and children in the disturbed region.

JAMESON, DR. LEANDER STARR, was born in Scotland in 1853, son of R. W. Jameson, writer to the Edinburgh *Signet*. He was educated at Godolphin School and at University College Hospital, London, Eng., from which he qualified as M. R. C. S. in 1875; and in the same year he took his M. B. at London University, at which he also obtained the degree of M. D. two years later. Then he went to South Africa and had a first-class practice at Kimberley. It was there that Mr. Rhodes first met him. Mr. Rhodes was attacked by a dangerous illness, and was nursed day and night by Dr. Jameson, whose treatment and care undoubtedly saved Mr. Rhodes's life. When the operations of the chartered company were endangered by the action of Lobengula, Dr. Jameson undertook the risky task of visiting the chief. Lobengula was ill at the time, and Dr. Jameson succeeded in curing him, and so obtained the concession which he desired, and permission for the pioneer force to march through Mashonaland. Then, having been previously made administrator of Mashonaland, Dr. Jameson, in March, 1893, announced an important discovery of new gold fields not far from Fort Salisbury. A few months later the country was disturbed by the incursion of a Matabele impi which Lobengula had dispatched to punish a Mashona chief for stealing cattle. The impi were ordered to leave by the whites, and as they refused they were attacked, and some thirty or forty were killed. The raids of the Matabele were repeated, and at last they fired on the white police near Fort Victoria, and followed this up by attacking a patrol of the Bechuanaland border police. The chartered company's forces then began to advance against Lobengula, who was himself disinclined for war, but was urged on by his young braves to defy the white men. Dr. Jameson was in command of 2,000 men of the company's troops, and the war was brought to a speedy conclusion. Dr. Jameson reached Buluwayo to find it practically destroyed, and shortly afterward Lobengula was captured. Since then Buluwayo has become a flourishing town, and it was there that Dr. Jameson lived for some time.

RHODES, RT. HON. CECIL J., ex-premier of Cape Colony, was born in 1853, son of Rev. Francis William Rhodes, rector of Bishop's Stortford, Eng. At an early age he showed symptoms of tuberculosis, and sought a change of climate at the Cape. In 1870 he took part in the first "rush" to the diamond discoveries then recently made in Griqualand West. There he met Mr. C. D. Rudd, who had also gone to South Africa to repair a constitution which had broken down in training at Cambridge. The two men formed a lasting friendship. Both are now directors of the Consolidated Goldfields, one of the most important gold-mining trusts. But the two young partners really founded their fortunes on some contracts in De Beers Mines. Gradually they acquired claims which grew ultimately into the De Beers Mining Company. In the meantime Mr. Cecil Rhodes came home and went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he was graduated B. A., proceeding to his M. A. degree in 1881. Returning to the Cape, Mr.

Rhodes soon began to take an active interest in the politics of the colony. Elected to the legislative assembly as member for West Barkly in 1881, he has represented that constituency ever since. In 1884 he was made treasurer of Cape Colony, and later in the same year he was appointed deputy commissioner of Bechuanaland. In 1890 he became premier in succession to Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, and commissioner of crown lands and public works of Cape Colony; and since 1894 he had been premier and minister of native affairs. In February, 1895, he became a member of the imperial privy council. His aims have been definitely avowed as the welding of the varied European races occupying South Africa into one great colonial nationality. "United South Africa" has been the rallying cry of his policy. His sphere of influence stretches from Cape Town to Tanganyika, and from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean. The work to which he has specially devoted himself in the country bearing his name—Rhodesia—is briefly summarized as follows, by the *London Times*:

"Such a development of material resources, combined with improvement in social surroundings, as shall attract a large white population. The work of the administrator, operating in harmony with his (Mr. Rhodes's) conception, will be so to organize the conditions under which the growing population of the country can be received and governed as to enable the influx to take place with a *minimum* of distress and friction and to initiate the establishment of a great English community of the future under institutions as nearly as possible approximating to what experience has approved to be best in the institutions by which they are governed at home."

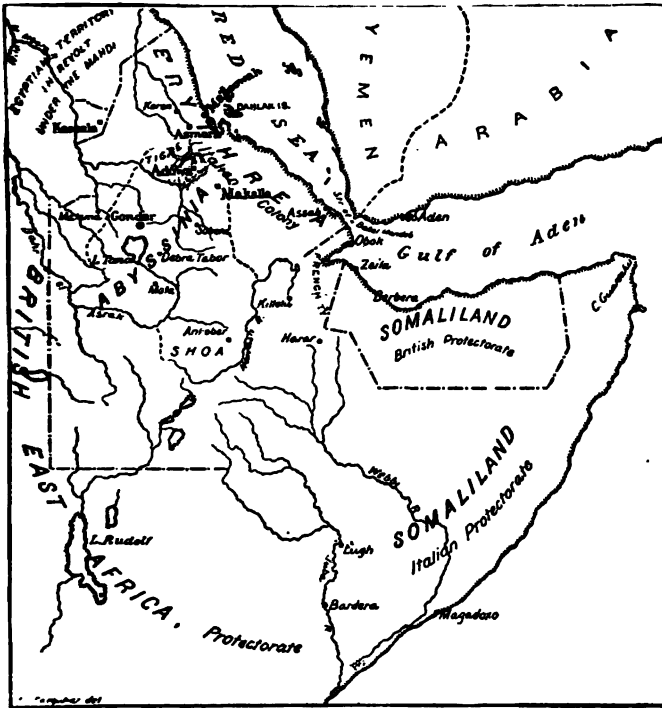
A writer in the *Graphic* of November 11, 1893, says:

"Though reputed to be immensely rich, Mr. Cecil Rhodes lives with the greatest simplicity, and his personal expenses are said not to exceed £500 a year. His home is a comfortable but unpretentious building called 'The Grange,' and is situated at Rondebosch, near Cape Town."

The story of the granting of a royal charter to the British South Africa Company in 1889, affords an example of his indomitable determination. His gift of £10,000 to the Irish home rule party in 1891 excited much comment; for Mr. Rhodes is an imperialist, and was, therefore, hardly expected to sympathize with Mr. Parnell. The result of his policy in South Africa has been that the Cape ministry has become almost absolute.

## ABYSSINIA AND THE SOUDAN.

**Italian Defeat at Adowa.**—From December 20, 1895, till January 23, 1896, Makale, or Makalla (Vol. 5, p. 955), was the principal theatre of action in Italy's war with Abyssinia. The place was strongly fortified, though all the engineering work had not been completed when the siege began: in particular, access to the wells was precarious. The garrison numbered 1,200 men under command of Colonel Galliano. After the repulse of December 20 the Abyssinians renewed the attack every two or three days: more than once they suffered heavy loss in attempting to carry the place by assault. King Menelek was present during



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SEAT OF ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN WAR.

the siege to witness their bravery. The armament of the fortress was insufficient, only four cannon being available; and ammunition and rations were short. The Abyssinians, intrenched on the neighboring heights, cut off the garrison from their water supply. When further resistance was hopeless, the commandant accepted the terms of surrender offered by Menelek. The garrison, taking all their arms and equipment, were permitted to march out and unmolested to rejoin the main body of the Italian army at Adigrat.

The fall of Makale left the way open for Menelek to advance against General Baratieri at Adigrat, or to interrupt the Italian commander's line of communication with Massowah. But before his army began to move from Makale, King Menelek sent an envoy to the Italian camp

to offer terms of peace. General Baratieri had been empowered by his government to conclude a treaty of peace; but the limits of his power were strictly defined, and those limits he could not transcend. The terms offered by the Abyssinian king were that the Italians should abandon all the positions occupied by them outside of the original boundaries of their colony of Erythrea, and that the treaty



GENERAL BARATIERI,  
ITALIAN COMMANDER DEFEATED  
BY THE ABYSSINIANS.

of Ucciali (1889) should be revised to the extent of eliminating from it the provision for an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia. To neither of these stipulations was General Baratieri empowered to assent, so he declared the terms to be unacceptable, and immediately broke off negotiations.

General Baratieri's conduct of the war had for some weeks called forth hostile criticisms in the Italian parliament and in the press; and on February 24 an order of the war department was issued deposing him from the chief command and constituting him commander of one of the two divisions of the army in Abyssinia. General Luigi Pelloux, formerly minister of war, was named as his successor; but two days later the name of General Baldissera was substituted for that of General Pelloux.

**BALDISSERA, GENERAL,** is fifty-seven years of age, a native of Udine, in Venetian territory. He was admitted to the Military Academy of Wiener-Neustadt at the instance of Maria Anna, empress of Austria, to whose notice the boy had been commended by the bishop of Udine. In the war of France and Piedmont with Austria, in 1859, he served in the imperial army against his own countrymen. He remained in the Austrian service till 1866, and then entered the Italian army as major. He served in Italy's African colony of Erythrea from 1887 till 1890, having the chief command of the army there, and was for a time governor of Erythrea. Since 1890 he has commanded a military department in Italy. To Baldissera is due the first organization of the native troops of Italy's African province—troops that ever since have given a good account of themselves in the protracted war against Abyssinia.

On March 1, when General Baldissera was *en route* for Massowah, bringing considerable reinforcements of men and war material, General Baratieri advanced from Adigrat in force, intending to attack and defeat the great Abyssinian army concentrated at Adowa, before his successor should arrive. The Italians captured, without meeting any

serious opposition, the passes leading to Adowa. The Abyssinian army numbered about 60,000 men, well armed, well disciplined, flushed with victory, and commanded by Menelek in person and the other native generals who in previous encounters with the Italians had given proof of no mean strategical ability. The numerical strength of the Italian forces is not stated in the meagre and unsatisfactory reports of the action that have so far been published, but it was not less than 20,000 (not improbably 25,000) with a proportionately large train of artillery. The attack was delivered blindly. General Albertone's column, advancing on Abba Carima, soon found itself engaged with the whole of Menelek's army. Arimondi's brigade was called up from the centre to cover Albertone's retreat. But the movement could not be executed, owing to the obstacles presented by the broken nature of the ground. Presently the attack of the Abyssinians extended along the whole Italian front and enveloped both wings. After a desperate struggle the Italians were forced to give way, and the army was broken up into its individual elements. General Baratieri seems to have been the first, or one of the first, to reach a place of safety; the mass of the army, less the dead and the wounded, headed for Adigrat. All the artillery (fifty-two guns), thousands of rifles, and a great quantity of war material were left on the field or thrown away in the precipitate flight. The loss in killed was probably as much as 3,000; of the number of wounded and prisoners no report has yet been published. The Abyssinians seem to have been content with routing the enemy, at least no mention of a pursuit of the fugitive host is made in the accounts of the affair that have so far come to light. The native African soldiers in the Italian army showed courage and discipline, but they could not avail to steady the panic-stricken ranks. The captured artillery and other war material will add much to the effective force of the Abyssinian armies: the difficulties in the way of the subjugation of the Abyssinians by Italy are enormously increased.



GENERAL BALDISSERA.  
NEW COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN FORCES IN NORTH-EAST AFRICA.

General Baratieri's report of the battle, made to the Italian war department, has not been deemed worth publication *in extenso* by the public press; its character may perhaps be surmised from such imperfect summaries of its contents as this:

The report explains why the Italians were obliged to make the attack upon the Abyssinians as they did, and why the former were defeated. General Albertone's brigade, the report says, had advanced too far and lost contact with the main army. To protect them, Baratieri was obliged to move forward. The white troops of Albertone's command did not resist the assault of the Abyssinians, and fell back in disorder, hindering the artillery from taking position. The black troops of the brigade were braver and fought with more valor and vigor than the whites. It is difficult, General Baratieri says, to ascertain the Italian losses accurately. Large numbers of the men are missing, who are supposed to be dead or taken prisoners.



MENELEK II.,  
KING OF ABYSSINIA.

Throughout Italy the intelligence of the great disaster to the army called forth a storm of popular rage against the ministry. Premier Crispi immediately tendered to King Humbert his resignation, but was by him advised to withhold it till the meeting of the chambers, so that he might discharge himself of responsibility for the conduct of the war. In Milan 30,000 persons took part in a tumultuous demonstration against the Crispi ministry. The police being unable to disperse the crowds, the troops were called out, and only after several bayonet charges were the streets cleared. At Pavia a crowd of men, women, and children attacked a train of railway coaches which were carrying troops to the coast for transportation to Massowah. The soldiers were dragged forcibly out of the cars, and the rails torn up to prevent the train from proceeding. Similar manifestations of intense popular feeling were made in all quarters of the peninsula. The police and military officers used great and unwonted forbearance in dealing with the excited multitudes: it was felt that a total breakdown of civil government and social order might occur at any moment.

The Marquis di Rudini succeeded Crispi as prime minister March 8. He immediately reopened negotiations for

peace with Menelek. This step, there is every reason to believe, was taken merely for the purpose of gaining time for assembling a new army, and winning the co-operation of European powers, England especially. Certain it is that both of these objects were gained, for reinforcements were poured into Massowah, and England decided to dispatch an expedition against the khalifa (as the successor of the Mahdi in the Soudan is called), one avowed purpose of which is to save Italy from the necessity of defending Kassala against the dervishes while she proceeds to assert her sovereignty over Tigré.

About the time of the defeat of the Italians at Adowa, the Russian emperor conferred on King Menelek the grand cross of the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration in Russia. It is not, however, certain that this mark of favor was intended to have added significance at this special juncture.



QUEEN TAÏTOU OF ABYSSINIA.

At the end of March a dispatch from Massowah reported the force of dervishes investing Kassala to amount to 15,000: this is the estimate of Colonel Stevani, commanding the garrison of Kassala. The activity and enterprise of the dervishes are shown in the frequency of their attacks on the defenses of the place. A mixed Italian and native battalion, which was conveying a caravan from Kassala to Massowah, was attacked between Kassala and Sabderat, by 5,000 dervishes. Beaten off, the dervishes returned to the attack, having received reinforcements. Again they were repulsed, but the loss on the Italian side was 100 killed and wounded.

In the Abyssinian councils of state and war, the mind and will of Taïtou, Menelek's queen, count for a good deal.

This lady is credited with having some years ago caused the negotiations for peace with Italy to be dropped; and it is believed that it is she who procures the insertion, in every program for peace conventions, of one condition or another to which Italy cannot be brought to assent. The Italians, having occupied Massowah in 1885, had by 1889 seized nearly the whole of the province of Tigré, and in the northwest had established their rule almost as far as Kassala in the Mahdi's domain. In that year Menelek was induced to sign a treaty which the Italians interpret as giving to their king protectorate rights over Abyssinia. Menelek having protested against the protectorate, King

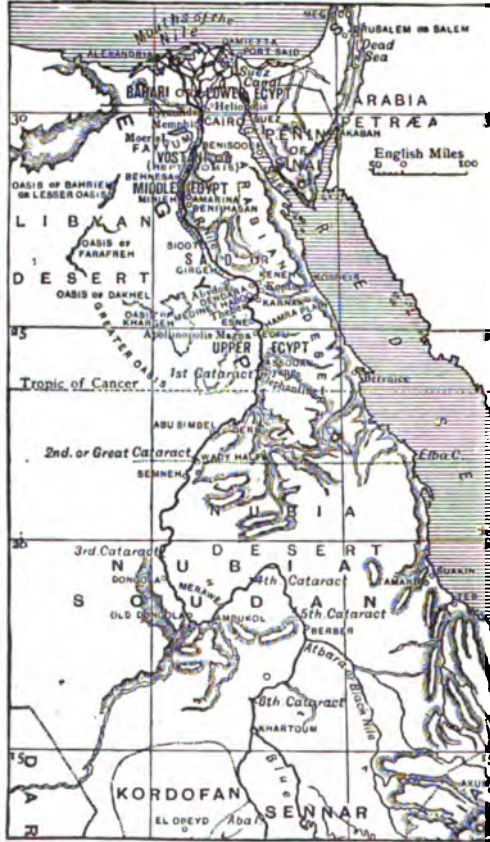
Humbert sent Count Antonelli to the court of the Abyssinian potentate to explain matters. But the queen would not permit the diplomat's specious arguments to have any effect. The treaty of Ucciali,

she declared, must be rescinded, and a new treaty drawn up. She drafted a new formula, beginning with these words:

"Article 1.—Article 17 (relating to an Italian protectorate) of the Ucciali treaty of May 2, 1889, is abrogated."

War followed, and war promises to continue as long as Queen Taitou holds her coign of vantage in the councils of the state.

She has had a romantic history. Though of an ancient and noble family, she was not "born in the purple." She was married several times before becoming the wife of Menelek, whom she had known since her infancy at the court of the famous Negus Theodoros, who committed suicide rather than



EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

surrender himself to Lord Napier after the capture of Magdala, his capital. There was a talk at that time of uniting by marriage the two young people, both being of royal blood. But Menelek married the daughter of Theodoros. Taitou became the wife of Degiac (Griel), and soon after of another degiac or chief, Ghiorghie, from whom she was divorced three months after the wedding to marry Gianteri Udie. He conspired against the Negus, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The unfortunate Taitou took refuge in the convent of Debra Merci, whence she was taken off by her brother, Ras Ollie, who conducted her to the province of



Shoa. There Taïtou married a chief named Zeccaragacciu, brother of the beautiful Bafana, then the favorite of Menelek; and she was compelled to flee from that fourth husband, who brutally beat and otherwise ill treated her. Taïtou again went to her brother, who sent her on a mission to the court of Menelek, from whom she asked the return of some men who had been captured by the imperial governor of the Tigré. Menelek was captivated by the physical beauty and the intellectual accomplishments of Taïtou, and he married her solemnly, thus making Taïtou the empress of Ethiopia.

**English Expedition to the Soudan.**

—Italy's province of Erythrea was designed specifically to serve as a check on the Mahdists and dervishes of the Soudan, a barrier against their advance into the southern provinces of Egypt. When the disaster at Adowa annulled Italy's prestige as a military power, the occasion seemed favorable for a forward march of the dervishes; and forthwith the intelligence was spread abroad that their hosts were mustering at Dongola, and that an invasion of the land of the Pharaohs was impending.

There was alarm at Cairo, and there was not less alarm in Lombard street: at the Horse Guards all this had been foreseen, and every provision made in advance to meet the emergency. As early as March 14, before certain assurance was had of any move on the part of the Soudanese fanatics, the plan of a campaign in the Soudan was already drawn up, the numerical strength of an anti-Mahdi expedition determined, the cost estimated and provided for, and a commander-in-chief named. The money to pay for the expedition, at least the first instalment, £500,000, was to come out of the unappropriated balance in the Egyptian treasury. The *sirdar* of the Egyp-



HON. GEORGE N. CURZON,  
BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.

tian army, General Kitchener, was chosen to be commander-in-chief, and his principal lieutenants were also selected. The expeditionary army's strength was fixed at 12,000 men, all Egyptian troops, except 1,200 British soldiers of the regular army.

An understanding was in the middle of March believed to exist between the king of the Belgians and the British government, in virtue of which a force from the Kongo Free State, associated with levies from the native troops of Lagos, will attack the dervishes from the south, in the region of the Upper Nile. Later this rumor was confirmed; and before the end of March the black troops were on the march toward the Soudan frontier on the south.

France and Russia are openly hostile to the expedition itself and the proposed method of defraying its cost out of the Egyptian treasury; but Germany approves, seeing that the expedition will help to lift Italy out of the slough in her African province. By doing this favor to Italy, England wins the good will of the *Dreibund*, and in particular of Germany. The reasons for this new invasion of the Soudan are thus stated in the *London Times*:

"From the point of view of Egyptian interests and of British policy, the advance on Dongola, long regarded as inevitable by those best acquainted with the state of the Soudan, has now become an urgent matter. The shock to the prestige of all the European powers that have possessions in Northern Africa, which was produced by the defeat of the Italians at Adowa, cannot be neutralized by the conclusion of a peace with Menelek. The excitement of the dervishes has to be reckoned with; and the danger to Egypt if they were to capture Kassala from the Italians must not be overlooked. Even if the Italians come to terms with the Abyssinians, it is far from certain that they will be able, or perhaps willing, to continue to hold Kassala, where the power of the dervishes would constitute 'a serious menace to Suakin and the neighboring oasis of Tokar.' But the possession of Dongola and the fertile province of which it is the centre, has further and larger advantages. It cannot be doubted that the advance to this point—we do not say that a movement upon Abu Hamed would not be in some respects preferable—is the first step in a policy that must have for its ultimate object the reconquest from barbarism of the upper valley of the Nile, at any rate as far as Khartoum. While Khartoum and the provinces beyond it remain in the hands of the enemies of civilization, the position of Egypt must always remain insecure."

The press of Germany welcomes this action of England on the ground that it gives aid and comfort in the hour of need to one of the members of the *Dreibund*. The *Nord-deutsche Zeitung*, which on March 12 had accused England of encouraging the French desire of revenge upon Germany, two days later highly approved England's gen-

crous behavior toward Italy in this emergency. The *Weser-Zeitung* publishes a note inspired from Berlin in which it is said that the security of the *Dreibund* would be increased if the naval power of England should reinforce the Italo-Austrian position; and then the Transvaal matter is formally thrown overboard as a question "that ought not to be suffered to imperil the interests of the *Dreibund*."

In the British parliament Mr. George N. Curzon, on behalf of the government, made a statement, March 16, of the reasons for sending an expedition against Dongola. The statement was followed by an exciting debate, which was opened by Mr. Labouchere. He declared the expedition to be worse than needless: it hindered the fulfilment of England's pledge to evacuate Egypt; and he doubted whether it would relieve the Italians. He was a warm friend of Italy, but not of Italy in Africa. Sir Charles Dilke did not believe that the real object was the safety of Egypt's frontier, nor a diversion in favor of Italy, which was impossible, he said. He suspected that the government's purpose was to establish a position at Darfur as the centre of the great African kingdom which they hoped to establish. Sir William Harcourt said that if this was the first step of a forward policy, it was of a most perilous character and deserved strenuous opposition. The empire was already ample enough to please the most inordinate ambition. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour could not conceive of a change more for the benefit of the Soudan than that that country should be transferred to a government under English influence. The government was sustained by a vote of 268 to 126.

The next day in the Italian senate a motion was passed thanking the British parliament for its sympathy. The journal *Popolo Romano* expressed great satisfaction at the vote. "For the first time," it said, "the British government proclaims to Europe its alliance with Italy." The government of Italy assumed a more confident air.

"The late ministry," said Premier di Rudini, "ordered the opening of negotiations for peace. We have continued them, and will still continue to treat, but we will not accept any conditions except such as will reinstate the national honor." He was about to ask of the chambers a credit of 140 million lire (\$28,000,000) for continuing the war.

From the Soudan before the end of March intelligence was received of the proclamation of the "Holy War" by the khalifa against Egypt. It is expected that 50,000 of the best fighting men of the Soudan will be mustered at

Omdurman by September. Anglo-Egyptian troops had reached Wady-Halfa. The camel corps there was over 1,000 strong, and there was a competent cavalry and artillery force. The British Intelligence Department finds it very difficult to obtain early and trustworthy information regarding the movements of the dervishes; but by some means the khalifa is said to obtain reports of everything that occurs at Cairo and at Wady-Halfa.

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### THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

THE devastation of Armenia and the impoverishment of its people cannot fail to have very serious consequences for the Turkish government. The Armenians, both in their own province and wherever they are settled throughout the empire, have earned the reputation of being an industrious people with a marked aptitude for business. In the cities, banking and merchandising were, until the present troubles, in the hands mostly of Armenians. These thrifty farmers and herdsmen, these bankers and merchants, are now, in six great provinces, reduced literally to beggary. From them no torture can wring taxes. Bankruptcy impends over the government. Trade being paralyzed, there is an enormous decline of customs receipts. The treasury is empty; and the salaries of the civil functionaries, as well as the pay of the army, are in arrear. The interest on the public debt must be paid, else the European money-lenders will write their effective *placet* across the demand made by the civilized world for the effacement of the Turk. But whence are the necessary funds to come? Not from the Turkish population. The Turk is indolent, thriftless, poor. Besides, the Turks have always regarded themselves as the lords of the land: it is not for them to bear the burdens of the state, beyond serving in the army and in the civil administration. Even in the most prosperous times they have not been required to pay their fair proportion of the taxes, and in some districts they are virtually exempt from that obligation. The Christian populations have supported the state. But now that hundreds of thousands of them have lost their all, the government will not dare to demand the same support of its Mohammedan subjects. Such a demand would provoke

rebellion. The troops would refuse to be the instrument of the Porte in exacting contributions from their fellow believers. There remains only the ancient resource: the Christian populations are not stripped of all their possessions yet. By intimidation, imprisonment, and murder, the Christians of the southern and coast provinces can be compelled to give up considerable sums. And besides, much money can be obtained from European capitalists in exchange for monopolies. Then, Turkey has a rather numerous class of very wealthy officials, in active service or retired, who have accumulated great riches by the methods of Oriental officialism. It will be an easy thing to convict them of malfeasance, and to confiscate their property. But such devices can surely at best only defer for a little time the end that seems inevitable.

**Enforced Conversions.**—The destruction of life and property in the district of Harpût is stated to have been: Towns and villages desolated, 138; houses burned, 5,064; persons massacred, 12,708. For a time the Porte prohibited the distribution of relief to the surviving inhabitants, but afterward consented to have the funds and supplies that had been contributed in England and the United States, distributed by a commission of three—one American, one Turk, and one Armenian. A. M. Jewett, United States consul at Sivas, the American commissioner, started for Harpût January 1.

All the Protestant Armenians of Abbastan, near Marash, formally embraced Islamism, to save themselves from massacre. The Armenian patriarch complained to the Porte against this enforced conversion; and in reply the grand vizier assured him that an order had been sent to the authorities of the place to abstain from such methods, and even to deny to Protestants desiring readmission to the established religion the opportunity of returning to that fold. This change in the policy of the government would seem to have been brought about by the emphatic condemnation of that policy by certain of the sultan's most trusty advisers. Marshal Fuad Pasha, the famous victor of Elena, a tactician and strategist of distinction, and personally a man of the highest courage, wrote to the sultan a letter in which he resigned all his military and other offices and dignities, declaring that "patriotism" compelled him "not to remain in the service of the actual government of the Porte." The sultan had always relied absolutely on Fuad, and his confidence in him was never shaken either by the outspoken counsels of the brusque old warrior or by the whisperings

of Fuad's enemies. Another defection was that of Von Goltz Pasha, for several years an instructor in the military school at Pancaldi, who had helped in reorganizing the Turkish army. In the existing circumstances the service of the Porte was "distasteful to a German officer."

**Surrender of Zeitoun.**—The offer of mediation between the revolted Armenians in Zeitoun and the Turks who were besieging that place (Vol. 5, p. 814), which offer had been made by the representatives of the European powers, was declined by the Porte in December last; but on January 2 of the present year Sir Philip Currie obtained the sultan's assent. Delegates of the powers were to mediate on the basis laid down by the Porte, *viz.*, full amnesty upon surrender by the insurgents of their arms and their leaders. Should the negotiations prove successful, the delegates of the powers were to be present at the surrender of the arms and the leaders of the insurrection; but, if the insurgents rejected the conditions, the delegates were to withdraw. It was not believed that the insurgents would accept the sultan's terms; they were reported to have sufficient provisions and ammunition to enable them to withstand the investing force of Turks until July. A Constantinople telegram of January 28 confirmed an earlier report of a battle of the Zeitounlis with the Turks. The Zeitounlis were victorious, and the Turkish loss considerable. Twelve hundred wounded Turkish soldiers had already reached Marash, and the churches of that town had been converted into hospitals. The prisoners taken by the Turks were mostly sent to Marash: in many cases they were "so shockingly maltreated that it is impossible to publish the details." The Turkish bulletins confessed loss of 650 men in the fight. Many were taken prisoners by the Zeitounlis. The townsmen had in all about 800 Turkish prisoners, of whom about one-half had been taken in the capture of the small Ottoman garrisons and of the garrison of Zeitoun. But the insurgents surrendered on the terms arranged by the delegates of the powers in the middle of February. Five leaders of the *Hintchaks*, an Armenian revolutionary society, were conducted to the coast for expulsion from the country.

Thus ended the revolt of Zeitoun and the heroic defense of the place. The event proved that the report of abundance of supplies in the town was erroneous. The place held 12,000 refugees from surrounding villages, and they were found to be in a deplorable condition: 4,000 had died from want and sickness during the siege. The gov-

ernment undertook to convey the 12,000 to such villages as remained, and some of these were taken to Marash; but they were left naked and starving. A letter from Marash gives this account of the arrival of a convoy of people from Zeitoun and of their treatment by the Turkish soldiery:

"While we were considering what could be done for these people, several natives came in, bringing news of the second convoy. The soldiers who brought them from Zeitoun did their duty pretty well—at least did not abuse them on the way; but when they reached Marash, crowds of Moslems turned out and amused themselves by beating the refugees and pelting them with stones, while Marash soldiers pushed them on with their bayonets. The street was sprinkled with their blood. One little boy was killed by a stone, and this morning his father was weeping over the little dead body, and saying: 'I brought him unhurt all the way from Zeitoun, only to be killed in Marash.' The second company has been put into an Armenian school. Some of them had some goods with them, but they were all plundered on entering Marash. Now they have absolutely nothing. We do not know how many are going to be brought here, nor what the plan is for them. If they are taken farther, the greater part of them will certainly die. If they are left here, we must care for them. Our means are not at all adequate for any such increase. We are now distributing relief in the smallest dribbles to over 6,000 in Marash, besides sending relief to several small villages. But we need thousands of pounds immediately to meet this great and terrible need.

"From all over the country, and especially from Harpüt, Marash, and Aintab, comes this plea for money. The need grows greater rather than smaller day by day as the scanty stock of provisions of the survivors is exhausted. Of all the destitute, however, the case of the Zeitounli seems the most desperate. The suffering in that mountain fastness from starvation, cold, and pestilence will probably never be adequately described. There was death in the city and death outside, and in the midst of it all the Zeitounlis fought on with a stubborn courage that has never been excelled. Now that the surrender has come, their condition is almost as pitiable as before. With their crops destroyed, their business ruined, money and stores gone, and husbands and fathers killed in battle, what will be the end of this people? As for the villagers who took refuge in Zeitoun, what can they hope for? Even their villages have been destroyed, the houses burned, and the land seized by Moslem neighbors. The massacres of last November were only the beginning of the tale."

**The Massacres Continued.**—The net result of the official correspondence of the British foreign office with the British ambassador at Constantinople and the British consuls in Anatolia, is to show that 25,000 Christians have been slaughtered, and an area larger than Great Britain laid waste. But the slaughter has not been entirely unavenged, witness the gallant defense of Zeitoun, witness also what was done at the Hot Springs near Marash, as reported in a telegram from Constantinople of the date January 22.

A letter has been received here (says the telegram) which reports that the Turks have been severely beaten and repulsed near the Hot Springs. The commanding officer of the Turkish soldiers placed the irregular men in the front ranks, and the reserves next. As they were marching against the Armenians, a terrific explosion occurred, and many of the soldiers were blown to atoms. It is probable that dynamite was used. The Turks say that flames suddenly burst from the earth. Other accounts affirm the surmise that dynamite was used against the Turks. They were caught in a defile and a large number of them were killed. The Turks afterward succeeded in capturing the barracks and cutting off the water supply from the Armenians.



From the *Literary Digest*.

CLARA BARTON,  
LEADER OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

At Ourfa (see table, Vol. 5, p. 815) there was another outbreak of savage violence December 28 and 29. The London *Times* correspondent at Constantinople reports that 150 wounded Armenians were thrown down a well, petroleum poured over them, and then set on fire. All the Armenian

clergy in the town are reported massacred. The total number of the slain is put at 3,000 by the British vice-consul, Mr. Fitzmaurice.

**The Red Cross Mission.**—Steps having been taken, at the end of the old year, for the dispatch to the scene of the massacres in Armenia and Asia Minor of a band of members of the Red Cross Society to minister to the homeless and starving people, the Turkish minister at Washington, January 13, published a circular announcing that his government would not permit "Any distribution among its subjects, in its own territory, by any foreign society or individuals, of money collected abroad." The Red Cross Society is expressly named as of the class of or-



ganizations prohibited. The ground of the exclusion of the messengers of humanity was stated as follows:

“The collections are made on the strength of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconcilable enemies of the Turkish race and religion, and on the basis of false accusations that Turkey repudiates. Besides, the Sublime Porte is mindful of the true interests of its subjects, and, distinguishing between the real state of things and the calumnies and wild exaggerations of interested or fanatical parties, will under its own legitimate control alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects, irrespective of creed or race.”

The government at Washington then directed Mr. Terrell, American minister at Constantinople, to notify the Porte of the desire of the Red Cross to enter the disturbed districts and carry relief to the suffering people. The reply was a courteous but firm refusal for the reason, as stated, that, first, there was not then, nor had there been, any war in progress; secondly, there was no need warranting the entrance of the Red Cross.

But on January 22 Miss Clara Barton, accompanied by a small staff of assistants, sailed from New York for England *en route* to Constantinople. Two days later the American minister at Constantinople advised Secretary of State Olney, that the policy of the Porte with regard to the work of the Red Cross had been modified. While permission is refused to members of the Red Cross, as such, to distribute relief in Armenia, nevertheless the Porte permitted, as it said, “any persons whom Mr. Terrell names and approves” to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, on condition that the Turkish authorities should be kept informed of what they were doing. The insignia of the Red Cross must not be displayed by those who ministered to the sufferers. On the arrival of Miss Barton at Constantinople, Minister Terrell procured for her and her assistants the sultan’s safe-conduct, allowing them to visit the six distressed provinces, and personally to distribute relief. Miss Barton fixed the headquarters of her mission of benevolence at Constantinople. The agents of the society were sent to several districts needing relief.

A telegram from Constantinople, March 25, reports a new regulation of the Turkish government regarding the distribution of relief.

The agents of the American Red Cross Society are permitted to distribute relief to the suffering Christians in the cities only. The Turkish authorities in the villages will prepare lists of the needy, and send the destitute inhabitants to the agents in the cities for relief. The Red Cross agents are required to use these lists in performing their work of mercy, and the distribution of relief must be made

by them conjointly with the members of the local government commissioners.

BARTON, Miss CLARA, president of the American Red Cross Society, is a native of Oxford, Mass., born 1838. Early in life she was a school teacher. At the outbreak of the Civil war she was employed in the United States Patent office, Washington, and resigned her place to serve in the field hospitals. She was in Europe at the opening of the Franco-German war, and assisted the Grand Duchess of Baden in establishing hospitals. At the end of that war she received the decoration of the Gold Cross of Baden and the Iron Cross of Germany. She founded the American Order of the Red Cross in 1881, and, as its president, has repeatedly served the cause of humanity on occasions of great public disasters from floods, forest fires, etc., notably in the case of the Johnstown (Penn.) flood in 1889.

**Russo-Turkish Secret Treaty.**—Before the end of 1895 suspicions were entertained in various quarters, that Russia was purposing to administer Armenia. When this was officially denied at St. Petersburg, the fact was recalled that even while Austria was preparing to assume the administration of Bosnia, there was a similar official denial of such purpose. But Bosnia was occupied by Austria; and it is within the possibilities of Ottoman and Muscovite intrigue, that Armenia may be already placed under the protection of Russia by secret treaty. That some such understanding exists there is reason to believe; but neither Turkey nor Russia had down to the end of the quarter admitted that a convention of the nature indicated had been concluded. Commenting on the probable terms of the treaty and its consequences to England and Europe, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 23 says:

“We regard the news as true, and the result of the treaty is that the Dardanelles is now the southern outpost of Russia, and Turkey is Russia's vassal. We presume the British government will protest against the treaty for all it is worth. The information is plainly of the very gravest importance. The first intimation reached us four days ago; but we withheld it until the arrival of strong confirmation, which we received this morning. This brings Russia into the Mediterranean with a vengeance, and may necessitate the strengthening of our fleet in those waters. Politically, the effect will be far greater. The treaty means that Turkey has realized her own impotence against disorders, both from within and without, and has decided to throw herself for safety into the arms of Russia. She is now Russia's vassal, and Russia is entitled to dispatch troops to any part of the sultan's dominions whenever there is the least breach of disorder; and when is there not? We presume the arrangement will give the keenest satisfaction to the Anglo-Armenian section of our people. With them lies the chief blame for the complete alienation of Turkey, though it must be owned that it has been sedulously fostered by a long term of weak policy at Constantinople.”

By the secret compact Russia, it is believed, guarantees the integrity of the Turkish empire; she will assist in

restoring order in Kurdistan, and will defend the Dardanelles. France is in accord with Russia; while Germany is inclined to favor the czar. Austria is not likely to oppose. The outcome of it all, if the reported convention should prove to be a fact, is that Russia wins in the race of the powers, while Great Britain suffers great loss of political influence and prestige.

**Armenia in Congress.**—In the house of representatives at Washington, January 13, Representative Elijah A. Morse of Massachusetts introduced a resolution bearing on affairs in the Turkish empire, as follows:

“WHEREAS, The most mournful tragedy of the nineteenth century has been and is even now being enacted, under the apparent sanction of the sultan of Turkey, by which hundreds and thousands of the Armenian citizens of that country are being systematically and ruthlessly butchered in cold blood;

“WHEREAS, Defenseless inhabitants are being slaughtered, and the women of Armenia driven into captivity worse than death; whole villages and towns laid waste by fire and the sword, and the inhabitants who have escaped to the mountains subsisting on roots and herbs; and

“WHEREAS, The blood of these martyred dead cries to heaven for justice;

“Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be requested to consider the expediency of reporting to this house forthwith some expression by this government in denunciation of these atrocities; and if they find that we, as a nation, are powerless to act, that we earnestly invoke the union and co-operation of the allied powers to wipe the Turkish government off of the face of the earth, and secure the freedom and independence of Armenia.”

The matter was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The same day Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the senate sub-committee on foreign relations, had a conference with the secretary of state, Mr. Olney, on the Armenian question; and on January 22, in the senate, Mr. Cullom reported a preamble and resolutions in the following words:

“WHEREAS, The supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia, contained the following provisions:

“61. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, and will superintend their application.

“62. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

“In no part of the Ottoman empire shall differences of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries.

“All persons shall be admitted without distinction of religion to give evidence before the tribunals.

"Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

"The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized, both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the holy places." And

"WHEREAS, The extent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws, and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish empire; and

"WHEREAS, By said treaty the Christian powers, parties thereto, having established under the consent of Turkey their right to accomplish and secure the above recited objects; and

"WHEREAS, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims;

"Resolved, by the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, That it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and as Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

"Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate these resolutions to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

"Resolved, further, That the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, will support the president in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens."

These resolutions were adopted by the senate January 24 by a unanimous vote. In moving this adoption Mr. Cullom said that "he knew of nothing which had happened in the world for centuries that more called for interference than these slaughters of Armenian Christians." Senator Frye of Maine, in the course of an impassioned speech for the resolutions, said:

"If I had my way (after the powers of Europe had wasted a solid year, looking each other in the face with suspicious eyes, and fearing each to take a move lest the other should receive a benefit from it), I would have congress memorialize Russia, and say to her: 'Take Armenia into your possession; protect the lives of those Christians there, and the United States will stand behind you with all its power.'"

When the concurrent resolutions of the senate were received in the house of representatives January 27, Mr. Quigg of New York obtained unanimous consent for their

immediate consideration; and the resolutions previously adopted by the house itself were left on the table. Representative Hepburn of Iowa opposed the resolutions as not going far enough, and proposed an amendment for immediate severance of diplomatic relations with the Porte. Representative Adams of Pennsylvania condemned the resolutions as committing congress to a position inconsistent with the Monroe doctrine. Representative Turner of Georgia opposed any action whatever by congress in the premises. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 143 to 26.

**Lord Salisbury on Armenia.**—The British prime minister, in a speech delivered at a meeting of dissenters in London, January 31, gave expression to views which have been very generally criticised as revealing a policy of vacillation and weakness.

He expressed sympathy with the Armenians, but denied that Great Britain was under an obligation to declare war against the sultan of Turkey in order to compel him to govern justly, and cited the treaties in proof of his contention. He ascribed the atrocities to the passions of race and creed. He believed that the sultan's government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the sultan had instigated the massacres.

It might be asked why Europe did not interfere. He could answer for England only. She had lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely, to make a military occupation of the Turkish provinces. None of the powers wished so to occupy them.

Lord Salisbury said he concurred in the belief that the only authority, albeit an evil one, in that country was the prestige of the sultan's name. Patience must be exercised, and His Majesty must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised. He remarked upon the gradual return of order in Anatolia during the last few weeks, although he admitted that these signs should not be trusted too much. He concluded by declaring that if Great Britain did not co-operate with the other powers, she must act against them, which would lead to calamities far more awful than the Armenian massacres.

**Armenia in the British Parliament.**—In the British parliament March 5, Mr. Samuel Smith offered a resolution to the effect that the house expressed its deep sympathy with the sufferings of the Christian population in Asiatic Turkey, and trusted that further endeavors would be made to ameliorate their lot.

The massacres, he held, had been deliberately planned and carried out by the authorities of the several towns in direct communication with Constantinople. He did not blame the queen's government for not going farther than they did, "because it would be folly to incur the risk of a European war; but this country would occupy a degrading position if she stood quietly by and watched the gradual

extermination of the Armenians." He expressed an opinion that the only way to induce Russia to protect the Armenians was to give her a port in the Mediterranean. The only policy worthy of a country like England was to hasten on the day when the barbarous Ottoman government would come to an end, and we ought to endeavor to make a friend of Russia.

The most energetic opposition to the acceptance of the resolution was made by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett.

He protested against the offensive language used in this house and in the country with regard to the sultan and the Turkish government. He asserted that for years past the Armenians had leagued together to annoy, to despoil, and to kill their Turkish neighbors wherever they could safely do so, in order to provoke such a state of affairs as would compel the intervention of Christian Europe on their behalf. The sooner we reverted to the policy of 1878, the better it would be for this country, for the Ottoman empire, for Europe, and, above all, for the unfortunate Armenians.

Mr. H. M. Stanley (the African explorer) held the sultan entirely innocent of the charge of inciting his soldiers to proceed to such terrible extremities; and indeed he clearly perceived that the sultan had endeavored to the best of his power to repress the disturbances. He sympathized with the Armenians as long as they suffered like Christians, but when they became rebels they must expect the fate of rebels.

Mr. James Bryce (author of *The American Commonwealth*) thought that the object of some of the massacres was to make the promised reforms of no value by exterminating the Christian population.

It was at all events a significant circumstance that nearly all the massacres took place in the provinces to which the reforms were to be applied. He utterly denied that the massacres were the result of Armenian disturbances or revolutions. From the language used by the government, he assumed that they had abandoned all hope of doing anything for the persecuted Armenian Christians, and he trusted that Englishmen would never again speak of the Turks as "our allies."

The resolution was agreed to.

**The Porte's Reliance.**—What is the secret of the Porte's resistance to the seemingly urgent pressure of the powers for real governmental reform, and a suppression of the war against the Christian subjects of the Turkish empire? Henry Norman, one of the editors of the London *Chronicle*, the same who visited the United States at the height of the excitement over the Venezuelan matter, gives this answer:

"Abdul Hamid II. seems to sit firmly on his throne, secure in the jealousies of the great powers, unable to agree upon the division of his kingdom. One of them will do nothing to introduce stability or

further autonomy into the Balkan peninsula, preferring to wait till the ripe and rotten fruit shall drop into her lap, and the hands of the others are thereby paralyzed. And if the sultan loses heart for a moment in the desperate game he is playing, he can find fresh courage by thinking, as Professor Grosvenor in his great book has recently reminded us, that the British embassy stands upon land presented to England in gratitude for help against France in 1801; that the site of the French embassy was given to France in thankfulness for aid against England in 1807; that the shaft among the cypresses in the cemetery at Scutari commemorates English and French support against Russia in 1857; and that another column on the Bosphorus tells how Russia saved Mahmoud II. his empire in 1838. 'You think us weak,' said a Turkish statesman recently to a foreign ambassador, 'but in truth we are very strong, for our strength is rooted in your divisions.'"

Another proof of the backing of the Porte by European powers is furnished in a telegram from London, January 26, telling of the purchase of war supplies in Germany for the Ottoman government. About that time it became known in Germany that Turkish orders for munitions of war had been placed with German manufacturers. Previously negotiations for war material had collapsed because the money to pay for the goods was not forthcoming. But now when the contractors refused to consider the matter without adequate guarantee of payment on delivery, they were astounded by a tender of drafts on account on Constantinople banks, together with the assurance from the agents of the German government that not only would the remainder be paid, but that additional orders were to come, payment of which would have one of the best possible guarantees—that of the German government.

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## CRISIS IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE American branch of the Salvation Army has recently experienced a severe shock in the incidents attending the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from their positions as leaders here. This crisis has served to call forth unexpected and universal comment, expressing the sympathy of all classes of people with the spirit and aim of the army. From all parts of the country, and by all avenues of expression,—from the pulpits, the press, both secular and religious, and from the platform,—thoughtful men have acknowledged the value of the work of the army, and have commended its purposes. The

growth of sentiment favorable to the Salvation Army has been slow but unretarded. The expression of this sentiment is so general and so spontaneous that the people now understand fully that this large body of religious workers has a recognized place among Christian and philanthropic organizations.

**History of the Army.**—William Booth, the founder and supreme commander of the Salvation Army, is a man of strong will and unique personality. He was born in Nottingham, England, in 1829. At the age of twenty-one he became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion. This position he resigned after nine years, in order to devote himself to purely evangelistic work among the most degraded classes of London. In this work he attracted wide attention, and drew to himself the sympathy and substantial aid of some noted philanthropists. Four years after the beginning of his work in London, he named his organization the Christian Mission. This mission had branches in all parts of the kingdom. The work grew, and in 1878 the name of the movement was changed to the Salvation Army, and military discipline was adopted. Mr. Booth became the general of the army, with absolute authority. He is a man of great executive ability, prompt in decision, aggressive and earnest.

No little credit for the success of the movement is due to Mrs. William Booth, who during the first years of the life of the struggling organization was her husband's constant adviser and inspiration. She died in 1890.

The avowed purpose of the Salvation Army is "to make a people of those who are not a people"—to raise the "submerged tenth," and to give courage and self-respect to that large class of men and women who are abandoned by society and themselves. How to accomplish this has long been the most perplexing question which every evangelical denomination of Christians and every philanthropic organization has had to consider. General Booth's army undertook the task in a novel way. When the soldiers marched the dirtiest streets of the English cities with banners flying, fifes screeching, and tambourines clashing, they excited the derision of the "submerged tenth" and the pity of most thoughtful people. But they did not seem to regard either the derision or the pity. Their purpose was fixed, and their minds fortified against such attacks. They held prayer meetings in the streets, and prayed, and sang, and exhorted, amid the jibes of those for whom they were praying. They went down into the



dives, and often succeeded in rescuing women whom hard conditions of life had driven, against their wills, to shame. They were clearly sincere and charitable, and soon came to be known as such by the people among whom they worked.

The ideas which they teach are simple and purely spiritual. They are, that misery and wretchedness have their roots in sin; that salvation from sin can come to every penitent and receptive heart, through Jesus Christ; and that acceptance of atonement through Him is the only way by which men can be saved from the power of sin in this world and the consequences of guilt in the world to come.

Every device is used in order to bring these teachings clearly to the attention of their mixed, degraded, and often indifferent audiences. Extravagant methods, eccentric and unusual manners are the rule among them. But everything of this kind is subordinated



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.  
FOUNDER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
SALVATION ARMY.

to the position of a means of teaching their ideas. Sacred songs set to the music of the church, the parade, and the dance hall, are used in their marches and their meetings. Slang, quaint, and piquant expressions abound in their discourses, and effectively attract the attention of their hearers. Those who attend their meetings hear men of common sense, and often of culture, and women of gentle breeding, address the lowest and least hopeful classes of people in words of true charity and kindest sympathy. These people, who have seldom been in a church, whose habitual attitude toward religion is one of indifference or antipathy, are persuasively taught truths of great spiritual meaning.



COMMANDER AND MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

The work of the Salvation Army naturally spread beyond the British Isles. There is hardly a quarter of the world where its soldiers are not found. The first of its missionaries to arrive in the United States came in 1881, under the leadership of Commissioner Railton. They were received with little favor. The opinion prevailed that, although they had been successful in the slums of London, yet we did not have in this country any classes so deeply degraded that they could not be more effectually reached by the agencies already established. This idea was quickly proved to be mistaken. The new workers soon found a field for their utmost exertions. Their spirit of sympathy and equality soon proved to be quite in accord with the spirit of our society, while their intelligence and their knowledge of the

wants and ways of the people of the slums gave them recognition.

Commissioner Railton and his two immediate successors carried on the work for six years. Then General Booth's son Ballington was sent to take command of the American army. He and his wife Maud entered upon the work most enthusiastically. At their coming they found 260 corps, 600 officers, and 6,000 soldiers scattered through the cities of the country. The efficiency of their labor is shown by the great increase in the number of corps, officers, and soldiers, and by the widening of their field of work. There are now 680 corps, 2,100 officers, and 30,000 soldiers. They have established sixteen slum posts and six rescue homes. Buffalo, Chicago, Seattle, and San Francisco have each a food and shelter depot. There is an employment bureau in Boston, and one in San Francisco. One of the most important of their institutions is the training garrison, of which there are twenty-two in this country. In these garrisons the new recruits are taught the methods of becoming efficient soldiers. They are impressed with the idea that they should carry the good news of salvation to their friends. They are drilled in the Bible, and taught obedience to discipline and respect for authority. In addition to these departments, there is an auxiliary league composed of people who, though not engaged in the work of the army, give it countenance and support by an annual contribution to its treasury. There are 6,000 members of this league, and each pays \$5 a year as a membership fee.

No account of the work of the Salvation Army would be complete without a mention of General Booth's book, *In Darkest England, and the Way Out*. This book, which appeared in 1890, attracted wide attention. Philanthropists, university and church "settlement" workers, felt that the author was a man who could teach them something. Accordingly they gave the book a careful reading. The "way out" proposed by the general was the establishment of colonies for the poorest people,—a city colony, a farm colony, and an over-the-sea colony. A labor bureau and a factory were to be auxiliaries in this great work.

The army in America issues two publications,—the *Conqueror*, a monthly, and the *War Cry*, a weekly paper. The circulation of the former is 18,000, that of the latter 90,000.

**Causes of the Crisis.**—There is an important dis-

inction between the social conditions of England and those of the United States; and with this the Salvation Army has had to reckon. Theoretically there is no "upper," "middle," or "lower" class in this country. And the theory is so far carried into practice that no class of people thinks of itself as the "submerged tenth," or will allow any one else so to think of it. This spirit of equality which every class of our people has, gives to the inhabitants of the slums an independence and a self-assertiveness that the workers among them must take into consideration if they would be successful. The Salvation Army was quick to recognize this social characteristic, and to adapt its methods to it. The result has been a gradual "Americanizing" of the army, in the sense that it has adopted an attitude toward the people and has used methods of work which are not found in the labors of the army in other countries. The establishment of employment bureaus and other auxiliaries of the evangelistic work, is evidence of a desire to keep abreast of the restless spirit of progress among us. Some of the officers own property here. This is a thing unheard of elsewhere.

Ballington Booth and his followers know well that degradation has the same root here as elsewhere, and they fight to exterminate that root with all their powers. But they have found themselves more widely received by the rich and the cultured, and they have found it harder here than in England to draw the line between the "unchurched" people of different levels. Hence their work has found a productive field among a class of people more intelligent, more moral, and more industrious than those whom the army was primarily intended to benefit.

It is the rule for the department commanders to be changed every six years. It is now nine years since Ballington Booth was appointed commander in America. The peculiar conditions of the work in this country, and Commander Booth's fitness for this work, were recognized at the headquarters in London; and it was for this reason, that, in the ordinary system of rotation, he had not been transferred. Startling indeed, therefore, was the news learned in January of this year, that Ballington Booth and his wife had been recalled to London. The recall was issued January 6. Commander Booth was ordered to leave America some time in April. No intimation as to who would succeed him accompanied the order. The chief secretary of the army in London stated that experience had taught the leaders of the army that if a com-

mander remained at one post more than four or five years, the work was likely to get in a rut and to stagnate. Moreover, people were likely to become strongly attached to a successful leader; and this attachment tended against the impersonal spirit which is designed to pervade the army and its work. General Booth, too, it was said, feared that by retaining his own son longer in so desirable a command, he might incur the charge of nepotism; and such a charge, however groundless it might be, would undoubtedly injure the reputation of the army.

On January 20 a movement of protest was begun. This agitation took its rise quite outside the army, and even against the protest of Commander and Mrs. Booth. The result of the movement was a meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York city, February 3. Mr. Depew presided, and Mayor Strong was among the speakers. The sentiment expressed at this meeting was that it would be almost impossible to replace Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth with commanders so acceptable to the majority of the people both within and without the army. This sentiment was embodied in a telegram sent by Mr. Depew to the London headquarters. The reply to this message stated that the recall was dictated not by personal motives, but by the regulations of the army. With regard to the commander, it said that the utmost had been done by three mediators, but that peace had not been secured. The three mediators were Commandant Herbert Booth of Toronto, Commissioner Eva Booth of London, and Colonel Nicol, also from the headquarters in London.

Sometime since, it appears, Colonel William Eadie had been appointed chief secretary of the American branch of the army. He was General Booth's personal representative. Fresh from England, and zealous of maintaining English methods and discipline, he found that in many things American ways were different from English. Believing that there should be conformity to discipline and uniformity of methods, he introduced many changes. These were not favorably received, but the necessity of discipline was universally acknowledged. Colonel Eadie became temporary commander after Commander Booth handed in his resignation. This resignation was demanded by the three commissioners. To the demand Commander Booth replied that he would resign his keys, books, and offices; but to the further demand that he should return to London, he refused to accede except on certain conditions, to which the mediators declined to

agree. These conditions were: That he should be detained in London only a week; that Colonel Eadie should return with him; that Commandant Herbert Booth should go back to Toronto; that no commissioner should be sent to the United States during his absence; and that Mrs. Ballington Booth should be in command of the army while he was absent.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Booth, his sister Eva, the commissioner of General Booth, and Colonel Nicol became practically joint commanders with Colonel Eadie. At a meeting held at their headquarters in New York, the three leaders stated the question from their standpoint. They all gave generous testimony to the work done by their predecessor, and asseverated that the personal element had not been allowed to enter into the question. Miss Booth denied that there was any desire on the part of General Booth to Anglicize the Salvation Army. She said:

"When we are in the slums, we are slummers; when we are in England, we are English; and when we are in America, we are Americans."

On March 12 Commissioner Frederick St. Clair de la Tour Tucker was appointed commander in America. He is a son-in-law of General Booth. The new commander arrived in this country and took command of the army on April 2.

**The American Volunteers.**—All the circumstances attending the resignation of Ballington Booth and all the reasons for it are not and probably never will be generally known. He announced that for reasons well known to the general he must henceforth decline to accept any command whatsoever in the Salvation Army. A strong following in the army signified its desire to help him form a new army or similar organization. He declined to revolt or to cause purposely any defection from the army. After due consideration, he and his wife announced that they had decided to continue their work in this country, but among a different class of people from those among whom they had been working. They call attention to the religious condition of the artisan or wage-earning class, and declare that there prevails among them almost as great an indifference to religion as among the people of the slums. To this large class, then, they propose to devote themselves. Their new organization they named "God's American Volunteers," but subsequently dropped the first word in this title, making it simply the "American Volun-

teers." Some of the former officers of the Salvation Army have, because of their personal attachment to Mr. and Mrs. Booth, become members of the new movement. This work is not intended to be in any way antagonistic to the Salvation Army. It will, however, be less universal in its scope. It is intended for one class, and for that class in America alone.



## THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

ON March 2 the foreign relations committee of the United States senate accepted, with a few immaterial changes in wording, the treaty signed in November last (Vol. 5, p. 857), providing for arbitration of the damage claims arising out of seizures of sealing vessels in Bering sea prior to the establishment of a close season in 1891. The treaty had previously been approved by the British government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada.

In brief, it provides for a court of arbitration consisting of two members, one to be appointed by Great Britain, the other by the United States. Should these fail to agree on any point, then an umpire or third commissioner is to be selected; and in case the two governments cannot agree on this umpire, the convention expressly stipulates that he shall be named by the president of the Swiss republic. The decisions of the commissioners are to be binding on the two governments.

It shall be the duty of the court to arbitrate claims and assess damages. An important concession is made to Canada, inasmuch as all claims for damages will be eligible for presentment, irrespective of the question as to whether or not the seized vessels were in part owned by American citizens.

The Paris tribunal of arbitration in 1893 awarded no damages for seizures: it did not even consider that question, but left it to be adjusted by further diplomatic negotiation (Vol. 3, p. 465). It will be remembered that after the subject had been several times discussed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, and the late Secretary of State Gresham, an executive communication was made to the 53d congress, urging the appropriation of \$425,000 in a lump sum, which amount had been agreed upon by the representatives of the two governments in full settlement of all claims. Both in the house and in

the senate the appropriation failed to carry, a leading objection (urged notably by Senator Morgan of Alabama) being that many of the claims were untenable because many of the seized vessels were the property of American citizens, and had merely sailed under British register to evade the penalties of United States laws against poaching (Vol. 4, p. 776; Vol. 5, p. 76).

This action of congress at once recommitted the whole question of damages to the adjustment of diplomacy, the result being the convention briefly outlined above.

In the meantime negotiations have been pending between the state department at Washington and the British government, looking to more effectual regulations for the protection of the seal herds than those now in force, which were based on the recommendations of the Paris tribunal. In the opinion of the foreign relations committee of the senate, there is little prospect at present of securing the assistance of Great Britain in policing the waters of the North Pacific in such a way as effectually to put a stop to the barbaric practices of pelagic sealing, which it is said are rapidly exterminating the seal herds. So an extraordinary step—a last resort—has been taken in the hope of bringing about a joint agreement for further limitation of pelagic sealing. This step is the introduction of proposals in congress providing, in a word, that, in case Great Britain will not enter into a more effective arrangement for the protection of the seals, the United States will herself end the whole trouble by exterminating the herds at once at the rookeries.

A bill, favorably reported from the senate committee on foreign relations in the latter part of February, authorizes the president to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan for the appointment of a commission to investigate the present condition of the seal herds and the methods of slaughtering them, and to consider what further regulations are necessary for their preservation. Pending this investigation and report, the president is authorized to conclude and proclaim a *modus vivendi* with the governments named, providing for new regulations, or suspending or altering the existing regulations established by the Paris tribunal, or limiting the catch in any manner which may be deemed expedient for the preservation of the seal herds, this agreement to expire by limitation, unless previously terminated, on January 1, 1898.

If this *modus vivendi* is not concluded, and if regulations under the same, effectual in the judgment of the president for preserving the seal herds, be not put into operation on or before May 1, 1896, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is authorized to take and kill each and every fur seal, male and female, which may be found on the Pribilof islands, and sell the skins to the best advantage.



A similar bill was presented in the house by Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Within the past few months the relations of the powers of Europe have taken on the aspect of a series of kaleidoscopic changes, bewildering in their complexity and seeming inconsistency. For example, the early days of January saw Great Britain and Germany trembling on the verge of war over the Transvaal affair, and the latter power is still opposed to British schemes of expansion in South Africa. Yet Great Britain, in sending an expedition to the Soudan, not only aids Italy, but greatly strengthens the informal ties of common interest that have long been the basis of Great Britain's moral support of the Triple Alliance—for which Germany is duly thankful. The British occupation of Egypt is an eyesore to Frenchmen, which the Dongola expedition can only serve to aggravate; and yet France and England have reached an *entente cordiale* in Siam. The traditional rivalries of Great Britain and Russia have been ameliorated by the settlement of the Pamir dispute and the apparent understanding that exists between them as to the disposition of Korea and Manchuria; and yet Russia sends aid and comfort to the Abyssinians, against whom Great Britain is supporting Italy, while Russian diplomacy, moreover, has apparently outstripped the hitherto dominant influence of Great Britain at Constantinople.

Instances of apparent inconsistency in the relations of the powers might be multiplied, but the cases cited are enough to show that no reliance is to be placed on the apparent combinations of the moment. Groups dissolve, reform themselves, absorb new elements which before seemed hostile, and altogether baffle and perplex the political prophet. Thus, at the beginning of the year, there was much talk of an impending coalition of continental powers against England. Some color was lent to the rumor by the evidences which had come to light from Constantinople, South Africa, and elsewhere, that, with the possible exception of Italy, England could count but little on the assistance of other powers in the event of a collision; that she practically stood alone, generally respected but disliked. However, the rumored anti-British coalition was soon seen to have no more foundation in fact than other supposed political combinations which have of late exercised the speculative faculties of newspaper correspondents. Combinations of continental powers are neither

formed nor broken up according to likes or dislikes. Such changes are always based on calculations of self-interest of the powers concerned. And just as the mutual jealousies of the so-called Christian powers have checkmated all attempts at joint interference in Armenia, so may they be expected to militate against any wide combination hostile to any single power. Any general combination of powers is a remote contingency, and would probably be developed only by slow degrees, if at all.

In this connection we note as interesting the following passages from a letter written to the London *Times* in the latter part of January, by "A Foreigner" (said to be King Leopold II. of Belgium):

"It is envy and jealousy which have made England hated and feared by her rivals on the field of competition. The sight of a relatively small nation spreading a net of colonies and possessions all over the globe, bringing forward extraordinary and salutary changes in the social and political conditions of distant wild and semi-civilized nations, and, above all, earning moral and material successes for her strenuous work, could hardly have been viewed with indifference by those European nations whose awakening is of a more recent date, and who do not possess the means and qualities which have helped you. Success has at all times engendered envy and animosity, and particularly if this success is the outcome of national qualities in which others are lacking. Germany, France, and Russia, in comparing their gigantic military budget with the comparatively small outlays of England for her defense, must certainly feel vexed; and still more will the respective peoples envy the British citizen, who does not feel the burden of a compulsory military service, and still enjoys the liberty, might, and power of the greatest empire that ever existed.  
\* \* \*

"Apart from the aforesaid enemies, England has of late estranged many of her former friends by her recently inaugurated policy in the near East. Whatever may be said about the so-called Armenian question, it will hardly be denied that the motives as well as the means of the diplomatic campaign against Turkey seem to many people inopportune and ill-chosen. \* \* \* However, if the solution of the ominous Eastern question were as easy as imagined by certain fanatics, nobody would object to the application of forcible means; but, having seen the disastrous results of one-sided intervention, it is far preferable to wait patiently for the natural development of affairs, which is sure to be more beneficial and more promising to the Christian than to the Moslem population of Asia Minor.

"In summing up what has been said about the enemies of England, we can easily come to the conclusion that their desire to injure British interests in the world is much greater than the power they are possessed of. England must be prepared to have intermezzos like the recent ones more frequently, but there is not the slightest danger in store as long as the nation continues in the spirit which has made her great, free, and powerful."

Notwithstanding the uncertainties of the political weather, so to speak, in Europe, the truth seems to be

that the cardinal features of the general situation are essentially what they have long been—a division into two great camps, with France and Russia in one, and the Triple Alliance in the other. There is this difference, however, that England, as a result of the developments in Abyssinia and the Soudan, has been more closely committed to the *Dreibund* than heretofore; while Russia has apparently strengthened herself by gathering into her train Turkey and Bulgaria.

The financial difficulties of Italy had for some time caused rumors to the effect that a modification, if not a dissolution, of the *Dreibund* was likely when its present term of life expired in 1897. The disasters to Italian arms in Abyssinia, culminating in the defeat at Adowa, and causing a popular uprising throughout Italy against the Crispi government, had almost shaken the foundations of the monarchy itself; it is said that King Humbert contemplated abdicating in favor of the crown prince. However, the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile has restored confidence in Italy, strengthened her credit, emphasized once more the community of British and Italian interests in the preservation of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, and solidified the *Dreibund*.

**A Russo-Turkish Alliance.**—When we pass from Western to Eastern Europe, the political atmosphere becomes more hazy. Diplomacy and the employment of secret methods are to some extent synonymous everywhere; but it is in the East, or rather in those countries with Oriental as distinguished from Occidental sympathies, that political intrigue finds its most congenial clime. Toward the end of January a report was spread abroad, that Russia and Turkey had concluded a secret treaty giving to Russia in effect a general protectorate over the Turkish empire, guaranteeing the continuance of the sultan's government, and securing to Russian men-of-war free passage through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which straits will be closed by Turkey to the warships of other nations.

The treaty is said to be based on the Unkiar-Skelessi convention of 1833, constituting an offensive and defensive alliance which bound Russia and Turkey to assist each other in resisting foreign aggression and in suppressing internal disorders. As Turkey was at the time of the conclusion of the agreement in a state of almost utter collapse, Russia waived the matter of assistance promised by Turkey, and received instead permission, in the event of Russia being at war, to close the Dardanelles to warships of all nations. The Western powers refused to recognize the treaty, which was soon tacitly abandoned.

The rumor of a revival of treaty relations on the lines

above indicated, has not been officially confirmed; but it is very generally believed that a close understanding has been reached, whereby Russian influence at Constantinople has been immeasurably increased, largely at the expense of English prestige. A fact significant of the close relations now existing between the Porte and St. Petersburg, was the visit of the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, to the sultan, February 25, bringing presents and an autograph letter from the czar. Turkey's object in granting concessions is presumably to secure badly needed financial relief.

**Conversion of Prince Boris.**—Another instance of the extension of Russian influence is found in the decision of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to have his two-year-old son, Prince Boris (born January 30, 1894), baptized into the Orthodox Greek Church, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of his wife, Princess Marie Louise, who is a devoted Roman Catholic, and in spite of the refusal of the Pope to grant a dispensation. The "conversion" took place February 14 in the cathedral at Sofia, the day being observed as a holiday throughout Bulgaria. The exarch, Joseph, from Constantinople, performed the ceremony. The czar of Russia consented to act as sponsor, being represented in proxy by General Kutuzoff. The British, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian representatives in Sofia were not present at the ceremony. It is said that the Pope will not take any public disciplinary measures against Prince Ferdinand, who is excommunicated *ipso facto* in having simply assisted in the conversion of a Catholic child to a schismatic faith.

The "conversion" of Prince Boris was dictated by political considerations. Through it Prince Ferdinand hoped to conciliate Russia and secure that official international recognition for which he had vainly striven since his election as ruling prince a little over eight years ago. These ends he has now apparently succeeded in accomplishing. In the middle of February dispatches announced that M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian premier, had secured from the sultan formal recognition of Prince Ferdinand as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria, and an invitation to the other powers also to recognize him. The assent of all the other powers was subsequently reported. A special mission from Constantinople, March 15, conveyed to Prince Ferdinand two firmans from the sultan, one confirming him as prince of Bulgaria, the other intrusting him with the government of Eastern Roumelia. Russian representatives are to be appointed in Bulgaria, and a Bulgarian *chargé*

*d'affaires* will be sent to St. Petersburg. The formal investiture of Prince Ferdinand is thus a probability of the near future, though the fact of the sultan granting him two firmans, one as "governor" of Eastern Roumelia, must be admitted to contain the germs of possible further trouble.

The powers regard with much complacency this change of affairs which greatly increases Russian influence at Sofia. It is the general opinion in Europe that the change is one that will make for peace in the Southeast. It is not to be supposed that Bulgaria, while inclining toward Russia, contemplates relinquishing her independence. Her position can only be strengthened by the acquisition of a formal, regular, and legal *status*. A Bulgarian dynasty strongly founded in the affections of the people, and acceptable to Russia, will go a long way toward removing the elements of contention which for years past have made the Balkans the powder magazine of Europe.

### THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

**Russo-Chinese Relations.**—If it is difficult to comprehend the drift of political developments in the Near East, it is even more so in the Far East. However, a few facts stand out with sufficient prominence to indicate clearly that Russia is tightening her grasp upon China, confirming her foothold in Korea, and in other ways extending her influence as an Oriental power, in doing which she clashes with Japan. It is possible—by many in fact considered inevitable—that the near future will witness an open struggle between these rivals for supremacy in the Orient. Strangely enough, England, whose commercial interests in the East are vast, appears to regard with comparative indifference the present extension of Russian influence. There are even indications that her traditional policy regarding the well-known designs of Russian expansion in Asia has undergone some modification; for Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, speaking at Bristol February 3, said:

"So far from regarding with fear and jealousy a commercial outlet for Russia in the Pacific ocean, which would not be ice-bound half the year, I should welcome such a result as a distinct advance in this far-distant region."

Of late the press has teemed with rumors of a secret understanding between Russia and China, whereby the latter, in return for important concessions, grants to Russia

an open seaport in Manchuria, privileges of railroad extension, etc. A Shanghai dispatch dated March 2 even professed to give the details of a treaty now being conveyed by Li Hung Chang to Moscow, which, it is said, will be formally ratified by the czar on the approaching occasion of his coronation. The rumor awaits official confirmation; but it seems certain that a close *entente* has been reached, which has immensely increased the weight of Russian influence at Peking, if it has not made the Celestial empire practically a vassal of Russia.

The evacuation of the Leao-Tong peninsula was reported to have been completed in the latter part of December, 1895.

**Revolt in Korea.**—On February 11 another *coup d'état* was effected at Seoul, which has most important bearing upon the future destiny of Korea, inasmuch as it has resulted in actual Russian intervention for the maintenance of order in the Hermit Kingdom. It will be remembered that the uprising of October 8 last removed from the scene of activity the greatest enemy of Japanese influence in Korea, the queen. The officials about the king were at once changed against his wishes, and a cabinet forced upon him composed of men in sympathy with the Japanese schemes of reform. The inner history of what followed is not yet, and may never be, fully known to outsiders; but it is known that a counter-revolution was carried out on February 11. The king and the crown prince were spirited away (with the assistance of the court ladies, it is said) to the Russian legation. A proclamation was issued ordering the arrest of all members of the cabinet. Some fled; others found temporary shelter in the Japanese barracks; but several, including the prime minister, were captured and executed. The king at once reconstructed the ministry to his own liking, but continued to remain under the protection of the Russian legation.

In view of the disordered state of affairs, a detachment of Russian marines was landed at Chemulpo, and marched to Seoul, for the protection of the Russian legation and the restoration of order. Russian soldiers were stationed at other points also. Landing parties of British, American, and French marines were promptly sent to Seoul to guard the interests of their respective countries.

The condition of Korea has since been one of great unrest. Fighting has occurred at several points between the Koreans and the Japanese; and the political outlook at the end of March, in view of the rivalries of Japan and Russia,

is very uncertain. It is true that in 1886 China obtained a promise from Russia never to occupy any port of Korea. The obtaining of this promise was a condition upon which England consented to evacuate Port Hamilton, which she had occupied as a counter-move to Russia's projected occupation of a Korean port. But it is also true that the relations of Russia and China have now changed, and that the latter may grant release from the pledge if she chooses, thus strengthening Russia's position on the Pacific seaboard. Such an event would be fraught with menace to Japan. Great Britain, however, regards the possibility with great complacency. Says the London *Graphic*:

"Foreign intervention (in Korea) would seem to be inevitable. Now, there are two claimants to the reversion of the emperor, Li Hsi—Russia and Japan—and the question is to whom Great Britain should give her support. This question resolves itself into an inquiry as to the direction in which our interests preponderate, and this certainly points in the direction of Russia. Sooner or later Russia is bound to have ice-free access to the Pacific, and Mr. Balfour has already acknowledged—no doubt on behalf of the government—that Great Britain could raise no further objections to her legitimate aspiration in this respect. This fact postulated, the question arises, Where should Russia have this access? A glance at the map will show that she must have it either in Korea or on the Leao-Tong peninsula, and it is undoubtedly to our advantage that she should have it in the former region rather than in the latter. \* \* \* As for Japan, she has all the access to the sea that she requires, and she has no imperative excuse for desiring to extend her dominion to the Asiatic mainland. But even if her claims were more valid than they are, Great Britain would have to remember that good relations with Russia are of far greater importance to her than the friendship of the Mikado."

Contradictory rumors were spread about the middle of January concerning the alleged murder of the queen on October 8, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 827). It was said that she had escaped at the time of the attack on the palace, and was in hiding. It was also said that the object of the *émeute* of November 28 (Vol. 5, p. 828),\* which seems to have been chiefly instigated by Russian officials, was to free the king from the influence of the pro-Japanese ministry under the Tai-Won-Kun, and to restore the queen. The preponderance of present evidence, however, points to the conclusion that the queen was really murdered on October 8 as alleged.

The Japanese judicial investigation into the facts of the uprising of October 8 ended about January 21 in the ac-

\*NOTE.—It appears that the American missionary, Dr. Underwood, did not actively participate in the attempt of November 28. His severe strictures upon the course of the ministry, however, had no doubt served to encourage the discontented Koreans; and our former statement (Vol. 5, p. 829) requires to be modified to that extent.

quittal of General Miura, formerly Japanese minister at Seoul, and the other Japanese officials charged with complicity in the plot. The examination, as recorded in the Tokio *Yomiura*, went to show that the whole *coup d'état* of October 8 was carried out by the Tai-Won-Kun, with the assistance of Japanese troops and the knowledge of Japanese officials; but the evidence implicating the latter in the actual committal of murder was regarded as insufficient by the court.

**Formosa Opened to Commerce.**—On February 1 Japan published her formal declaration to the treaty powers, of the accession of Formosa and the opening of the island to foreign commerce, as follows:

“Order and tranquillity having been established in Formosa, the Japanese government grants the following privileges and facilities to the subjects, citizens, and vessels of treaty powers being in or resorting to Formosa:

“1. The subjects and citizens of powers having commercial treaties with Japan may reside and trade in Formosa at Tamsui, Keelung, Anping, Taiwanfu, and Takao; and the vessels of such powers may visit and carry cargo to and from the ports and harbors of Tamsui, Keelung, Anping, and Takao.

“2. Notwithstanding the exceptional condition of affairs in Formosa, the treaties of commerce and navigation and the tariffs and arrangements existing and now in force between Japan and the other powers, are, so far as they are applicable, extended to the subjects, citizens, and vessels of such powers being in or resorting to Formosa, it being at the same time understood that all persons availing themselves of the above enumerated facilities shall obey all decrees and regulations which may at any time be in force in Formosa.”

In spite of the above proclamation, disturbances have continued in certain parts of the island, instigated presumably by discontented Chinese subjects. Numerous murders of Japanese constables and school teachers were reported in January, all marked by shocking barbarities; and by the middle of February the forces of the insurgents had reassumed considerable proportions, necessitating the renewal of a vigorous campaign for their suppression.

**The Partition of Siam.**—On January 15 a treaty was signed at London, settling (finally, it is hoped) the long-disputed question of the French and English spheres of influence in Indo-China.

In a word, Siam proper will now be confined to the valley of the Menam under the guaranteed protection of both powers, acquiring an international *status*, as M. Berthelot, the French foreign minister, declared, analogous to that of Belgium in Europe; the vexatious project of the establishment of a buffer state is abandoned; and the Me-Kong river is recognized as the sole boundary between French and English territory north of Siam to the frontier of China.



The most important provision undoubtedly is that which marks out for special treatment the portion of Siam comprised within the drainage area of the Menam and of the coast streams of a corresponding longitude. Within this area the two powers undertake: (1) Not to operate with their military or naval forces, except so far as they may do it in concert for any purpose which may be required for maintaining the independence of Siam; (2) not to acquire within that area any privileges or commercial facilities which are not extended to both of them. This secures to Siam tranquillity in the most fertile and wealthy portion of her dominions.

Beyond this main provision as regards the Menam valley, the chief points to be noted are:

1. The Chinese frontier is moved south, including the state of Kiang-Hung.

2. Mong-Hsing, east of the Me-Kong, recently held by Great Britain, is handed over to France.

3. The special clauses of the treaty of October 3, 1893, between France and Siam (Vol. 3, p. 731), applying to the zone of twenty-five kilometres on the right bank of the Me-Kong and to the navigation of that river, are recognized.

4. The territories west and east of the "Menam valley" of the treaty are in effect British and French "spheres of influence," though it must be noted that Lord Salisbury not only does not label them as such, but expressly lays down the complete title and rights of the Siamese as regards those areas.



M. BERTHELOT.  
FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

The general gain to both France and England is in removing a subject of long contention, and facilitating the opening up of southwest China, the greatest unopened market in the world.

The specific advantages to England are thus summed up:

1. A continuous frontier along the eastern coast of the Indian ocean.
2. The ability to connect Burmah with China by a railway passing entirely through British territory either *via* Moulmein and Raheng, or *via* Rangoon and Karenni, passing up the valley of the Me-Kong into the populous part of Yunnan; and to connect the Burmese with the Siamese and future Chinese systems of railway.

3. An increase to British dominions about equivalent to those of France under the agreement, and including large fertile plains, forests of teak and other valuable timber, and enormous mineral wealth, particularly in the Malay peninsula.

4. The saving of this great and valuable territory from the risk of foreign encroachment.

The advantages accruing to France are:

1. The annexation of one-half of the remainder of Siam, containing vast plains and valuable fisheries, forests, and mines. Two-thirds of the Siamese dominions will thus have fallen within recent years to France.

2. The acquirement of the above territory as a close market for French manufacturers.

3. The acquisition of the portion of the Bangkok-Korat railway within the French sphere of influence, and the ability to extend that railway to the Me-Kong and to the French port of Saigon.

4. The acquisition of Chantaboon and other seaports on the gulf of Siam, whence railways can be extended for the development of the Cambodian provinces of French Indo-China.

On the whole the treaty is disappointing to the English people for political reasons. The London *Graphic* says regarding it:

"The agreement is, in many respects, distinctly unfavorable to us. Still there are points in our favor, for our commercial supremacy is now secured over the whole of the neutralized territory and temporarily beyond it; and henceforth Bangkok, where eighty-seven per cent of the trade is ours, is as secure as any British port. The most serious blows to us are political, for we have helped France to build up a great Indo-Chinese empire, the military resources of which must be largely determined by its inhabited extent. It has given France a splendid recruiting ground for sepoy, and has allowed her to become a standing menace to India."

Besides the affairs of Siam, the treaty dealt with the delimitation of the British and French possessions west of the lower Niger, and British relations to Tunis. (See following article.)

## THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

**The Ashanti Expedition.**—The march of the British expeditionary corps to Kumassi (Vol. 5, p. 957) was a military promenade: there was no fighting, no skirmishing, no killed nor wounded; not a shot was fired at an enemy. The commander, Sir Francis Scott, reached Prahsu, just half way from Cape Coast Castle to Kumassi, December 31 last, and advanced by easy stages toward King Prempeh's capital. The health of the troops was excellent. The expedition reached Kumassi January 19; and the place was at once occupied by the native allies and Housas. The same day King Prempeh was summoned to attend

a grand palaver to be held on the 20th. At the appointed time General Scott and his staff were seated in a semicircle in the square, and an officer was sent to the king to notify him that the British general awaited his coming. Unwillingly Prempeh accompanied the officer to the square. Taking his seat on the stool of state, he exchanged a few formal salutations with Sir Francis Scott; and then, descending from the stool, shook hands with the general. He was then introduced to Mr. Maxwell, governor of the Gold Coast, who informed him that he must formally submit to Great Britain, and pay immediately 50,000 ounces of gold as war indemnity. He was also informed that he must clear the streets and keep the people quiet. The king replied that he was ready to make his submission. Taking off his crown and his sandals, the luckless barbarian advanced to the governor. He placed his head between Mr. Maxwell's feet, holding it meantime between his hands. For the first time his subjects saw the haughty king of Ashanti submitting himself to the commands of a superior. When the payment of the indemnity was demanded, Prempeh protested that he possessed no more than 680 ounces of gold, and pleaded for delay. After reminding the king that a promise made twenty years previously to pay an indemnity had never been fulfilled, the governor announced that Prempeh, the queen mother, the king's father, his two uncles, his brother, two war chiefs, and the under-kings Mamron, Ejesu, and Ofesu, would be conducted by troops to the coast. The announcement produced general consternation. The fallen monarch and his companions in misfortune were on February 4 put on board the British warship *Raccoon* for conveyance to Elmina, a fortified town on the Gold Coast.

Major Pigott, acting British resident at Kumassi, was instructed to establish a station at Kontampo. The Basel Mission Society was already at work in Kumassi early in March; and the Wesleyans were preparing to make a settlement there. A battalion of Houssas, including cavalry for operations in the open country, should occasion require, was to be raised forthwith. A British protectorate over Ashanti was proclaimed. A new paramount "king" over the Ashanti confederation is to be elected as Prempeh's successor.

The country is believed to be very rich in deposits of gold; it is even thought that the opening of Ashanti to European enterprise may have for result a decline in the price of the metal in the world's markets.

A recent British blue book contains interesting correspondence relating to Ashanti. On the subject of human sacrifices, Sir W. B. Griffith writes:

“With regard to the assertion that Kwaku Dua abhors human sacrifices, that he neither allows nor countenances them, and that there is no truth in the alleged slaughter of human beings, as stated in the Gold Coast papers, I desire to point attention to the barefaced falsehood of the Ashantis in their statement on this point, as it affords another instance of what they will do in order to mislead and deceive.”



PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

He proceeds to give dates on which human sacrifices have taken place in recent years. In 1894, on the occasion of the king's accession, 400 human beings were slaughtered. Near Kumassi the British discovered and burned the sacrifice grove, full of skulls and bones of human victims.

The expedition was most carefully planned, no precaution having been overlooked. From its first organization till it reached Kumassi there was not a single hitch, a single surprise—except perhaps that the absence of active hostility on the part of the natives

was a surprise. But it looks as though even that was foreseen; but if resistance had been made, that too would doubtless have been adequately met. Every provision that it was possible to make for the health, rationing, and accommodation of the troops was made with perfect system. Every kind of supplies was to be found in abundance at every stage of the expedition's progress. This is modern soldiering. At each halting place huts were erected for the reception of the troops, and parties were sent in advance of the column to prepare the necessary refreshments. As the men reached each point of their journey, they found shade and comfort, food—nay, even brandy and soda when needful. The troops suffered very little from sickness, considering how

unwholesome the climate of that country is. It was remarked that the well-seasoned East India regiments and those of the British regiment which had been ordered to Cape Coast Castle after years of service in India, suffered most from sickness, and proved least able to sustain fatigue on the march in the hot weather. A sad incident, the only striking casualty of the campaign, was the death, from fever, of Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of the Princess Beatrice of England. At his own urgent request he had been allowed to accompany the expedition as military secretary to Sir Francis Scott; but he was stricken with malarial fever on the march to Kumassi, and was obliged to return to the coast. He died on board the cruiser *Blonde*, on the night of January 20, while on the way to Madeira in search of better health (see Necrology).

**Madagascar Annexed by France.**—The treaty between the queen of Madagascar and the government of France, which was concluded and signed October 1, 1895, at Antananarivo (Vol. 5, p. 858), was viewed with little favor in France; and politicians and the press demanded its annulment and the substitution of another treaty in which the *status* of the island should be recognized as that of a province subject to France, and not an autonomous state under French protection. M. Hanotaux, ex-minister of foreign affairs, under whose administration the expedition was sent out, and who dictated the treaty of October 1, protested against any revision of that instrument. The express aim of the expedition having been to enforce the protectorate over Madagascar conceded by the Malagasy government in the treaty of 1885, the treaty of October 1, 1895, procured for France all that she had contended for, and, he said, should be approved by the French home government.

A protectorate, M. Hanotaux declared, is "the only form of government for Madagascar. It would be far wiser to let the Malagasy work out their own problems and conduct their own affairs, than to assume responsibility for France. France's experiment in Algiers and Tunis is far from satisfactory: the colonies are a burden to the taxpayers. The French people have neither the character nor the genius to become successful colonizers."

These views were strenuously opposed by the radicals in the chamber, and the policy of annexation prevailed. The treaty of October 1 was annulled, and a new treaty signed by the queen of Madagascar on January 18, giving to the French government, through its resident-general, complete control over the affairs of the island both domestic and foreign.

On the occasion of the signing of this instrument the resident-general, M. Laroche, presented to the queen a parure of diamonds worth 10,000 francs. He predicted, as the result of the relation now established between Madagascar and France, an era of prosperity which would make the queen's reign forever memorable. Both countries were interested in their relations assuming the definite and friendly character of a close and fraternal union. The queen made a grateful reply, speaking of her confidence in the future of progress, wisdom, and enlightenment opened up by the arrival of M. Laroche. In the beginning of February the powers were formally notified by the French government that France had taken possession of Madagascar.

**Anglo-French Boundaries.**—The Anglo-French Delimitation Commission (Vol. 5, p. 859) for determining the boundary of the back country of Sierra Leone, entered on the active discharge of its duties in the middle of December last. It consists of Colonel Trotter and Captain Tyler on behalf of England, and Captain Passaga and Lieutenant Carrade on behalf of France. Leaving Freetown December 18, they marched straight across the colony of Sierra Leone, reaching Tembi-Kunda January 13. That place was found to be in latitude  $9^{\circ} 5' 20''$ , or farther south than the position usually assigned to it. The longitude remained to be determined.

Tembi-Kunda is at the head of the principal source of the Niger, and it is now decided to be within French territory. The spring from which originates the Niger is held by the natives to be most strictly *tabu*: it is death for mortal man to gaze on it. The friendly natives, unable to impress on the white men the peril of invading the dread holiness of the spot, sacrificed to the Devil a white cock in propitiation for the offense.

The route of the commission to the northwest from this place lay through a difficult mountainous country. Towns formerly supposed to lie in French territory were found to be comprised indisputably within the English sphere, and *vice versa*. Between the two Gallic towns of Tembi-Kunda and Boria, or Bogoria, are no less than eight others, whose inhabitants now find that their natural allegiance is due to the queen of England, though hitherto they had been under the French tricolor. The report of the British commissioners tells of the "pride and delight" with which the townsmen accepted the protection of the Union Jack. But this was balanced by similar demonstrations on the part of inhabitants of towns whose allegiance was transferred from England to France.

The climate of the region traversed by the commission was found to be quite endurable. The nights were cool. The thermometer on several occasions registered 58° F. in the early morning, and the heat during the day was not great. The rainfall is much less than in the lower levels of Sierra Leone; but the soil is very fertile, and the country seems full of promise if the difficulty of communication and transport between the interior and the coast can be overcome.

A convention was signed January 15 by Lord Salisbury and the French ambassador to England, providing for delimitation of the British and French spheres west of the lower Niger, and dealing also with English relations to Tunis. The treaty, besides, settled the long-standing Anglo-French dispute in Indo-China. (See "The Far-Eastern Situation," p. 103.)

As regards the region to the west of the lower Niger, the two governments agree to name commissioners, who shall examine the titles produced on either side, and fix by mutual agreement the most equitable delimitation between the territories of their respective countries.

The general convention of 1875, which at present regulates British relations with Tunis, contains a clause providing for a revision of that treaty, inserted to enable the contracting parties to agree in the future upon "such other arrangements as might tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse and to the advancement of the interests of their respective peoples." Negotiations are to be at once commenced between Great Britain and France, through whom the foreign affairs of Tunis are now conducted, for replacing this general convention by a new one, which is to correspond with the intentions of the clause cited above, and doubtless also more or less with the views of the protecting power. These articles may prepare the way for an amicable solution of troublesome questions which have long been pending between the two governments, but they do not pledge either side to anything except to negotiate.

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**The Trinidad Dispute.**—Toward the end of January the dispute between Great Britain and Brazil over the island of Trinidad (Vol. 5, p. 864) seemed to be reaching a critical stage. The Brazilian cabinet had declined to refer the matter to arbitration; and it was announced that the Argentine Republic had accorded to Brazil its moral support by cancelling the concession granted to an English company to land a cable at La Plata. The reason alleged for this action of Argentina was that the company had failed to secure rightfully the other landing points necessary for the successful operation of the cable; but it

was hoped at the same time—the hope being based on recent declarations of the American executive relating to the Monroe doctrine—that the United States would support the claims of the Argentine Republic to the ownership of the Falkland islands, which were constituted a British colony in 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 99).

It was announced, however, February 5, that an amicable settlement of the differences between Brazil and Great Britain had been reached, the British representative at Rio de Janeiro being ordered to recognize the sovereignty of the republic in the island of Trinidad.

**Miscellaneous.**—A movement has been started, on the initiative of Ecuador, looking to the convoking this year of a Pan-American congress similar to that of 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 32), to meet either in Washington, D. C., or in the City of Mexico. The primary subject of discussion will be the Monroe doctrine, together with the topic of the relations of all the American republics among themselves and with European powers. Commercial matters will also be considered.

It was announced February 7 that a settlement of the German railway claims against Venezuela (Vol. 5, p. 87) had been arranged on a basis of the future commuting of the guarantees.

Pending arbitration of the Amapa territorial dispute between France and Brazil (Vol. 5, p. 863), it is announced that a Franco-Brazilian commission will administer affairs in the disputed region.

About the middle of March, Great Britain and Nicaragua agreed to “settle amicably the claims of diverse British subjects for losses sustained by them on the Mosquito reserve.” A commission of three members to assess the damages is to be appointed—one British, one Nicaraguan, and the third, who is to be “not a citizen of any American state,” to be nominated by the two governments jointly, or, failing an agreement, by Switzerland. The claims referred to are, of course, supplementary to those of Mr. Hatch and the other British officials who were expelled from Nicaragua at the time of the disturbances at Bluefields in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 554), which claims were settled by the payment of \$77,500 by Nicaragua (Vol. 5, p. 319).

The claim of Señor Agramonte against Spain (Vol. 5, p. 598) has been disposed of unfavorably to the claimant so far as interference by the United States is concerned. An investigation conducted by United States Consul-General Williams at Havana has shown Agramonte to be a Spanish subject.



On February 19 the terms of the extradition treaty between France and England were modified by a convention signed at Paris by M. Berthelot, French foreign minister, and the Marquis of Dufferin, British ambassador. The modifications were so framed as to facilitate the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz from England, who is under sentence of fine and imprisonment for complicity with the late Baron Reinach and others in the great Panama canal frauds (Vol. 4, p. 665).

Arrangements have been made for the demarcation of the frontier between Persia and British Baluchistan, which will supplement the work now being done on the Afghan-Baluch borders under the Durand agreement (Vol. 4, p. 103). These two operations will complete the delimitation of the western frontier of British India from the Persian gulf to the Pamirs, by filling up a gap of about 200 miles, through desert territory, where the frontier had been left undefined by the boundary commission of 1872-3.



## UNITED STATES POLITICS.

**A**T this early stage in the presidential campaign, the work of education and organization has not advanced sufficiently far to point with certainty to positive and definite results. The political press of the day is mainly occupied in discussion of the respective merits of various "presidential possibilities," and in speculation as to what issue will dominate all others in the campaign. The silver men are making a determined effort to force their issue to the front. The canvass for control of delegates to the respective party conventions has begun under conditions of unusual vagueness and uncertainty.

Ex-President Harrison, in a letter dated February 3, addressed to Chairman Gowdy of the republican central committee of Indiana, withdrew his name from the list of alleged presidential aspirants. The letter was in part as follows:

"To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination, I have said, 'No; there never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it.' The republican party has twice in national convention given me indorsement, and that is enough. I cannot consent that my name be presented or used in the

St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my many friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject."

No indication has appeared that Mr. Harrison's withdrawal is definitely in the interests of any one of the prospective candidates; and it is even possible that his name may yet be presented.

The democratic national convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., July 7, almost a month later than the republican convention, which will meet at St. Louis, Mo., June 16. New York city, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, O., were contestants with Chicago, and the silver issue played a dominant part in the struggle before the national committee; but on the twenty-ninth ballot the New York men voted for Chicago, in order to defeat St. Louis. The final vote stood: Chicago 26, St. Louis 24, Cincinnati 1. The highest vote cast for New York was 17.

The populist national convention will be held in St. Louis, July 22; and a national bimetallic convention is also called for the same place and date.

At a convention, in Pittsburg, Penn., in the middle of March, attended by representatives of various reforms—an outgrowth of the Staten Island reform conference of last year (Vol. 5, pp. 606, 865)—the formation of a new party, to be called "The National Reform Party," was decided upon. A national convention to nominate candidates of the party for president and vice-president is set down for May 25 in Pittsburg, two days prior to the meeting there of the prohibition national convention.

The platform of the national reform party includes direct legislation, the initiative, and the *referendum*, prohibition, government control of railroads and telegraphs, and free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

**Free-Silver Agitation.**—On January 22–23 an important conference of free-silver advocates was held in Washington. Nearly 100 delegates were in attendance. The conference was the outgrowth of a meeting held in Chicago about the beginning of the year, of the presidents of the three leading silver organizations of the country—the American Bimetallic League, the National Bimetallic Union, and the National Silver Committee. It was agreed at the meeting to consolidate the silver forces under the name of the American Bimetallic Union; and General A. J. Warner of Ohio was chosen president of the consolidated organization. The object of the Washington conference of January 22–23 was to ratify the consolidation and map out a program to be followed by the silver men in

the national campaign. An address to the country was adopted, in part as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue, by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, concurred in by a republican house, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions, in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"WHEREAS, The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power, and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and

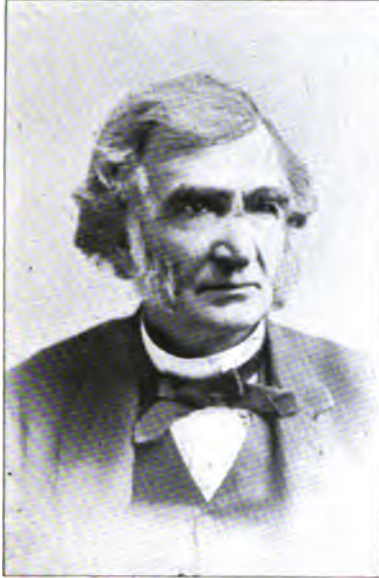
"WHEREAS, Since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly fifty per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property, except in peculiarly favored localities; and

"WHEREAS, Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debt-

or, and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the homes of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres; and,

"WHEREAS, In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has within the last eighteen months, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded with \$162,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 on a single deal; and

"WHEREAS, Another call is now pending for a further gold loan of \$100,000,000, which, but for an outburst of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate; and,



HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL OF VERMONT,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE  
UNITED STATES SENATE.

“ WHEREAS, It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European, and even below the Asiatic level, in order that we may sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the very foundations of our civilization itself.

“ *Resolved*, That over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver, not one but both—the money of Washington, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Jackson, and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; the American debtor pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent above all the great staples of our country; and to the end further that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the just advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

“ We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear, to sunder if need be all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of their desires and efforts, we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence.”

Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina, a former republican, was elected chairman of the national executive committee. A report was submitted, calling for a national convention of silver advocates at St. Louis, Mo., on July 22—the day and place set for the populist convention. The action taken by the republican and democratic national conventions, will no doubt determine to some extent the decision to be reached by the populists and the silver men. Should neither of the old parties declare for free silver, a combination of all the scattered silver forces will probably be attempted. Even now a strong effort is being made by silver men to induce the populists to abandon, for this campaign, every issue in their platform save that of free coinage.

The general political situation is complicated by the evidence which has come to light of the existence within the ranks of the republican party of a considerable faction advocating both free silver and protection. In the federal senate on two occasions (February 13 and 25), when Mr. Morrill of Vermont attempted in vain to secure consideration of the emergency tariff bill, which had come up from the house, the silver democrats who obstructed the bill were joined by several of the republican senators who favored a policy of bimetallism as well as protection. (See

following article on "The Fifty-fourth Congress.") And very shortly afterward Mr. Wharton Barker, editor of the Philadelphia *American*, published the following declaration in favor of such a policy, over the signatures of sixteen republican senators:

"WHEREAS, The difference of exchange between silver-standard countries and gold-standard countries is equivalent to a bounty of 100 per cent on the products of the silver-standard countries; and

"WHEREAS, The cost of production in the Old World, and particularly in China and Japan, is less than products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor, without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers, and industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we are in favor of rescuing the people of the United States from such impending danger by removing the difference of exchange between gold-standard countries and silver-standard countries by the only method possible, which is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States; and we are in favor of a tariff which shall be sufficient to equalize the cost of production in the United States and in European and Asiatic countries, and that the protection incident to such tariff shall be equally distributed in every section of the United States and between the various products and industries of each state."

Senators J. C. Pritchard (N. C.) and J. D. Cameron (Penn.) were among those who signed the declaration. The others were from the West.

A secret conference of republican silver senators with a number of large Eastern manufacturers, chiefly from Philadelphia, was held in Washington, March 19, in the interest of demands for protection combined with free-silver legislation. And there are some who regard this conference as a note of warning to Eastern protectionists, that they can look for the co-operation of their Western brethren only on condition of granting some concessions to the demands of silver.

## THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The first quarter of the year in congress was given largely to the discussion of foreign affairs, tariff, and finance. The action taken regarding the Venezuelan controversy, the Cuban revolt, and the Armenian question is elsewhere reviewed (Venezuela, p. 28; Cuba, p. 45; Armenia, p. 78).

**Free-Silver Debate.**—*The Bond Bill Substitute.*—It was on January 7 that the senate finance committee, of which Senator Morrill of Vermont is chairman, presented to the upper house of congress its report on the bond bill which had been passed by the house of representatives

December 28 in response to an appeal from the president for legislation in relief of the treasury. All the house provisions, except the enacting clause, were recommended to be struck out, and a free-silver substitute inserted. The text of this substitute was given in full in the preceding number of this quarterly (Vol. 5, p. 843).

The senate substitute is entitled "An Act to Restore the Coinage of Silver Dollars and for Other Purposes." In a



HON. J. H. WALKER OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANK-  
ING AND CURRENCY.

word, it provides for the coinage of dollars of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver upon the terms of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold, and the issuance of treasury certificates therefor. The second section directs the coinage of the seigniorage on silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890, and the immediate issue of silver certificates against it. The third section provides for the retirement of national bank notes of a denomination less than ten dollars; and the last section demands that greenbacks and treasury notes of 1890 shall be redeemed in "gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the treasury department," the greenbacks to be reissued as under the present law.

One sensational incident of the debate which followed was a bitter attack made by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, January 29, against President Cleveland as the wrecker of the policy and fortunes of the democratic party. The debate in the senate ended February 1 in the passage of the free-silver substitute by a vote of 42 yeas (21 democrats, 6 populists, 15 republicans) to 35 nays (22 republicans, 13 democrats). There were five pairs.

The struggle being thus transferred to the house, the ways and means committee of that body, on February 4, decided to recommend non-concurrence in the substitute

which had come from the senate; and on February 13 a committee of the whole house voted non-concurrence by 190 to 80. On the following day this rejection of the substitute bill was confirmed in the house by a vote of 215 to 90. The house majority against the substitute would have been increased by a full attendance of members. The majority comprised 184 republicans and 31 democrats; while those who voted for the substitute included 65 democrats and populists, 1 silver member, and 24 republicans.

This vote is generally considered as having practically decided the question of the possibility of free-silver legislation during the present congress. That a free-silver bill could be passed through the present overwhelmingly republican house, or that, if passed, it would escape the veto of President Cleveland, was an opinion entertained by few if any. The results aimed at in the agitation in congress were ulterior, not immediate. They concerned the approaching presidential contest, in which the effect of a demonstration of free-coinage strength might be to secure a candidate favorable to silver.

An analysis of the vote of February 14 shows every republican from the states east of Ohio and north of Virginia, besides Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, and Wisconsin, opposed to free coinage; but a proportion of silver sentiment manifested itself in the votes of the representatives from Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio.

**Tariff Revision Checked.**—The attempt at silver legislation having failed in the house, the further efforts of the advocates of free coinage were confined to the senate, and consisted in presenting an immovable obstruction in the way of the passage of the emergency revenue bill, which had passed the house of representatives just before the New Year (Vol. 5, p. 837).

On February 4 the senate finance committee, on motion of Mr. Vest of Missouri, decided by a vote of 7 (6 democrats and 1 populist) to 6 (all republicans) to recommend that everything in the house tariff revision bill, except the enacting clause, be struck out, and that a free-silver substitute be inserted in the exact terms of the bill which the senate on February 1 had voted to insert in the house bond bill.

The republican managers in the senate, under the lead of Mr. Morrill, subsequently made two ineffectual attempts to have the house revenue bill considered. One attempt was made February 13, when Mr. Carter of Montana,

chairman of the Republican National Committee, and several other republicans who favor "bimetallism," voted against Mr. Morrill's motion to proceed to consideration of the revenue bill. The motion was defeated by 29 to 21 votes. On February 25 Mr. Morrill renewed his motion, but it was again defeated—this time by 33 to 22. No further effort was made to press the house bill.

**Appropriations.**—Aside from the debates on the above important subjects of foreign relations, tariff, and finance, proceedings of congress were largely of a routine and formal character. The house devoted most of its time to shaping the great appropriation bills providing for the various branches of the public service. These were advanced toward completion much earlier than usual; and, before the quarter closed, most of them had either become laws or had advanced to such a stage as to determine their character.

These appropriation bills as passed by the house, aggregate \$505,027,410, or slightly over half a billion. With the same allowance for the second session of the 54th congress, the aggregate for the entire congress would be in excess of one billion dollars. The detailed amounts appropriated are as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.	
Agriculture.....	\$3,215,392.00
Army.....	23,275,902.73
Diplomatic and consular.....	1,630,058.76
District of Columbia.....	5,413,960.39
Fortifications.....	5,842,337.00
Indian.....	8,420,445.17
Legislative, etc.....	21,350,765.31
Military Academy.....	448,117.61
Navy.....	31,647,289.95
Pension.....	141,825,890.00
Post office.....	31,819,657.88
River and harbor.....	10,351,860.00
Sundry civil.....	29,636,992.19
Total.....	374,613,449.19
Urgent deficiency act.....	6,305,436.53
General deficiency.....	4,739,340.45
Miscellaneous acts.....	815,024.72
Permanent annual appropriations.....	119,054,160.00
Grand total.....	\$505,027,410.88

Aside from carrying these various amounts, several of the appropriation bills embodied interesting features of general legislation, placed upon them as "riders." The Fortifications bill not only appropriates the amount mentioned for actual work on seacoast defenses, but it authorizes contracts covering further work in the development of a general plan of defenses. The aggregate of these contracts is about \$11,000,000. The bill has not yet passed the senate, and is still open to further changes.



The Indian Appropriation bill aroused an animated debate in both the house and senate concerning the policy of appropriating government funds for the education of Indian children in sectarian schools. The previous policy had been to do away with these sectarian schools gradually, reducing the appropriations to them one-fifth each year for five years until entirely extinguished. This year, however, after a sharp debate in the house, a provision was inserted that no funds whatever should be appropriated for sectarian schools. In this form the bill passed the house and was pending before the senate when the quarter closed.

The Legislative Appropriation bill contained an important reform in the method of compensating United States district attorneys and marshals. These officers and their deputies have for years been paid by the fee system. It has been alleged that the fees were an inducement to the officers to stir up as much litigation as possible, and that widespread abuses resulted. The house changed the entire system, giving salaries in place of fees, the salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000. This reform was agreed to by the senate, although some of its minor details were open when the quarter closed.

The Naval Appropriation bill is mainly important in providing four new battleships and twelve torpedo boats. The battleships are to be of the largest type of naval vessels. With the six battleships already completed or in process of completion, the bill will give a fleet of ten of these most powerful vessels.

**New Laws Enacted.**—Although much of the time of congress was given to discussing bills in various stages of advancement, yet a large number of measures passed their final stages and are now enacted as laws on the federal statutes. Those of a general interest are as follows:

*Prize Fighting Prohibited.*—An act to prohibit prize fighting and pugilism, and fights between men and animals, and to provide penalties therefor, in the territories and the District of Columbia. This measure was made necessary by the preparations for a fight between James J. Corbett and "Bob" Fitzsimmons in the Southwest. The parties to the fight had threatened to enter Oklahoma or some other territory or government reservation. While most of the states had laws against prize fighting, it was found that the federal statutes had no adequate prohibition. As a result the bill was promptly passed in both house and senate, and became a law on February 7. Its provisions are as follows:

*Be it enacted,* That any person who, in any of the territories or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man or a fight between a man and a bull or any other animal, for money or for other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

"Sec. 2. By the term 'pugilistic encounter,' as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or any thing of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly."

*Alaska Boundary Commission.*—Joint resolution making an appropriation for a commission to locate the boundary line between the territory of Alaska and British North America. This measure was made necessary by troubles which have arisen along the British-Alaskan boundary (Vol. 5, pp. 340, 862). It was feared that the troubles might lead to some international complication, so that the resolution provides for the negotiation forthwith of a convention with Great Britain for marking the true boundary.

*Daughters of the American Revolution Incorporated.*—An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This act names a woman incorporator from every state and territory in the Union, and makes them a body corporate. The objects of the society are defined as follows:

"For patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington, in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

*World's Fair Awards.*—Joint resolution for the distribution of medals and diplomas awarded by the World's

Columbian Exposition to exhibitors. This measure is in execution of the plan of awards adopted by the World's Fair of 1893. The awards have been made and the medals and diplomas prepared; and the present measure gives \$15,000 for their proper distribution here and abroad.

*Seed Distribution Continued.*—Joint resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute

seeds, bulbs, etc., as has been done in preceding years. This resolution created much feeling in both branches of congress. The policy of distributing seeds has been in force for many years, but Secretary of Agriculture Morton, after advertising for seeds, rejected all bids on the ground that those offered were not of sufficient rarity to justify their purchase. The resolution sought to compel the secretary to make the usual purchase and distribution. In the senate the course of the secretary was bitterly denounced by Senator Vest of Missouri. The resolution was adopted



HON. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER OF IOWA,  
A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE WAYS AND MEANS  
COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

in both houses, and became a law without the signature of the president, as the latter regarded it as a reflection upon the secretary, who, it will be remembered, had recently issued an order abolishing the seed division of the department of agriculture (Vol. 5, p. 658).

*Proof of Death in Pension Cases.*—An act regulating proof of death in certain pension cases. This is a general pension bill designed to cover a large number of cases in which soldiers were killed on the field and never identified, or have disappeared for a period of seven years. The law provides that it shall be sufficient proof of death if the enlisted man or officer has been absent from his home and

family for a period of seven years, during which period no intelligence of his existence shall have been received.

*Annulment of Land Patents.*—An act to provide for the extension of the time within which suits may be brought to vacate and annul land patents. This law was enacted at the instance of the president, who sent a special message to congress stating that on March 5 the right of the United States to begin suits for the annulment of many land patents would expire. As the patents embraced vast tracts of valuable land in the West, it was imperative to extend the law for their annulment, and this was accordingly done.

*Uniform Census Returns.*—Joint resolution relating to the federal census. The purpose of this measure is to have the United States join with other governments in elaborating a plan for uniform census returns throughout the world. The resolution is as follows:

“WHEREAS, Representatives of various governments which make decennial enumerations of the people are making efforts to secure uniformity in the inquiries to be used in future censuses; and

“WHEREAS, Also it is expedient to give early consideration to some comprehensive plan for the establishment of a permanent census service; therefore,

“Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the commissioner of labor, now in charge of the eleventh census, is hereby authorized and directed to correspond and confer with the census officers of other governments for the purpose of securing uniformity in the inquiries relating to the people to be used in future censuses; and that said commissioner is also hereby directed to report to congress for its consideration, as soon as practicable, a plan for a permanent census service.”

*Confederate Disabilities Removed.*—An act to repeal certain incapacities of those who served in the Confederate army or navy. This bill was passed in the senate during the last quarter of 1895, and its provisions are indicated in the preceding number of this review (Vol. 5, p. 869). On March 24 it passed the house, and has since received the signature of the president. Its consideration in the house was marked by an animated debate, during which Mr. Boutelle, from Maine, denounced the measure as an unnecessary concession to those who had been in rebellion against the Union. He was the only one who spoke against and voted against the bill.

*Property of the Mormon Church.*—Joint resolution for the disposition of certain property in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Under the Edmunds act prohibiting polygamy in Utah,

the assets of the Mormon Church passed into the hands of a receiver. The present law is for the liquidation of the accounts and final settlement of the subject.

*Income-Tax Returns to be Destroyed.*—Joint resolution for the immediate destruction of income-tax returns. When the supreme court of the United States in May, 1895, declared the income tax to be unconstitutional (Vol. 5, p. 281), it left a large accumulation of returns on the tax. These covered the private affairs of corporations and firms, which were not of a character proper to be disclosed to the public. For this reason, and in view of the invalidity of the tax, the law directs the immediate destruction of all income-tax returns.

*Other Measures.*—Joint resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept medals presented him while president of the United States. These medals were presented by the governments of Brazil and Spain in recognition of the services of Mr. Harrison in arbitrating certain controversies.

An act to exempt trains composed of four-wheel cars, or eight-wheel logging cars, from the operation of the law compelling all cars to have automatic couplers, brakes, grab-irons, etc.

**Measures Still Pending.**—The foregoing summary comprises an outline of all measures actually passed by both houses and now incorporated in the laws. Aside from these, a number of bills have passed one house and are awaiting action in the other. There is still another important class of measures, which have advanced to the stage of a favorable report of a committee of one or both of the houses, and are now awaiting a hearing.

Among the more important measures passed by the house, was that censuring the course of Ambassador Bayard in making two speeches at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston, England, in criticism of the protective system. The resolution, which passed the house March 20, is in the parliamentary form of a "house resolution," and as such does not go to the senate and does not have the force of a law, being merely the expression of the sentiments of the house of representatives. The adoption of the resolution was marked by a vigorous debate mainly on party lines. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

In response to the house resolution of December last (Vol. 5, p. 868), calling for information, President Cleveland on January 20 had submitted the report of Secretary Olney, which merely presented the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Bayard and the state department.

Mr. Bayard explained that his speeches were merely expressions of personal views; that the former was delivered before an institution wholly unconnected with political parties; and that, the latter being made without notes, he could not say whether it was reported correctly or not. He also claimed that he should not be judged from detached sentences, but that the entire context should be considered.

A bill of wide interest to business men was introduced in the senate March 9 by Senator Frye of Maine, providing for the creation of a federal department of commerce and manufactures. The suggestion of such a department was made in January by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md., at a convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held in Chicago, Ill., and has met with wide favor. The establishment of a department of commerce and manufactures would, it is thought, further American commercial projects in foreign fields, especially in South America. Statistics as to the classes of goods in demand and the prices necessary in order to compete with foreign countries, would then be easily obtained, and other conditions also fulfilled requisite to intelligent and successful expansion and competition in trade.

Among the interesting measures which are still in committee, in one branch of congress or the other, are those for the funding of the debt of the Pacific railroads; for the revival of the grade of lieutenant-general in the army, with a view to having the grade conferred on General Miles, in command of the army; for aiding in the incorporation of a company to lay a submarine cable from San Francisco, Cal., to Hawaii and Japan; to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal. These measures are likely to be reported in some form at a later date in the session, but the character of the proposed legislation is not yet sufficiently defined to be stated. Elaborate hearings have been held by the committees of the senate and house on the Nicaragua canal project, the Pacific railroad debts, and the Pacific cable.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

In the early part of the quarter business and industry were waiting for the outcome of the government's bond transaction (Vol. 5, p. 843) and the subsiding of the apprehension of trouble with England (Vol. 5, pp. 810, 874). When these causes were removed, there must ensue, it was hoped, a marked betterment in manufacture, commerce,

and finance. But though the popular loan was successful beyond expectation, and though the relations with England were no longer marred by forebodings of an outbreak of mutual animosity, the tone of business was very little improved at the end of the quarter. In the beginning of the year a great improvement in business was generally held to be inevitable. Dealers, it was reasoned, were nearing the end of their stocks. Jobbers had bought very little during the last quarter of 1895. Orders must come in now, and that in large volume. But, after the war clouds had disappeared and the financial strength of the country had been demonstrated, the commercial depression seemed only deepened. *Dun's* and *Bradstreet's* reported an increase both in the number of suspensions and failures, and in the amount involved. For the first week of February the amount involved in failures was, according to *Dun's*, \$4,079,680, against \$2,909,890 for the corresponding week of February, 1895. And the liabilities of the manufacturing establishments that failed in the first week of February this year amounted to \$2,372,252, against \$729,348 in the corresponding week in 1895, and \$1,594,072 in 1894. In the beginning of March the expected improvement in business was still awaited, but hope was still disappointed. The prices of all agricultural products were unchanged. Northern spinners took 113,538 bales of cotton in February against 155,511 in the same month the previous year. The price of cotton cloths was declining because of accumulated stocks unsold. Woolen goods, too, were selling slowly, and several large mills were running on half-time or shut down. On the other hand, the imports of dry goods in February were larger than in February, 1894, and more than twice as large as in February, 1893. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February were 18.2 per cent less than in February, 1895. At the end of the quarter the same conditions existed. The returns of railroad earnings for March were on the whole a little less encouraging than those for February. Failures were considered to increase in number and in amount of liabilities. A slight improvement was noticed in the boot and shoe trade, but the complaint was made that the prices were unremunerative and that orders were chiefly for the cheapest qualities of goods. The shipments of such goods from the East were the smallest for March in five years. The iron industry had some encouragement in better orders, but the average of prices was still low. Cotton prints were selling at a price close to the lowest on record. Less than

half of the woolen goods machinery was at work, yet the supply more than met the demand, and prices remained depressed. The Atlantic export of wheat, flour included, was smaller than in March of the previous year.

**The Bond Sale.**—On January 6 Secretary Carlisle issued a notice calling for sealed proposals for the purchase of \$100,000,000 of United States four per cent coupon or registered bonds. The bonds were to be dated February 1, 1896.

"They will be payable in coin thirty years after that date," said the secretary, "and will bear interest at four per cent per annum, payable quarterly in coin; but all coupons maturing on and before February 1, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after February 1, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery, \* \* \*

"Payments may be made by instalments, as follows: Twenty per cent upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty per cent at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first instalment, and those who have paid all instalments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last instalment."

On January 15 the secretary of the treasury issued a supplementary circular modifying the terms of payment for the bonds. This change was made in response to requests from bankers and others, who foresaw the likelihood of great stringency in money if the bonds had to be paid for in the instalments and at the intervals fixed in the first circular. By having smaller instalments and longer time in which to pay for the bonds, purchasers could make much better arrangements for procuring gold. The conditions of sale laid down in the second circular were as follows:

"Treasury circular (No. 3, 1896) dated January 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States four per cent bonds, is hereby so modified that, after the payment of the first instalment of twenty per cent with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amounts bid may be paid in instalments of ten per cent each and accrued interest at the end of each fifteen days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first instalment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all instalments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last instalment.

"Accepted bidders who pay the whole amount at the time of the first instalment, or at any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive, at the date of the payment, the whole amount of bonds awarded to them; and accepted bidders who pay by instalments will be entitled to receive at the dates of such payments the amount of bonds paid for."



When the bids were opened, February 5, at the treasury department, their total number was found to be 4,640, offering to take \$568,259,850 of bonds. The Morgan syndicate bid was for the whole issue of bonds at 110.6877. The bid nearest to that for any large amount was that of the United States Trust Company of New York, for \$77,000,000 at 110.075. There were 780 bids for smaller amounts at prices higher than those of the syndicate's bid: these smaller bids covered \$66,788,650 of the loan; the remainder was taken by the syndicate—\$33,211,350. Geographically the bonds were distributed as follows: New York, \$78,000,000; New England, \$9,000,000; Eastern states (other than New York), \$5,500,000; Western states, \$3,250,000; Central states, \$3,000,000; Southern states, \$1,250,000.

The effect of the large oversubscription to the loan was a surprise to the country and to the officials of the treasury. The original purpose of the secretary of the treasury was to dispose of the bonds to the Morgan syndicate on the same terms as those of the previous loan. The opinion at Washington of members of congress who were in sympathy with the treasury department, was that the call for bids would awaken no interest among the people, and that the whole of the bonds would go to the Morgan syndicate. Friends of the popular loan scheme charged that the conditions had been prepared so as to bring about just that result.

The success of the loan demonstrated the financial strength of the nation. The resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce was fully justified, recognizing "with grateful pride the confidence of the people in the financial strength of the country, as expressed by the large subscriptions to the government loan," and declaring its belief that "the extraordinary success of this loan should dispel every doubt as to the ability and intention of the United States government to redeem all its obligations in the best money of the world." It also demonstrated that it is not necessary for the treasury, in order to obtain a loan, to enter into a private contract with a syndicate of bankers. The Morgan syndicate, which by private contract would have got the bonds at 104.75, had to pay 110.6877 when it was in competition with all the people and all the banks of the country. For the whole issue the government obtained about \$8,000,000 in excess of what it would have got by private contract with the syndicate.

**Tariff and Reciprocity.**—The committee of ways

and means of the house of representatives, March 21, gave a hearing to a delegation of manufacturers who advocated a return to the policy of reciprocity which was adopted by congress in the McKinley act of 1890, but abrogated in 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 48, 286, 555, 778). Because of this reversal of policy the export of flour to Brazil fell from 930,000 barrels in the year ended June 30, 1894 (which was an increase of 258,000 barrels over 1890), to 842,000 in 1895: within the last few months the trade has almost ceased. Exporters of provisions to Brazil have had a similar experience. A communication from the New York manager of the Consolidated Wire and Steel Company in New York was read, telling of the ruin of a highly profitable trade with South American countries. The first paragraph of this communication was as follows:

“ Referring to the question of advantages to American manufacturers under the reciprocity treaties, we could say that from the time these treaties were put in effect with the Latin-American countries, and until their termination, our trade in barb wire with those countries increased rapidly and uniformly; and in addition we were able for the first time in the history of our company—which covers more than eighteen years—to introduce to a certain extent plain wire and wire nails, and everything indicated a continued expansion of the volume of our business had the conditions remained the same. As soon, however, as these treaties were abrogated by the adoption by the United States of another tariff law, our trade with the countries which it affected became practically nothing. As an illustration of the workings of these treaties, or rather the hardships entailed by their abrogation, we would cite the instance of Cuba. This country provides three different rates of duty on each and every article imported into it. These various rates are designated as the first, second, and third columns, the first column being the highest and the third the lowest, and on our goods, at least, there is a wide difference between each of these columns. The third column is an especially low rate, and is granted only to certain favored countries under certain conditions. These conditions were met by our reciprocity treaty with them; therefore American manufacturers had the benefit of the very lowest duty given to any one on goods going into that country. No sooner was the reciprocity arrangement terminated than the Spanish authorities for the island advanced the United States rate of duty from the third column to the first, that is, to the highest possible limit; and, as we have no ‘favored nation’ treaty with Spain, we of course had no redress. Our principal European competitors, that is, the manufacturers of England, Germany, and Belgium, were enabled to ship their goods to Cuba under the second column of duties; and this, together with the fact that there were rapid regular lines of steamers from Europe to the West Indies, and with the low rates of freight which are always quoted from European ports, made any exportations from the United States to Cuba, at least in our line of goods, absolutely out of the question.”

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—On March 31 the total public debt of the United States, less \$271,641,748.36 cash balance in the treasury, was \$942,342,253.54, against \$947,298,262 on January 1, a decrease during the quarter of \$4,956,009. The official figures of the debt, treasury assets, and liabilities, March 31, are as follows:

## PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 31, 1896.

Interest-bearing debt.....	\$897,404,140.00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,659,510.25	
Debt bearing no interest.....	874,920,851.64	
Total gross debt.....	\$1,213,964,001.90	
Cash balance in the treasury.....	271,641,748.36	
Total net debt.....	\$942,342,253.54	

## CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin.....	\$142,831,046.69	
Bars.....	29,054,663.17	\$171,885,709.86
Silver—Dollars.....	371,497,164.00	
Subsidiary coin.....	15,246,374.04	
Bars.....	122,187,206.49	508,980,744.53
Paper—United States notes.....	114,892,584.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	32,352,314.00	
Gold certificates.....	568,220.00	
Silver certificates.....	11,293,078.00	
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	220,000.00	
National bank notes.....	7,110,997.73	165,952,143.73
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	40,898.17	
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,148,966.89	
Deposits in nat'l bank depositaries—gen'l acc't..	23,102,355.20	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	3,908,638.75	23,200,349.01
Aggregate.....		\$874,968,947.13

## DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$43,822,469.00	
Silver certificates.....	348,325,504.00	
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	34,080,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	136,081,280.00	\$562,909,253.00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes..	8,155,654.63	
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	2,983,065.45	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	23,408,111.50	
Agency accounts, etc.....	5,921,124.19	40,417,945.77
Gold reserve.....	\$100,000,000.00	
Net cash balance.....	171,641,748.36	271,641,748.36
Aggregate.....		\$874,968,947.13

On February 21 the gold reserve stood at \$103,439,646—the first time since September 7, 1895, that it stood above \$100,000,000.

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—The expenditures of the government during the nine months ended March 31—or three quarters of the current fiscal year—exceeded receipts by \$18,750,702. The following are the figures:

## RECEIPTS JULY 1, 1895, TO MARCH 31, 1896.

Customs.....	\$126,966,299
Internal revenue.....	110,404,144
Miscellaneous.....	13,239,397
Total.....	\$250,609,840

## EXPENDITURES JULY 1, 1895, TO MARCH 31, 1896.

Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$86,161,619
War.....	40,499,477
Navy.....	20,562,615
Indians.....	9,918,083
Pensions.....	105,251,816
Interest.....	26,966,932
Total.....	\$269,860,542

In the nineteen months of the operation of the Wilson tariff law ended March 31, 1896, expenditures were \$557,581,385; receipts \$481,423,501; deficiency \$76,157,884. Receipts under the McKinley law in the first nineteen months of its operation were \$566,914,004; expenditures \$541,930,783; surplus \$24,983,221.

**Monetary Circulation.**—The total circulation of the country March 31 was \$1,528,629,463, or a *per capita* of \$21.53, against \$1,584,184,424, or a *per capita* of \$22.79, a year ago. The amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation are indicated as follows:

## MONEY IN CIRCULATION, MARCH 31, 1896.

Gold coin.....	\$445,012,256
Standard silver dollars.....	54,792,732
Subsidiary silver.....	62,970,303
Gold certificates.....	43,289,849
Silver certificates.....	387,082,426
Silver treasury notes (act of 1890).....	103,728,966
United States notes (greenbacks).....	232,888,482
Currency certificates.....	34,460,000
National bank notes.....	214,305,029
Totals.....	\$1,528,629,463

Orders were issued, January 25, for the resumption of the coinage of silver dollars to the amount of \$1,500,000 monthly until further orders, from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890.

## THE ARMY.

On February 1 the nomination of Colonel J. J. Coppinger, 23d infantry, to be brigadier-general, was confirmed by the senate. The nomination was made in April, 1895, on occasion of the promotion of Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt to the rank of major-general (Vol. 5, p. 354). Colonel Coppinger's appointment was strongly opposed by the American Protective Association.

The first test in this country of the Griffith-Woodgat magazine rifle took place in New York city January 20.

The Griffith-Woodgat rifle weighs between eight and nine pounds. It fires seven shots, automatically if desired, each time the magazine is filled. Its calibre is .303, the same as that of the Lee-Metford rifle in use by the English army. The cartridge is three inches long, bottle-necked, and is charged with smokeless powder. The projectile is covered with a steel jacket. The unique characteristic of the rifle,

however, is its automatic firing. It may be used as a single-shot arm, it may also be fired at intervals from the magazine, or all seven bullets may be discharged in three seconds by simply holding back the trigger. The recoil from firing the first cartridge does all the work, practically. It ejects the empty shell and forces a fresh cartridge into the chamber, which in turn is exploded, thereby causing the operation to be repeated until the magazine is relieved of its last projectile.

## THE NAVY.

**Additions to the Navy.**—Mention has been made in CURRENT HISTORY (Vol. 5, p. 889) of the failure of the Ammen ram *Katahdin* to fulfil the requirements of the government contract, which called for a speed of seventeen knots an hour. The *Katahdin* made but 16.13 knots on her trial trip. The bill introduced by Senator Hale of Maine, authorizing the purchase of the ram, was passed by both houses of congress, and signed by President Cleveland January 4.

The *Katahdin* is cigar-shaped. On the hull the upper deck forms an edge like that of a knife. She has a displacement of 2,183 tons, and engines of 4,800 horse-power. She is propelled by twin screws. Her armor varies in thickness from three to six inches, and her engines are all below the water line. Her ram is her only means of offense. Light-weight, rapid fire guns constitute her defensive weapons. In action nothing will be visible except the smoke pipe, the light upper works on the deck, and the conning tower. This vessel is almost invulnerable, owing to the fact that she is so constructed that the tower is practically impregnable, and the rest of the deck hamper might be shot away without seriously disabling her. The whole ship has been constructed with a view to withstanding the twisting effect of the blow of a ram. She has unusual facilities for quickly giving a blow with her ram, retreating, and rapidly recovering herself.

The *Kentucky* is the name chosen for battleship No. 6, a companion vessel to the *Kearsarge*. Both vessels are to be constructed by the Newport News (Va.) Ship-building Company, who underbid all competitors (Vol. 5, p. 888).

On January 30 two new vessels were launched at Newport News. They were the United States gunboat *Helena*, christened by Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of Mayor Steele of Helena, Montana, and the coastwise steamer *La Grande Duchesse* of the Plant Line. The latter was christened by Miss Nelle S. Eldridge of Boston. The *Helena* is an exact duplicate of the *Wilmington*, which was launched from the same place October 19, 1895.

She is a 13-knot vessel, has a displacement of 400 tons, is 250 feet long, and was built at a cost of \$280,000.

The new battleship *Iowa* was launched at the Cramps'

yards, Philadelphia, Penn., March 28, being christened by Miss Mary Lord Drake, daughter of Governor Drake of Iowa. The *Iowa* represents a new departure in the program of naval construction. The class hitherto authorized is well represented by the *Indiana*, which is known as a "coast-line battleship." The *Iowa* is officially called a "sea-going battleship." She is larger than the *Indiana*, and combines the ability to give and take the severest blows with the steaming capacity of a cruiser.

The contract for construction of the *Iowa* was awarded to the Cramps in January, 1893. She has a length of 360 feet; displacement, 11,300 tons. She has two vertical, inverted, three-cylinder triple-expansion engines, and actuating twin screws; collective indicated horse-power, 11,000; speed, sixteen knots an hour. There is a speed premium of \$30,000 for each quarter-knot excess of speed above the contract guarantee.

**Dynamite Guns.**—Some time ago the government contracted for three 15-inch pneumatic dynamite guns of forty calibres' length. These guns have recently been tested and accepted. They are at Fort Winfield Scott, California.

The test of the capacity of the compressors of the guns showed that they are capable of supplying air enough for firing continuously forty-five rounds an hour at extreme range. The pressure on every square inch in each gun was 1,000 pounds, and in the storage reservoirs 2,000 pounds. Four shells charged with 100 pounds of explosive were used for accuracy, and shells charged with 500 pounds for range. The 100-pound shells were sent about three miles, and the 500-pound shells about one mile.

**Other Naval Matters.**—On January 8 a test of a plate representing 415 tons of 8-inch turret and barbette armor for the *Iowa* proved the plate to be below the standard. It was made by the Carnegie Steel Company. This plate had been selected because it was the most inferior, as the requirements are that the weakest must be tested.

A new automatic rapid-fire gun, called the Colt gun, has been adopted by the navy department. The operator pulls a trigger and the gun continues firing 400 shots a minute as long as is desired. It can be readily carried either by the foot soldier or the cavalry man. The gases of the powder are so utilized that they throw out the empty shells and supply the fresh cartridges.

## LABOR INTERESTS.

**Strikes.**—The lockout of tailors in New York city and Brooklyn, which began December 17 last, through a refusal of the men to submit to a modification of their agreement with the contractors by which the "task" sys-

tem would have been restored, was settled January 25, just in time to avert a general strike of about 20,000 garment workers. Throughout the contest the tailors had a large measure of public sympathy. There was no attempt at violence; the peace was kept; the law was uniformly obeyed; and responsibility for the violation of the agreement reached as a result of the strike of July, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 628), was thrown upon the Contractors' Association. In the meantime the men had set to work to found co-operative shops and factories, the development of which will tend to abolish the intervention of contractors as middlemen between manufacturers and workers.

A meeting between representatives of the two disputing parties—the United Brotherhood of Tailors and the Contractors' Association—was held January 25. It was known that a general strike of the tailors had been decided on; and the contractors adopted a conciliatory tone, with the result that an agreement was signed securing continuance of last year's arrangements, and providing for a joint board of arbitration to settle all future differences.

A strike involving about 6,000 garment workers was begun in Baltimore, Md., late in February. The demand of the strikers was for recognition of their organization in all the manufacturing establishments, to the exclusion of Knights of Labor and non-union workers. The strike seems to have been undertaken at an unfavorable time: trade was dull, and the funds of the garment workers' union low. On March 30 the men abandoned their futile struggle.

A formidable strike of clothing cutters and trimmers, who were joined by members of the local unions of tailors, was in progress in Chicago, Ill., in the middle of March.

## SPORTING.

**The Yacht Race Investigation.**—On January 8 the *America's* cup committee made public their report upon the charges of Lord Dunraven against the owners and sailors of the *Defender* and the members of the New York Yacht Club. Mention of these charges was made in the preceding number of CURRENT HISTORY (Vol. 5, p. 894). The cup committee leaves the investigating committee to take evidence and pass judgment on the charges, and itself gives the correspondence with Lord Dunraven concerning the conditions of the contest, an account of the circumstances attending the withdrawal of *Valkyrie III*.

from the third race, and a review of all the important incidents of the contest. The story of the whole affair as derived from this correspondence, is in brief as follows:

On January 14, 1895, the *America's* cup committee submitted to the New York Yacht Club recommending acceptance of the challenge of December 2, 1894, from the Royal Yacht Squadron for the *America's* cup. September 7, 1895, was selected as the date of the first race. The day set for measuring the yachts was September 6, and on that day Lord Dunraven requested that the load water line be plainly marked on each vessel. To this Mr. Iselin of the *Defender* gave assent, but the marking was not done on that day. The first race was sailed September 7. The *Defender* won. That afternoon Lord Dunraven stated to the cup committee his belief that the *Defender* had sailed immersed three or four inches more deeply than she had been the day of the measurement. He said that he was unwilling to sail again unless the change were corrected. Next day the two yachts were remeasured and marked according to the earl's request. The *Defender* was found to measure almost exactly the same as on the day of the previous measurement. During the second race, September 10, a foul occurred. Next day the owners of the *Defender* entered a protest, and the race was given to the *Defender*. The secretary of the cup committee received that day a letter from Lord Dunraven with the request that he should not open it until Mr. Iselin's protest had been decided. After the consideration of the protest, this letter was opened and found to contain a refusal on the part of Lord Dunraven to race again unless the committee should assure him that the course would be kept clear of tug boats and excursion steamers, and that the race would be declared void in case either yacht were interfered with in any way by other boats. It also contained the suggestion that the time of starting should not be advertised. In reply the committee promised to keep the course clear, but they would not accede to either of the other propositions. On the morning of the third race Lord Dunraven sailed across the starting line, and then withdrew from the race. *Defender* finished the course alone, and was awarded the cup. With regard to the second race, Mr. Iselin offered to sail again, no matter what the decision of the regatta committee should be. This offer the owner of the *Valkyrie III.* refused to accept on the ground that, having made a protest, Mr. Iselin evidently thought himself to be in the right and Lord Dunraven in the wrong. The committee had decided in favor of the *Defender*, therefore nothing was left but to accept the decision.

On January 30 the investigating committee, of which the Hon. Edward J. Phelps was chairman, published its report. The following is a *resumé* of this report:

This committee in the beginning informed the Royal Yacht Squadron of the purpose of its appointment in order that the squadron might take such part in the investigation as it should see fit. The subject for investigation was a charge made by Lord Dunraven in reference to the *America's* cup races, and published in the London *Field* of November 9, 1895. "The article in question expressly charges that after being measured for the cup races in September last, the yacht *Defender* was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches deeper in the water; that she sailed in that condition on the first day's race; and that immediately after that race the ballast so loaded was



secretly removed, so that when measured the next day (Sunday) no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements."

The secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron replied that in the judgment of the squadron these questions were a personal matter between Lord Dunraven and the New York Yacht Club, and that it was not the wish of either the earl or the members that the squadron should participate in the investigation.

The article in the London *Field* contained, besides the charges quoted above, an account of the circumstances which led Lord Dunraven to become suspicious as to the load water line of the *Defender*. These were as follows: On the morning of September 7 the *City of Bridgeport*, with Lord Dunraven on board, lay near enough to the *Defender* to allow him to observe closely the depth to which she sank in the water. She appeared more deeply immersed than when he saw her in the Erie basin some days before, or on the day she was measured. A pipe hole an inch and a-half in diameter was visible above the water on the previous day, and on the morning of the race was submerged. The whole appearance of the vessel indicated that she was more heavily ballasted. Again, the neglect of the cup committee to put a representative on each boat, and their failure to remeasure the *Defender* until the morning after the race, aroused his suspicion. Moreover the *Defender's* tender, the *Hattie Palmer*, had been beside her until one o'clock of the morning after the race, and there was great activity observable on both boats. The transfer of ballast could easily have taken place then.

From the evidence furnished by Lord Dunraven and his witnesses, the committee decided that his charge was based solely on opinions formed by looking at the vessel as she lay in the water on two successive days.

On the part of the American yacht, the following facts were established to the satisfaction of the committee: The *Defender* was designed with a view to sailing without any loose ballast, whatsoever. When *Valkyrie III.* arrived, it was found that her fittings, water tanks, and bulkheads had been removed, and would be hard to replace. Hence the rule of the New York Yacht Club requiring a yacht to sail with these equipments was waived. The tanks and bulkheads were removed from the *Defender* and were found to weigh 7,000 pounds. This weight was replaced by two tons of lead, consisting of forty-two pigs, placed in the hold. At this time *Defender* was at New Rochelle. The weight of the fittings which had been removed, proving to be greater than was anticipated, it was decided to add another ton; and for this purpose twenty-one pigs were sent to her when she was in the Erie basin, and were placed temporarily on the deck. On the evening of September 6 these pigs were transferred to the *Hattie Palmer*, cut in two, and brought back and stowed in the *Defender's* hold. This was the action which had roused the earl's suspicion. There were on board the *Defender* no tanks into which water could be introduced as ballast. It was clearly proved that no weight or ballast of any kind was put on the *Defender* after the official measurement of September 6 and before the race of September 7, or taken out of her after the race of September 7 and before the remeasurement of September 8. The pipe hole, instead of being one and one-half inches in diameter, was two and one-eighth inches, and would not be visible above the load water line when the yacht was fully trimmed and ballasted. The design and structure of the boat were such as to make any additional ballast undesirable, as it would retard rather than in-

crease her speed. As to the request of Lord Dunraven through Mr. Fish to the cup committee, that they place a representative on each yacht, evidence was produced proving satisfactorily that such a request was never made. With regard to the exception taken by Lord Dunraven because the *Defender* was not remeasured and marked on the day of the race rather than the next morning, the evidence showed that the request was received too late to allow the boat to be taken to the Erie basin before dark, and that such a measurement could not be made by artificial light.

In closing its report the committee state that the evidence completely and emphatically exonerates Mr. Iselin and his associates; and add that they are willing to believe that if Lord Dunraven had remained to hear all the evidence, he would voluntarily have withdrawn charges reflecting so seriously on the integrity of honorable competitors in a noble sport.

**The Passing of Pugilism.**—In the first week in February congress passed, and the president signed, a bill prohibiting prize fighting in any territory of the United States or in any strip of country under federal control (p. 123). The last fight of any note took place February 21, in Mexico, just across the border from Langtry, Texas, and was between Fitzsimmons and Maher. Fitzsimmons won in one round.

**International Chess Tournament.**—The first international chess match played by cable was decided March 14. The contest was between Englishmen and Americans. The American players won, gaining four and one-half games to three and one-half won by the English team.

On January 27 Emanuel Lasker won the world's championship in chess. He won eleven and one-half games. Steinitz stands second with nine and one-half games to his credit.

**Oxford-Cambridge Race.**—The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews was won by Oxford March 26. This was the fifty-third annual race. Of these contests Oxford has now won thirty-one, and Cambridge twenty-two. The time this year was 20 minutes 4 seconds.

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

After a most remarkable legal contest, and after extraordinary means had been exhausted in his behalf, Bartholomew Shea was executed by electricity at Dannemora, N. Y., on February 11, for the murder of Robert Ross in Troy, N. Y., March 6, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 157). Shea was first sentenced to die in August, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 593), but an appeal was made. The court of appeals, however, upheld the decision of the lower court, and Shea was resen-

tenced to die during the week beginning December 23, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 897). Upon the petition of Shea's counsel, Governor Morton postponed the execution until January 7, 1896. On January 5 Governor Morton received a statement, signed by John McGough (Vol. 4, p. 593), alleging that it was he who killed Robert Ross. Governor Morton granted another reprieve until February 4, pending examination into McGough's alleged confession. The statements of McGough were found to be conflicting. Motion for a new trial was made, and again a reprieve was granted until February 11. On February 7 Judge Mayham denied the motion for a new trial, and Governor Morton declined to interfere again.

The murder of Pearl Bryan, whose decapitated body was found in a lonely spot on the premises of John Locks at Fort Thomas, Ky., on the morning of February 1, was a most shocking and revolting crime. The developments in the case thus far have been highly sensational, and have led to the arrest of Scott Jackson, Alonzo Walling, and one Wood, who were given over by the Ohio authorities to those of Kentucky on requisition papers served by Governor Bradley. The coroner's jury on February 12 found that cocaine had been administered to Pearl Bryan, and that decapitation took place while she was alive. Also that she was last seen in company with Jackson and Walling. Damaging testimony was given by a colored cab-driver, who states that, at the point of a revolver, he was compelled to drive Walling and Jackson with the girl to the place where the murder was committed.

On March 29, in the village of Tallmadge, O., at one o'clock in the morning, Alvin Stone and wife were murdered outright, and two daughters and a hired man named Stillson were fatally injured. Anson B. Strong, a former employé of Mr. Stone, was arrested, charged with the crime.

In Ransomville, N. Y., January 10, an aged farmer, Robert Clapsaddle, was murdered by his son-in-law, George H. Smith. A posse lead by a deputy sheriff pursued the murderer to a house where he had taken refuge. Here, from a window, Smith shot Elmer Clapsaddle, breaking his arm. The deputy sheriff commanded him to surrender, but receiving no reply ordered the posse to fire. Smith fell wounded in a dozen places, and died in a few hours.

On January 13 the bodies of Peter Hougard, a milk-dealer, his wife, and five children, of Englewood, Ill., were found in their home asphyxiated. Hougard sent a letter

to the police, stating that when they received it he and his family would all be dead. Every gas jet in the house was turned on, and all but the father had evidently died while asleep. Financial troubles are supposed to have caused the crime.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on January 12, Sergeant of Police Timothy Cantlin was fatally shot by Patrolman Michael Sammon, whom Cantlin had found off his beat, and had suspended.

During 1895, 171 persons were killed by mobs in the United States (161 men and ten women). One hundred and forty-four of these lynchings occurred in the South, twenty-seven in the North. Of the total number killed, 112 were negroes. Legal executions during the year numbered 132, eighty-nine of which were in the South.

### AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**Iowa.**—At the republican state convention, which met in Des Moines on March 11, the candidacy of Senator W. B. Allison for presidential nomination was formally inaugurated. The platform dealt exhaustively with Mr. Allison's public record, and presented him formally to the nation as a candidate.

**Kentucky.**—The attempted election of a United States senator to succeed Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn (dem.), whose term will expire March 3, 1897, was the occasion of one of the bitterest contests in the history of the country. Throughout the session of the state legislature, which expired by limitation of time on March 17, a deadlock continued; and the session closed without a choice having been made. Moreover, none of the ordinary appropriation bills was passed.

As a result of the election in November last, the state senate consisted of 22 democrats and 16 republicans. In the house there were 52 republicans, 46 democrats, and 2 populists. On joint ballot the two old parties were thus tied, with 68 votes each, the balance of power being held by the two populists, one of whom had republican, the other democratic, proclivities. Seventy votes were necessary to elect. Senator Blackburn was the democratic candidate, to succeed himself. The first republican candidate, Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, withdrew from the contest; and his successor, St. John Boyle, was not a sufficiently strong "sound-money" man to command the support of the "sound-money" democrats, who scattered their votes.

The republican house attempted to seat a republican (W. G. Dunlap) who contested the seat of a democrat (Mr. Kaufman); and, in spite of Dunlap's formal withdrawal from the contest, declared him elected, the democrats having withdrawn from the house. This, with the aid of one of the populists, would have insured the election of Mr. Boyle, the republican candidate, had nothing else happened. But the democratic senate at once proceeded to unseat two republican senators (James and Walton), who refused to be unseated.

The bitter partisan feelings of the rival factions culminated in several violent scenes which threatened bloodshed, and the situation became so serious that on March 15 the Lexington company of the state guard was ordered to Frankfort, and the following day Governor Bradley called out also several hundred men of the 1st and 2d regiments to preserve the peace. The presence of the troops about the capitol averted further disturbances; but the deadlock remained unbroken, and the session closed, as stated, with the vacancy in the federal senate unfilled.

**Massachusetts.**—The republican state convention of Massachusetts, which met in Boston on March 27, adopted a platform favoring, besides other things, protection, "sound money," and the nomination of Thomas B. Reed of Maine for the presidency. The financial plank was as follows:

"We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it cannot be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept, and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold."

**Minnesota.**—The republican state convention met at Minneapolis March 24. The platform emphasized the Monroe doctrine, called for the restoration of the principle of reciprocity, and indorsed the nomination of Governor McKinley for the presidency. The financial plank was as follows:

"We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at the parity in purchasing and debt-paying powers; we are earnestly opposed, under the present restrictions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reason that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of currency by forcing gold out of circulation, and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by international remonetization of that metal, the re-

publican party of Minnesota most heartily favor an international conference of the foreign powers for that purpose."

**New York.**—Three enactments by the legislature have excited public interest and discussion to an unusual degree, and are here briefly reviewed.

*Greater New York.*—Agitation for uniting the region in this state near the mouth of the Hudson into one municipality, took definite form in 1890 in the legislative appointment of the Greater New York commission under Andrew H. Green. The question of consolidation, submitted to popular vote two years ago (Vol. 4, pp. 156, 845), was answered affirmatively in the several districts directly concerned, though with a vote too small to give the desired testimony of public feeling, and in Brooklyn with a majority of only 277. No popular vote could either effect or prevent consolidation, except through its moral influence on the legislature and the executive, whose action must give the legal decision. Various bills for consolidation were introduced from time to time; and a new municipal consolidation commission, created last year, prepared a bill—which was introduced in the senate by Senator Lexow on January 8, 1896—proposing that the union should be declared as taking effect on January 1, 1898; and further that the commission should prepare a charter and the practical measures needed.

The strong opposition which was known to exist in Brooklyn, on the part of some to consolidation itself, on the part of many to a hurried decision before even the leading features of the plan had been arranged—"a leap in the dark"—expressed itself on January 13 in an immense and enthusiastic mass meeting of representative citizens, with the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs presiding. Unanimous resolutions, reciting the fact that a protest signed by 72,833 citizens had been filed with the senate, demanded that, prior to any legislative action on the subject of union with New York, the question should be re-submitted to popular vote in Brooklyn, according to a bill which had been introduced by Senator Brush. Resolutions to the same effect were passed almost unanimously on February 11 by the general committee of the republican organization of Kings county. On March 11 a letter was published from the Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn to Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, opposing the Greater New York bill, and asking his opinion. Mr. Saxton's reply, agreeing that there ought to be delay till the proposed charter was prepared and till Brooklyn could show its opinion of it, made a sensation in the senate.

The question became involved some months ago in the fight between the two factions, Platt and anti-Platt, in the republican party of the state; and Senator Lexow, mover of the Greater New York bill in the senate, was charged with aiming thereby to further the party "machine," which, in its turn, was accused of collusion with Tammany Hall to create a municipality in which Brooklyn, with its small republican majority, would be swallowed up, as far as *local* politics are concerned, in a great democratic New York whose vast patronage and opportunities for bargains, deals, and bribes Tammany Hall has shown itself able to use with a mastery of the science of political intrigue. Even though no proof could be adduced, the easy and constant utterance of such suspicions hampers the discussion of the plan. The democratic vote for the plan at successive points in the discussion may show at least the democratic hope which, of course, may be entirely innocent. The chief cause of suspicion of the whole plan was in the seeming tendency of the legislature, through the earlier weeks of the session, to place the municipalities under government by state commissions until consolidation should be accomplished. This threatened the re-establishing of corruption in the police and other great departments, and roused public condemnation. Later, there was less seeming of such a purpose.

The new consolidation bill was made public on February 21, in Senator Lexow's report to the legislative sub-committee on the subject. A few days later it was reported to the legislature. Some amendments were made in the senate on March 4. The bill passed the senate on March 11 by a vote of 38 to 8. It passed the assembly on March 25 by a vote of 91 to 56. Of the ninety-one affirmatives, sixty-four were republican, twenty-seven democratic. Of the fifty-six negatives, thirty-six were republican, twenty democratic.

The bill declares consolidation on January 1, 1898, of the counties of Kings and Richmond, and of Long Island City and Newtown, with the city of New York. It provides that the president of the existing Greater New York commission, the mayors of the three cities that are included, the state engineer, the attorney-general, and nine other persons (resident in the district that is included, and to be appointed by the governor), shall constitute the commission to draft the charter and measures for the government of the enlarged city after the consolidation shall have taken effect—said charter to be submitted to the legislature on or before February 1, 1897; and that this commission shall cease to exist on March 1, 1897. The commission is also to provide for election of a mayor of New York in the autumn of 1897. The bill denies to Brooklyn and New York any vote upon the charter.

The bill was then transmitted to the mayors of the three

Vol. 6.—10.

cities for their approval or rejection: if rejected by any one of them it cannot become a law till its second passing by the legislature, with subsequent submission for action by the governor.

*The Raines Liquor Bill.*—The legal regulation of the liquor traffic presents well-known moral and social difficulties which have been complicated with factional politics



SENATOR JOHN RAINES OF NEW YORK,  
FRAMER OF THE RAINES LIQUOR BILL.

and with diverse national usages and prejudices. The law as it had stood for years was seen to be little else than a patchwork. Early in January three or four widely different methods of dealing with it had been devised, and were being urged on the legislature. It soon became plain that the republican majority in the legislature would enact no law permitting Sunday opening of liquor shops whether for a longer or a shorter time, nor even any law granting to any municipalities local option as to Sunday selling.

On January 8 a bill prepared by Senator Raines was made public, which was considered for several weeks by the senate committee on taxation and the assembly excise committee in joint meetings. The joint committee also gave public hearings for suggestions and amendments. At an important public hearing on this bill at Albany, on January 30, objections to certain features of the bill, especially as concerned the large cities, were urged; and amendments were suggested by an excise committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce (Charles Stewart Smith, Seth Low, and others), and from the Excise Reform Association, by Dorman B. Eaton, president, and Thomas A. Fulton, secretary. About one-half of these amendments were



adopted in the committee, some of which were very important, though leaving unchanged the main idea and framework of the bill, which, as amended also according to suggestions made at other hearings, was reported to the senate on March 3.

The Raines bill thus amended was adopted in the republican caucus as a party measure. On March 10 it was passed in the senate, under closure, by a final vote of 31 to 18—all the affirmatives being republican, and all the negatives except four being democratic. On March 12 it was passed in the assembly by a vote of 84 to 59, amid much disorder, at an all-day session with doors closed, and under suspension of the rules. The affirmative votes all or nearly all were republican; of the fifty-nine negative all but sixteen were democratic. On March 23 the governor signed the bill, filing with it a memorandum that it was not one of the class of bills which it was requisite to submit to consideration by the three mayors. In a test case in the supreme court, its constitutionality was affirmed on March 25. On March 30 Governor Morton appointed Henry H. Lyman of Oswego as state commissioner of excise under the new law, and by the end of March a beginning was made in its enforcement.

The law is an entirely new departure in this state; but its main principle has had successful application in the Dow liquor-tax law of Ohio. Its provisions are complex and multitudinous; and doubtless the test of experience will show need for change in some of them. It is commended to friends of reform by its one great characteristic principle—removal of the liquor trade from connection with local politics, by placing its entire supervision in the hands of the state authorities. By abolishing all local excise boards with their discretionary power to grant licenses, it sweeps away the thousands of local centres of partisan politics, and ends the corrupting alliance between liquor shops and party leaders. It severely restricts the sellers of liquor; but it relieves them from paying blackmail to local excise or police officials, and thus tends to make their business more honest, reputable, and safe. It remains to be seen whether or not it will (as its opponents charge) create and fortify a state political machine working through its numerous deputy commissioners and inspectors, by which the former diffused corruption will merely be centralized. Its advocates assert that even if the evil be thus concentrated, it can then far more easily be reached by public indignation and by legal reform than when flowing through

ten thousand hidden channels as for years past. They expect the law to reduce the number of saloons by one-third.

Among its provisions are the following: The annual tax on an ordinary liquor shop is in New York city \$800; Brooklyn \$650; all cities with population between 500,000 and 50,000, \$500; between 50,000 and 10,000, \$350; between 10,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 1,200, \$200; all other places, \$100. There is no discrimination in the tax between sale of spirits and sale of wine and beer. Sunday opening is forbidden. No liquor shop is to be within 200 feet of a church building or a schoolhouse. No new liquor shop is to be allowed in a residence district without consent of two-thirds of the property owners. There are restraints on groceries and on clubs. Local option as to sale of liquor is forbidden to cities, but is granted to towns. The state commissioner is to have the services of four deputy commissioners, and sixty inspectors. A feature of the law that will be popular and that may tend to its permanency, is its relief of taxpayers by its provision that one-third of the net proceeds of the liquor tax shall go to the state treasury, and two-thirds to the cities, counties, and towns where levied. The one-third for the state treasury is estimated at \$2,750,000 annually.

*The School Reform Bill.*—On March 31 a bill known as the Compromise School bill, passed the senate by a vote of 31 to 13. All the negative votes were democratic. It is aimed to effect a change in the whole organization of the public school system in New York city, and meets with vigorous opposition from Tammany Hall, as a measure in the interest of "aristocracy." The advocates of the bill assert that the public school system of the city is antiquated, inefficient, furnishing a refuge for incapable teachers, whose appointment or continuance may be made to depend on personal favoritism or on political influences. While they freely concede that many of the present teachers are capable, faithful, and efficient, they declare that the system of control gives little encouragement or recognition of such qualities. The schools as a whole are said to be below the standard which obtains in other cities. The chief feature of the bill is the abolition of the ward trustees as a local governing body, and the unifying of control in an educational board; but with this, reforms in other lines also are proposed. The efforts of Tammany Hall have aroused the fears of many of the teachers—some of high standing; and it is evident that strong protests against the bill will be urged before Mayor Strong if the bill should pass the assembly also, as is expected. Senators Stranahan, Pavey, and White were its leading advocates in the senate.

State Superintendent Skinner's bill, modifying the Ainsworth law of 1895, which prescribed for every grade

of schools a certain amount of instruction in physiology and hygiene concerning the effects of stimulants and narcotics, was introduced by Senator Malby, and was under discussion at the end of the quarter, with doubtful prospects of passing. Some such modification is favored by teachers generally, on the ground that the present law, by its minute specifications and rigid demands for the prominence of one topic, interferes with the due liberty of the teacher and with the proper balancing of studies. Their protest, however, is not likely to secure the desired change.

*Political Developments.*—The legislature, a partial account of whose proceedings has been given above, met on January 1, the senate numbering 36 republicans to 14 democrats, the assembly 103 republicans to 47 democrats. Timothy E. Ellsworth was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate, and Hamilton Fish was elected speaker of the house.

The factional turmoil in the republican party (Vol. 5, p. 902) continued through the quarter, giving the somewhat dejected democrats much comfort and some renewal of hope. Suspicion is excited at almost every turn in affairs, and charges of fraud and treachery are rife in all the political air. These mostly are aimed at the republican faction known as the "machine," which is accused of being entirely in the hands of Thomas C. Platt, who in turn is accused of being in league with the leaders of Tammany Hall. Governor Morton, in high repute for integrity through years of conspicuous public service, not being a man of warlike tastes, has not withheld recognition and favor from either faction, and naturally has not escaped charges of yielding, in some of his appointments of officials, to the behest of the "machine." Probably nothing less than open and relentless warfare by the governor on Mr. Platt and his whole company could have prevented some suspicion of sympathy with them, especially in view of the fraudulent republican primaries and enrolment which were engineered in their interest in New York city. Various evidences of this fraud had brought into action a committee of twenty-five prominent republicans (Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman), who, on January 19, appointed a general committee of 500 representative men of high standing to take measures for an honest organization of the party in the city. Complaints of the dishonest enrolment were made to the republican state committee on February 8, but were utterly ignored, though based on thorough investigations by a committee of five (John Sabine Smith, chairman). The revelations of fraud were astonishing,

showing a determined attempt by the faction in power to keep control, and invalidating the whole party organization in New York city. Dr. Parkhurst, writing to the committee of investigation, mentions some items in their report of the 25th assembly district, in which his church stands: the fraudulent republican enrolment there had 1,564 more names than there were republicans in the district; it had the names of twenty-one deceased persons; it had 497 names of which no trace was found in the district; it had also a considerable number of Tammany men. On February 13, three of the election inspectors who had served in the enrolment were indicted by the grand jury.

The republican state convention was held in New York city March 24. The platform which was unanimously adopted, presented Governor Levi P. Morton as the candidate of New York for the presidency. There was abundant evidence, however, that Mr. McKinley had a strong following in the empire state. The financial plank in the platform was an unequivocal demand for continued maintenance of the single gold standard, as follows:

"We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long-established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit at once costly to the national government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce. Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard."

*Miscellaneous.*—The New York city asylums for the insane at Ward's Island and Central Islip, with 6,807 patients, passed into the control of the state on February 28, being reorganized as the Manhattan State Hospital, under the state commissioners of lunacy. This completes the beneficent system of state care for the dependent insane, numbering in all 18,898.

The acquittal of Police Captain William S. Devery in the supreme court on March 28, on a charge of accepting a bribe from a contractor, occasioned some surprise. He had been dismissed by the old police board, reinstated by the court, and then suspended by the present commissioners.

The application of a new traction company to the state board of railroad commissioners for a certificate to build a competing street railroad in Buffalo, was denied on January 23. The new company proposed to build sixty-six miles of roads in streets already supplied with forty miles. On January 27 it applied to the board of aldermen for leave to extend one of its roads into the city.

The Prison Association of New York has been commending to the authorities, with practical demonstration, the Bertillon method of identifying criminals. The introduction of it by the police in the large cities is promised; and the state will be asked to legalize it. Its fundamental principle is the fact that no two men ever have heads, arms, hands, and fingers identical in measurement. It is immeasurably more certain and trustworthy than the method by photography. As it reveals the facts as to the first or second offense, it has bearing on the system of assigning heavier penalty to habitual than to occasional criminals.

**Ohio.**—On January 15 ex-Governor Joseph B. Foraker (rep.) of Ohio was elected by the state legislature to succeed Hon. Calvin S. Brice (dem.) as United States senator, on the expiry of the latter's term in March, 1897.

The republican state convention at Columbus, on March 11, committed its party in the state to the support of the candidacy of Hon. Wm. McKinley for president. The financial plank in the platform adopted leans toward "sound money," but is not sufficiently free from ambiguity, or sufficiently definite in its declaration of policy, to prevent a general suspicion that its framers were anxious to avoid arousing, at this stage in the campaign, the free-silver sentiment of the country at large in vigorous opposition to Mr. McKinley's candidacy. It is as follows:

"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetalism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as stand-



HON. CALVIN S. BRICE OF OHIO,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement (if that can be obtained), or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

**South Dakota.**—At the republican state convention, March 25, the candidacy of Mr. McKinley was unanimously indorsed. A warm contest between the free-silver and "sound-money" men ended in the adoption of the money plank of the republican national platform of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 175).

**Texas.**—At the republican convention held March 24–26 a bitter struggle occurred between the McKinley men on one side and the Reed and Allison men on the other. Chairman Cuney (colored) declared the election of two Reed and two Allison delegates to the national convention, and adjourned the gathering *sine die*. The McKinley men immediately reorganized, adopted a "sound-money" and protection platform, and elected four McKinley delegates to St. Louis. The financial plank of the regular convention declares for

"An honest dollar of greatest purchasing power for every class alike; the largest issue of gold, silver, and paper compatible with security and the requirements of trade, all of equal value, interchangeable, one for the other, every dollar resting on gold as money of final redemption."

**Utah.**—On January 4 President Cleveland signed a proclamation formally admitting Utah to the sisterhood of states of the Union. The order for the addition to the national flag of the star representing the state of Utah was issued by the secretary of war August 27, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 659).

The new state has a land area of 82,190 square miles, water surface 2,780 square miles; gross area 84,970 square miles. Its climate is admirably adapted to the development of its rich and varied resources, which are chiefly mineral and agricultural. Its people are energetic and thrifty, and it offers special inducements to immigration. The population in 1890 was 208,000, and is now supposed to be not much less than 250,000. Excluding two or three of the "original thirteen," only four states have entered the Union with a larger population than Utah—Maine, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Washington—and five of its predecessors have fewer inhabitants to-day—Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. The assessed valuation of property in Utah in 1895 was \$97,983,525. The total export value of mineral product in 1895 was \$8,812,352. Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, would increase the value of Utah's mineral product to \$14,519,959. There are 19,816 farms, and 17,684 of them are absolutely free of incumbrances. The total acreage irrigated is 417,455 acres. The

number of sheep owned in Utah in 1894 was 2,422,802, valued at \$3,696,984, and yielding a wool clip in that year of 12,119,763 pounds, valued at shipping points at \$364,260.

The admission of the territory to the Union was long delayed by the fear, generally entertained, that political considerations might at some time avail to procure for its "peculiar institution" of polygamy the permanent protection of a sovereign state. But apprehension on this score is now dispelled. The constitution of the new state explicitly forbids plural marriages forever (Vol. 5, p. 382). Only the future can determine how long the Mormon element will retain its supremacy against the influence of a rapid growth in population and corresponding development of material resources.

January 6 was observed as a holiday in enthusiastic celebration of the entrance of Utah upon its career as the forty-fifth sovereign state of the Union.

On January 14 Messrs. Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were nominated as United States senators at a republican legislative caucus. Both were subsequently elected, and took the oath of office January 27. The first governor of the state is Heber M. Wells, elected last November (Vol. 5, p. 849).

**Wisconsin.**—The republican state convention, March 18, instructed delegates to the national convention in favor of Mr. McKinley. The platform, besides favoring protection and reciprocity, contained the following financial plank:

"The republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained."

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Personal Notes.**—The vacancy in the post of United States ambassador to Germany, caused by the death of Hon. Theodore Runyon on January 27, was filled February 10 by the appointment of Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, first assistant secretary of state.

**UHL, EDWIN F.**, United States ambassador to Germany, was born in New York state in 1841. His parents removed to Michigan in 1844, and the boy was brought up on a farm near Ypsilanti. He was educated in the common schools, was graduated at Ann Arbor, and studied law. In 1866 he moved to Grand Rapids, and was twice mayor of that city. In 1892 he was a delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention. He became attorney of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and president of the Grand Rapids National bank. He was appointed first assistant secretary of state in 1893.

Early in January, Dr. John S. Billings, director of the

department of hygiene of the University of Pennsylvania, and author of the famous *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office* (1880), was appointed superintendent of the consolidated New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations (Vol. 5, p. 141).

Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York in March was appointed select preacher to the University of Cambridge, England, for the month of May, 1897.



HON. E. F. UHL OF MICHIGAN,  
NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

The two indictments for forgery against Erastus Wiman of New York, on one of which he was convicted in June, 1894, were dismissed February 10 by Judge McMahon in the court of general sessions. This is the end of a long-fought case, in which all efforts to prove criminal intent on Mr. Wiman's part have failed (Vol. 4, pp. 159, 361, 619; Vol. 5, pp. 145, 912).

On February 25 Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, daughter of General D. W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, United States army, was convicted, on her own plea of guilty, of involuntary manslaughter in having caused the death, by shooting, on August 2, 1895, of Ernest Green, a colored boy, whom she suspected of stealing fruit from her father's orchard. Her intention was merely to frighten the boy by firing in the air. She was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and a nominal imprisonment of three hours.

By the death of Governor F. T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts on March 5, the duties and powers of the office of governor devolved, under the constitution, upon Lieutenant-Governor Roger Wolcott.

On March 6 the judgment of \$40,000 damages obtained last year by W. R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage of New



York city (Vol. 5, p. 388), was affirmed by the appellate division of the state supreme court.

**The Stanford Case.**—On March 1 the United States supreme court finally sustained the decisions of the lower courts against the United States government and in favor of the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought by the government to recover something over \$15,000,000, Mr. Stanford's proportion, as a stockholder of the Central Pacific railroad, of the alleged liability of the corporation to the United States for bonds advanced to it by the government.

The suit was originally begun in 1894 in the United States circuit court for the southern district of California (Vol. 4, p. 376). Both in that court and in the circuit court of appeals, the government was defeated (Vol. 5, pp. 387, 912).

The supreme court decision, announced by Justice Harlan, is summarized thus:

“The justice said that the acts of congress of 1862, 1864, and 1865 all related to one subject, and must be considered as a whole when their application to that subject is to be learned. The acts of 1862 and 1864 provided for the sale of the railroads and their property in case the corporations failed to pay the bonds, as the full extent of the protection congress deemed it necessary to make for the repayment of its debts by the companies.

“No one of these acts contains a clause imposing personal liability upon stockholders for the debts of the corporation. Congress should have done so but failed, and stockholders therefore are not to be held liable. The state laws of California regulating the personal liability of stockholders, said the justice, could not be held to apply, except upon the theory that congress intended to require a greater security for the loan to the Central Pacific than for that to the Union Pacific, and there was no evidence in the legislation of any intent to make such discrimination.”

**Cometallism.**—That the currency laws of the United States need revision, no one denies. For several years the evils of the present complicated monetary system have been impressing themselves on the people. Much time has been spent in discussion both in congress and throughout the country—with little tangible result save that of increasing sectional and factional animosities. No subject is more intimately bound up with the welfare of our land, and none is more worthy of careful study.

Interest in the project to which the name “cometallism” has been given—the mechanical joining together of both gold and silver in a single coinage unit, which shall be the standard of value and be made legal tender—has been revived by a favorable contribution on the subject,

which appeared in the *New York Engineering and Mining Journal* of date March 7, from the pen of I. W. Sylvester of the United States Assay Office:

Space forbids even a summary of the article here; but it is pointed out that the object aimed at is "to produce a metallic currency which, by combining the two metals, gold and silver, in one unit of value, should make our financial system more truly serviceable to our people, reconcile now antagonistic opinions, and compel allegiance to that constitutional interpretation which recognizes both gold and silver as money, subordinating neither."

The distinction between cometalism and bimetalism is indicated in part thus: "Bimetalism is the free coinage of two entirely independent metallic dollars or units of value, each of which by law is made a legal tender in payment of all debts, both being nominally of the same value, and intended to be interchangeable each for the other. This system places the choice of metals in the payment of any debt entirely in the debtor's hands. \* \* \* Cometalism, on the contrary, provides for the creation of but one standard of value, the creation of but one dollar, one unit of account. This is made by uniting in the same coin a definite number of grains of each metal; and when a creditor has paid to him a certain number of dollars, he receives a certain number of grains or ounces of gold and a certain number of grains or ounces of silver. There is no choice of dollars open to a debtor's selection; there is no particular kind of dollar a creditor can demand, for the debtor must pay and the creditor must receive the dollar prescribed by law—the cometallic dollar containing the due proportion of each metal. This dollar may be worth much or little; its value will be regulated by the laws of trade and be noted in the decline or the appreciation of prices; but at whatever value it passes, its value will be just and correct because valued by the people themselves in their marts of trade."

A paper dealing with the same subject, and presenting a plan formulated by Mr. Oliver S. Garretson of Buffalo, N. Y., was published in *CURRENT HISTORY* at the time of the financial upheaval of 1893 (Vol. 3, opposite p. 438). The earliest pamphlet which has come to our notice, outlining a scheme of cometalism, was published in 1885, by Nicholas Veeder of Pittsburg, Penn.

The reader will form his own opinions as to the advantages claimed for cometalism. A wider discussion and more thoughtful study of the scheme will at least tend to promote a correct solution of the vexed monetary problem.

**The Manufacturers' Association.**—A convention of the National Association of Manufacturers was held in Chicago, Ill., January 21–23. The attendance represented every important manufacturing state in the Union. The following principles indicate the lines upon which the association is working:

"To the largest possible extent our home market should be retained and supplied by our own producers, and our foreign trade re-

lations should be extended in every direction and manner not inconsistent therewith.

"The principle of reciprocity should be embodied in national legislation, in accordance with the requirements of equity, so that reciprocal trade relations between the United States and foreign countries may be developed and extended.

"Believing that ships sailing under the flag of the United States should carry our entire maritime commerce, and in view of the injury thereto by subsidized foreign shipping, we declare in favor of a judicious system of subsidies as a means to the complete restoration and extension of our merchant marine.

"The Nicaragua canal being essential to the commerce of the United States and of national importance, we favor its construction and operation under the control of the federal government.

"Our natural and artificial waterways should be improved and extended by the federal government to the full needs of commerce, connecting the great lakes with the rivers of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard."

To further these objects the executive committee was directed to appoint a number of sub-committees, including "a committee to place expert commercial agents in all markets covered by the agents of the national board of trade of Great Britain, and at such other points as may seem expedient;" a committee "to secure such legislation as will create a new member of the cabinet, to be known as secretary of commerce and manufactures" (see account of proceedings in congress, p. 128); and a committee "on re-establishment of treaties of reciprocity."

The chief officers of the association are Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, Penn., president; Robert Laidlaw of Cincinnati, O., treasurer; E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, secretary; and twelve vice-presidents, including Warner Miller of New York city.

**The "St. Paul" Stranded.**—Early on the morning of January 25 the American liner *St. Paul* went ashore in a dense fog on the New Jersey coast opposite Long Branch. For a time during the passage from Europe, the *St. Paul* and the Cunard Line steamer *Campania* had been in company with each other, and for some reason both ships got about fifteen miles south of their reckoning. The passengers and mail from the *St. Paul* were safely landed; but for ten days all efforts to drag the ship off the sands proved unavailing, and it was not until February 4 that she was finally floated at high tide. The ship sustained practically no damage. The cost of salvage amounted to about \$100,000. Captain Jamison was fully exonerated from blame for the accident by the board of United States inspectors of steam vessels.

**Miscellaneous.**—The elegant new marble clearing house of the Associated Banks of New York city, on Cedar street, was formally dedicated January 15.

At a meeting of the trustees of Columbia College, New

York city, February 3, the following resolution changing the name of the institution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved.* That in all official publications hereafter issued by or under authority of the trustees, all the departments of instruction and research maintained and managed by this corporation may, for convenience, be designated collectively as 'Columbia University;' and the School of Arts, as the same is now known and described, may hereafter be designated as 'Columbia College' or 'The College.'

On March 19 the name of the University of the City of New York was changed by the state board of regents to "New York University."

On February 18 it was reported, that owing to the checking of the current in the Niagara river by the combined forces of ice and wind, the "Cave of the Winds" at Niagara Falls was practically dry—for the first time in about fifty years.

On February 29 the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, one of the oldest corporations in American railroad history, passed into the hands of receivers. The immediate cause was the inability of the directors to raise about \$400,000 to pay interest charges due March 1. The result is attributed to years of mismanagement.

A statue of Father Marquette, Jesuit missionary and explorer, who died in 1675, was unveiled in Statuary Hall of the capitol at Washington, February 29. It is the purpose of the state of Wisconsin to present the statue to the government. The American Protective Association opposes the acceptance of the statue by congress, and a joint resolution for its removal from the capitol and return to its donors was introduced in the house by Representative Linton of Michigan, February 29.

About April 1, by a close decision of the United States supreme court (the vote standing five to four), the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission were greatly increased. Its inability to compel railroad officials to testify to anything tending to incriminate themselves is now removed. In spite of the fifth amendment of the federal constitution declaring that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself," and in spite of the act of congress of February 11, 1893, exempting any person from prosecution on account of any transaction concerning which he may testify before the commission, it is now decided that officials must testify even though their testimony incriminate themselves.

Justice Brown rendered the opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Peckham.

## CANADA.

The recent political history of the Dominion has comprised a series of ministerial crises, cabinet reconstructions, and party adjustments—all directly connected with the development of the Manitoba school issue. While primarily a Canadian issue, this question excites deep interest in circles far beyond the Dominion. In it is involved a principle of fundamental importance as bearing on the general problem of popular government—namely, the principle of combining the greatest possible freedom of local government with the greatest possible federal strength; and the solution of the problem which may be reached in Canada will form an object lesson of deep interest for students of civil polity in all parts of the world.

**The Dominion Parliament.**—*Manitoba School Question.*

—The sixth and last session of the seventh parliament of the Dominion began January 2 and ended April 23. The legislation actually accomplished was of only minor importance; but the debates dealing with the educational claims of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba had surpassing interest. Hardly had the session begun, when, on January 5, it was announced that seven members of the cabinet had resigned—Messrs. Haggart, Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, Foster, Ives, Montague, Dickey, and Wood. The full significance of their action is probably a cabinet secret; but it was connected, as explained by Sir A. Caron, with the premier's action in beginning the session with a vacancy in the ministry—and that a Quebec vacancy—still unfilled, namely, the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. Angers last July (Vol. 5, p. 393).



SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART.,  
CANADIAN PREMIER.

On receipt of the resignations of the seven ministers, the premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, contemplated retiring from office; but Lord Aberdeen, governor-general, declined to accept his resignation on the ground that his speech from the throne had not been considered. An adjournment was taken January 9-14, and in the meantime the premier succeeded in reorganizing the cabinet. All the members



SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K. C. M. G.,  
NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

who had resigned returned, with the exception of Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, minister of justice; and two accessions to the cabinet occurred in the persons of Sir Charles H. Tupper, Bart., Canadian high commissioner in London, Eng., and Senator Alphonse Desjardins. The reconstructed cabinet was as follows:

President of the Council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Secretary of State—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

Postmaster-General—Sir Adolphe Caron.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Mr. John Costigan.

Minister of Finance—Mr. George E. Foster.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Mr. John G. Haggart.

Minister of Public Works—Mr. J. A. Ouimet.

Minister of the Interior—Mr. T. M. Daly.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Mr. W. B. Ives.

Minister of Justice—Mr. A. R. Dickey.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. W. H. Montague.

Minister of Militia and Defense—Mr. Alphonse Desjardins.

Without portfolio—Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Donald Ferguson.

Comptroller of Customs—Mr. John F. Wood.

Comptroller of Inland Revenue—Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior.

Solicitor-General—left vacant.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was, on February 4, elected to represent Cape Breton in the commons, by a majority of 724. His opponent was the Hon. G. H. Murray (liberal), ex-legislative councillor in the Nova Scotia legisla-

ture. The vote polled (3,705 to 2,981) was the largest in the history of the constituency—a fact due to the recent revision of the voters' lists. The post of high commissioner in London, which Sir Charles Tupper had resigned to run for a seat in the Dominion, was shortly filled by the appointment of Sir Donald A. Smith of Montreal, Que.

*The Remedial Bill.*—On February 11 the government bill for relief of the Roman Catholics in Manitoba was introduced by the Hon. A. R. Dickey, minister of justice. It was entitled "The Remedial Act of Manitoba." It proposed to restore to the minority in Manitoba their educational rights by allowing them to establish separate schools, and presumed that the provincial government would accept the law once it was passed. Throughout its 112 clauses one principle was adhered to—namely, that provincial autonomy in the matter of education was not to be arbitrarily infringed: the Dominion was to be empowered to act for the relief of the minority only after a definite refusal of the province to do so: every authority conferred upon the federal executive in the premises was first left for the exercise of the provincial executive. Three months' time was to be allowed the province in which to decide upon its course. The bill was framed, as far as practicable, upon the lines of the Manitoba school act of 1890. It aimed to insure the same safeguards as to efficiency in the Catholic schools as in the public schools, by providing for provincial inspection and the withholding of financial assistance in cases of reported inefficiency. The text-books used were to be those of the public schools of Manitoba or of the separate schools of Ontario,



HON. DONALD FERGUSON,  
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

Vol. 6.—11.

Space forbids us to publish here all the details of the bill. The following statements were made by Mr. Dickey in explanation of its general scope:

"The general scheme is this. It was found impossible to restore to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba those rights which it was thought they were entitled to under the constitution, without establishing a system of separate schools. In order to make that work-



WM. MULOCK, M. A., M. P.,  
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,  
LIBERAL MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

able, a board of education is to be established in the province for separate schools, composed of the same number of members as the Catholic section of the old board of education. This board will have power with respect to organizing and carrying on the schools. The standard of education to be sought in these schools, and the standard of the teachers who are qualified to hold licenses in the schools, are to be the same as in the Public School act of Manitoba—not identically the same, but of the same standard. The persons who contribute to those schools, the separate schools, are to be *prima facie* all Catholics in Manitoba. But the Roman Catholic who prefers that his children shall attend the public schools, and decides that he will contribute to the public schools, has the right to make that choice, by giving certain notice, which

will be found in the bill; and he becomes contributor to the public schools, and not to the separate schools.

"The inspection is of a double kind. What I may call the everyday inspection of the schools for the practical working, is to be carried on by inspectors to be appointed by the board of education. There is a further inspection to be made by inspectors to be appointed or to be authorized in that behalf by the governor-in-council in the province of Manitoba. These inspectors of the local government will inspect them simply for the purpose of certifying to the efficiency of the teaching in the schools. It is thought desirable that an entirely independent inspection should be had for the purpose of testing efficiency; but, as I have said, the practical, everyday inspection is to be made by what we may call domestic inspectors appointed by the board of education.



"The bill provides for certain powers as to trustees, and as to ratepayers and other matters that are essential to the working of any school system, and which are necessarily in the nature of details, which cannot be discussed at the present time.

"One very troublesome question dealt with by the bill, is the question of school books. That gave a great deal of difficulty, but it was finally settled on this basis: that the board of education should have the choice of the school books, their choice, however, being limited to this—they should only select school books that have been the choice of the public schools of Manitoba, or the books in the public separate schools in the province of Ontario. \* \* \*

"The financial aspect of the measure is this: The Catholics who become adherents to this school system, or rather who do not dissent from this school system, are allowed to tax themselves for the separate schools in their district, and they are exempted from taxation for the public schools of the province of Manitoba. The municipality is enjoined by the bill to collect the whole municipal taxes over the whole of the property in the municipality, and distribute it for the support of schools in the municipality.

"The subject of a legislative grant was one of very grave difficulty. \* \* \* But, so far as the bill is concerned, the attempt that was made by the government was this: There were two aspects of the question, the sharing of the legislative grant, which was one of the rights adjudged primarily to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in the privy council decision in England and Canada; that, therefore, was one of the rights to which they were particularly entitled. On the other hand, it was felt that for this parliament to attempt to interfere directly with supply granted by the province of Manitoba, would lead to enormous practical difficulties, besides being of a very highly offensive character—if I may use that term—to the local authorities. The government did not feel that this house had any constitutional authority to deal practically with the question of the legislative grant; and, as far as the difficulty was considered possible of solution, it is solved in the bill which I propose to introduce, by adjudicating that the right to share in the legislative grant be one of the rights and privileges of the Catholic minority in the province of Manitoba."

In answer to a question from M. Laurier, Mr. Dickey stated that the board of education for the separate schools of Manitoba was to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council of Manitoba; and after three months' default in making any appointment, the governor-general-in-council is clothed with power to fill vacancies, or to appoint the board.

Speculation at once arose as to whether this bill, if passed, would satisfy the Roman Catholic minority. In this connection, probably the most authoritative statement is the following letter from Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, which appeared after the bill had made some slight progress in committee:

MONTREAL, April 13.

In the name of the Catholic minority of Manitoba, that I represent officially, I ask the house of commons to pass the whole remedial bill as it is now amended. It will be satisfactory to the said Catholic minority, that will accept it as a substantial, workable, and final settlement of the school question according to the constitution.

A. D. LANGEVIN,  
Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Another remarkable document was a letter addressed to M. Laurier by Father Lacombe, Oblate missionary in Manitoba, in the name of the Roman Catholic bishops, urging the liberal leader to support the remedial bill, and saying that the church would do what it could to defeat the liberal scheme of a commission of inquiry. He stated that if, through refusal of the liberals to support the bill, the government should be overthrown, the bishops and the clergy would as one man "rise to support those who may have fallen to defend us."

Throughout almost the whole session efforts were made to effect a compromise between the federal and the provincial governments. Shortly after the introduction of the remedial bill, Sir Donald Smith went to Winnipeg (of his own volition, it is said, and not on solicitation of the federal government). He held interviews with Premier Greenway, Attorney-General Sifton, and Archbishop Langevin; but failed to accomplish anything.

The Greenway government is backed up by an overwhelming majority in the province. In the elections held January 15 practically the sole issue was that of a universal system of national schools as against the restoration of separate schools; and on this issue the government swept the country, securing over thirty members in a house of forty. On February 27 the strength of the government was revealed in a vote of 31 for to 7 against the adoption of Attorney-General Sifton's motion protesting against contemplated federal interference in provincial school matters. And the spirit of determination to uphold the established public school system, which actuates the people of Manitoba, is seen in the vote of 33 to 7 by which the legislature about March 1 rejected the following test motion introduced by Mr. Fisher (liberal):

"The house is of opinion that the present situation calls for prudent and conciliatory action, and to this end the time is opportune for a calm and dispassionate review by the legislature of matters at issue between the majority and minority, with a view to considering whether a reasonable settlement of the question may not be found, which will avoid all excuse for federal intervention."

Some indication of the strength of sentiment in Ontario also, opposed to federal interference, is found in the mass meeting of 5,000 citizens of various political affiliations, which was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, February 22. Resolutions by way of protest against the remedial bill were proposed by Wm. Mulock, M. P., Dalton McCarthy, M. P., Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, M. P., and Dr. Sproule. This was followed on March 5 by the passage, in

the Ontario legislature, of a resolution amended in part as follows on proposal of Sir Oliver Mowat, liberal leader:

"That this house is of opinion that the proposal of remedial legislation by the Dominion should not be entertained until after the request of the Manitoba legislature for a thorough investigation on the part of the Dominion of all the facts is acted upon, and all reasonable and proper efforts for conciliation have been made and have failed.  
\* \* \*

"That hasty action by the Dominion parliament is, in the judgment of this house, fraught with great danger to the best interests of the Dominion as a whole, including the interests of the Roman Catholic minority, for whose benefit the proposed remedial legislation is designed."

The second reading of the remedial bill was moved on March 3 by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

Sir Charles pointed out that Sir Alexander Galt had caused to be placed in the Act of Confederation a clause providing for the protection of minorities, and covering the matter of education in cases where the rights and privileges of minorities were interfered with. It was under that clause that the judgment of the imperial privy council had granted the appeal for the remedial legislation now proposed. The secretary of state also

referred to the public declaration of Sir William Dawson, ex-president of McGill College, Montreal, a Presbyterian in religion, in which that distinguished educationist emphatically approved of the steps taken by the federal government as absolutely necessary in the interest of good, and in the interest of justice and fair play toward different religions and races.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the liberal opposition, replied by a vehement attack upon the proposed bill, ending by clearly summing up his position and moving a "six months' hoist" to the bill as follows:

"I admit that parliament has power to interfere, but that power should not be exercised until the case has been investigated, and until



SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, C. M. G., LL. D., F. R. S. E.,  
EX-PRESIDENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

all means of conciliation have been exhausted. I therefore move that the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read this day six months."

The division on the second reading of the bill took place March 20. M. Laurier's amendment—for a six months' hoist—was defeated by a majority of twenty-four, and the second reading was carried by a majority of eighteen. The difference in the majorities is explained by the fact that three conservatives who were opposed to remedial legislation were also opposed to the treatment of the question proposed by M. Laurier.

The vote on the six months' hoist stood: For, 91; against, 115.

The vote on second reading of the bill stood: For, 112; against, 94.

An analysis of the vote shows that there was defection on both sides. Eighteen conservatives, all except one being from Ontario, voted against second reading; seven liberals favored it. There were two pairs, one member absent without a pair, and three vacancies in Quebec seats. These, with the speaker, complete the full house of 215 members.

The strength of the government lay outside Ontario and Quebec, as shown by the distribution of votes according to provinces, which was as follows:

Province.	For.	Against.
Ontario.....	35	52
Quebec.....	82	29
Nova Scotia.....	16	3
New Brunswick.....	13	3
Manitoba.....	4	1
Prince Edward Island.....	2	4
British Columbia.....	0	0
Northwest Territories.....	4	0
Total.....	112	94

Had all the liberals voted with M. Laurier, the second reading would still have been carried by the conservatives by a majority of four. A defection of two more votes would then have sufficed to place the government at the mercy of the opposition.

Strong hopes for an amicable settlement had been revived by an announcement from Sir Charles Tupper, March 9, that the government intended, after the second reading of the bill, to reopen negotiations with the Manitoba authorities. On March 21 the ministers of justice and militia (Hon. Messrs. Dickey and Desjardins) and Sir Donald Smith were appointed a commission to confer on the school question with Mr. Greenway and his colleagues, "with a view to reaching a settlement, by provincial leg-

isolation, which will be mutually satisfactory to the government of Manitoba and to the Roman Catholic minority." The Manitoba legislature had in the meantime (March 19) adjourned to April 16.

However, this conference ended at the beginning of April, like all its predecessors in the way of effort toward conciliation, without results. The Dominion government would not refrain from pressing the bill in committee, and the Manitoba government refused to continue negotiations so long as a measure savoring of coercion was under consideration at Ottawa.

The further efforts of the opposition were mainly in the way of obstructing progress of the bill through committee and transaction of government business; and so effective did the obstruction prove, that, in view of the nearness of the time when the session must expire, the government, in the middle of April, abandoned the remedial bill, and devoted its energies during the remainder of the session to passing the requisite bills of supply.

A new parliament will be elected June 16.

An interesting incident which occurred in the early days of the session, was the publication in the *Ottawa Citizen* and the *Toronto World* of dispatches alleging that Dr. Montague had been guilty of writing certain anonymous letters charging Sir A. Caron with having accepted a bribe for his assistance in securing the passage of a railway bill through parliament during the session of 1894. Dr. Montague at once made an unqualified denial of the charge, and demanded an investigation. The subsequent correspondence between the two ministers, and the letters received by them from the governor-general, show that they are fully exonerated at the bar of public opinion.

**Tupper Ministry Formed.**—On April 27 Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned the premiership to which he was called on the death of Sir John Thompson in November, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 854). The task of forming a new ministry was intrusted to the veteran conservative leader, Sir Charles H. Tupper, Bart.; and on May 1 the members of the new cabinet were sworn in. The list is as follows:\*

Premier and Secretary of State—Sir Charles H. Tupper, Bart., K. C. M. G.

President of the Privy Council—A. R. Angers.

Postmaster-General—L. O. Taillon, lately premier of Quebec.

Minister of Public Works—Senator Alphonse Desjardins.

Minister of Militia and Defense—Lieut.-Col. D. Tisdale.

\* NOTE.—The above record of developments in Dominion politics is brought up to May 1.

Minister of the Interior—Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—J. Costigan.

Minister of Finance—G. E. Foster.

Minister of Railways and Canals—J. G. Haggart.

Minister of Justice—A. R. Dickey.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. W. H. Montague.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—W. B. Ives.

Comptroller of Customs—J. F. Wood.

Comptroller of Inland Revenue—Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Prior.

Solicitor-General (without seat in privy council)—Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G.

Without portfolio—Sir F. Smith, Hon. D. Ferguson, and Hon. J. J. Ross.



SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER, K. C. M. G.,  
SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

thors to have their books “manufactured” in Canada within a certain time and under certain other conditions. To impose upon foreign writers and publishers any formalities other than those of the country of origin of the work seeking copyright, is considered by France to be a violation of the principle of the Berne convention.

The protest was formulated by the French Syndicate of Literary and Artistic Societies for the Protection of Intellectual Property; and its principle has been adopted by the French foreign office as its own.

It will be remembered that a compromise of the Canadian act of 1889 had been drafted by Mr. Hall Caine and the Canadian publishers, containing a restricted applica-

**The Copyright Question.**—A new phase of this question was developed toward the end of January by a protest to the English government, from France, against allowance of the Canadian act of 1889 or any compromise bill based upon the “manufacturing clause,” *i. e.*, the principle of requiring foreign au-

tion of the manufacturing clause, and with safeguards in the interest of foreign authors and publishers (Vol. 5, p. 920). Against this, France protests, on the ground that, by depriving the foreign author of all freedom to dispose of his work in such form and at such time as he may choose, the bill is a violation of the Berne convention. Should Canada adopt the compromise, the result will be—if French influence can effect it—that the Dominion will be read out of the Berne convention, and deprived of copyright privileges in every country of the union.

Canada, of course, takes a different view of the matter. Her right to legislate on this subject has been recognized by the home government, and she considers herself equally entitled with the United States to make simultaneous publication of a foreign work an indispensable condition of copyright, and thus protect her publishing interests against competition from without.

Just what the outcome will be, remains to be seen. The situation is a difficult one. On the one hand, an abandonment of the "manufacturing clause" would injure Canadian printers and publishers. On the other hand, a withdrawal of Canada (voluntarily or otherwise) from the Berne convention would not only deprive the Dominion of her present privileges in the countries of the copyright union; but would probably result in repudiation by the United States of the agreement of 1891 with Great Britain, which was reached only after many years of effort.

**Ontario.**—*The Legislature.*—The second session of the eighth legislature of Ontario was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, February 11. The speech from the throne contained an indication of the deep loyalty of the people of Ontario to the British crown; and early in the session, on motion of the premier, seconded by the leader of the opposition, the house unanimously adopted a loyal address to the queen.

The address affirmed the unalterable love and devotion of the people of Ontario; and declared that, in the event of any troubles affecting the interests of the empire, no sacrifice that circumstances might demand would be considered too great for the people of that province, should they be called upon to repel an invasion and defend the integrity of the British empire.

A similar demonstration of Canadian loyalty had occurred in the Dominion house of commons February 5, when, on motion of Mr. McNeil (conservative), the following resolution was unanimously passed amid cheers:

"That in view of the threatening aspect of foreign affairs, this

house desires to assure Her Majesty's government and the people of the United Kingdom of its unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British throne and the constitution; and that, should the occasion unhappily arise, in no other part of the empire than the Dominion would more substantial sacrifices attest the determination of Her Majesty's subjects to maintain unimpaired the integrity and honor of Her Majesty's empire; and this house reiterates the oft-expressed desire of the people of Canada to maintain the most friendly relations with their kinsmen of the United States."

The budget presented by Mr. Harcourt showed the total revenue of the province during the year to be \$3,585,-300.10; expenditures \$3,758,595.44; deficit \$173,295.34. The receipts included an item of \$171,520 from the sale of annuities.

*The Patrons of Industry.*—The Grand Association of the Patrons of Industry held its annual session in Toronto, beginning February 25.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Haycock, for opening the membership to all classes and professions and abolishing secret signs, passwords, and pledges—of which notice was given last December (Vol. 5, p. 919)—was defeated by a large majority.

A recommendation that legislation be asked for, instituting a uniform rate of taxation on property, and abolishing all exemptions, was adopted. It was decided to memorialize the Dominion government to secure the abolition of the present deposit required by all candidates for the Dominion house.

The following resolution was adopted: "That the grand association recommend the grand board to take such steps as will lead to the opening of the patron political nominating convention to representation from village and town municipalities, when the patrons in those ridings wish to give such representation, and to provide a plan whereby a fair proportion of representation may be preserved."

An exciting debate occurred over a proposal to immediately add prohibition to the party platform for Ontario, as had already been done by the patrons of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island and the provincial association of Quebec. Several amendments were proposed; and, after a lengthy debate, it was decided, by a majority of one vote, to defer action until the question had been submitted to the local associations, the plank to be added if ninety per cent of them voted in its favor. The executive were empowered to use their discretion in selecting the time for its submission, it being known that the grand officers were opposed to this being done before the approaching general elections.

C. O. Mallory was elected grand president, and T. O. Currie grand vice-president for the ensuing year.

*The British Empire League.*—At the annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League in Ottawa, Ont., March 4, the name of the league was changed, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., to the British Empire League, the ground of the change being the great, if not insuperable, practical difficulties in the way of an imperial



parliamentary federation. The constitution of the league is as follows:

1. The association to be called the British Empire League.
2. It shall be the primary object of the league to secure the permanent unity of the empire.
3. The following to be among the other principal objects of the league:

(a) To promote trade between the United Kingdom, the colonies, and India, and to advocate the holding periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest and the consideration of the best means of expanding the national trade.

(b) To consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties which impede freedom of action in the making of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the colonies, or between two or more British colonies or possessions.

#### **Miscellaneous.—**

The efforts of the Hon. Dr. Montague, minister of agriculture, made during his visit to England in part for the benefit of his health, to induce the British government to modify its restrictions upon the entry into Great Britain of Canadian live cattle, were unavailing.

It is claimed that fully three-fourths of the members of the Manitoba legislature elected January 15 are pledged to prohibition.

An important item in the Dominion expenditures this year will be the \$370,000 added to the estimates for the rearmament, reorganization, and more effective drill of the militia.

On March 18 the Rt. Rev. Charles Hamilton, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Niagara, was elected bishop of the new diocese of Ottawa, created out of the



MAJOR-GENERAL GARCOIGNE,  
COMMANDING THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, and part of the district of Nipissing.

The winter carnival held at Quebec during the week beginning January 27, drew over 30,000 visitors to that city.

The celebrated case of the Hyams brothers who had been charged with the murder of W. C. Wells, and who, after failure of conviction, were held on several minor charges, including conspiracy to murder Mrs. Harry Hyams to obtain her life insurance (Vol. 5, p. 399), was finally disposed of on February 2. The accused were released on bail, and immediately took their departure across the United States border.

On February 18 Mr. J. A. Strathy of Barrie, Ont., late manager of the Bank of Toronto, was fatally shot in his own house by Michael J. Brennan, who accused Mr. Strathy of being the cause of his financial troubles. Brennan has since been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

On March 9 a farmer named Lapointe, living near Brockville, Ont., deliberately, and without provocation, shot several people in the streets of that town. One man was killed instantly; Chief of Police Rose was very dangerously wounded; and as many as eight others were injured more or less severely. Lapointe was finally captured after being shot down by a bystander. He is supposed to be insane.

## THE WEST INDIES.

**Hayti.**—The elections passed off quietly in the latter part of January. President Hyppolite had guarded against a possible outbreak, and government candidates were returned in all places except Aux Cayes, a hotbed of the opposition.

The sudden death of President Hyppolite on March 24 further complicated the already uncertain political outlook in the island. The executive power, pending the election of a new president, was assumed by Sefior Couchil, secretary of state. However, none of the rumored candidates now in exile—Generals Manigat, Légitime, and others—made any attempt at a *coup*; and on April 1 it was announced that the national assembly had quietly elected General T. Simon-Sam, minister of war under Hyppolite, a brother-in-law of the late Séide Télémaque, a former chief and friend of the deceased president. His election indicates

no immediate change in the internal or external policy of the country.

**Riot at St. Kitts.**—On February 17 a strike for higher wages among the plantation laborers, boatmen, and porters, on the British island of St. Kitts, culminated in a serious riot, during which stores were looted, buildings set on fire, and plantation managers and overseers beaten and in some cases killed. Marines were landed from the warship *Cordelia*, and succeeded in restoring partial order, but only after several of the rioters were killed, many injured, and the ringleaders arrested. For some time thereafter, the island was kept under martial law.

The population of St. Kitts—English, Portuguese, and negroes—is about 30,876, the Portuguese being in general the merchants, money lenders, and the most prosperous class.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

A serious revolt broke out in Nicaragua in the latter part of February, against the government of President Zelaya. The political conditions in the republic, owing to the traditional rivalries of the cities of León and Granada (Vol. 3, p. 330), are at all times such as to facilitate revolutionary upheavals. It is difficult to learn definitely the causes of the present trouble, owing to the rigorous press censorship exercised by the government; and what may be said now may be qualified by future revelations. However, the immediate cause of the revolt seems to have been President Zelaya's abandonment of the liberal party, through whose support he was raised to the presidency on the overthrow of General Zavala in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 561). The liberal party is said to be in the ascendancy in all of the five republics of Central America.

Toward the end of February, Zelaya dissolved congress, which was strongly liberal, proclaimed himself dictator, and rallied to his support the conservatives. Most of the members of the cabinet withdrew from the capital, and, organizing a provisional government at León, demanded that Zelaya should resign and leave the country, turning over the executive to General Francisco Baca, ex-minister of the interior.

During March hard fighting occurred. The rebel forces attacked Nagarote on the first day of the month, but after an eight hours' battle were driven off. They, however, obtained the ascendancy in Corinto, seizing the custom house

there. The United States cruiser *Alert* was ordered to that port for the protection of American interests, reaching there March 20. A force of 1,000 rebels was also defeated with heavy loss in a four hours' battle at Pital, near Momotombo, about March 12; and still another reverse befell the insurgents about the same time at El Jablon, where they lost thirty-five killed and eighty wounded.

President Gutierrez of Salvador attempted to effect a settlement by sending Vice-President Alfaro and General Canas as commissioners to negotiate terms of peace between the government of Nicaragua and the rebels; but a conference held at La Paz near the end of March, between General Baca and the commissioners, had no result. Zelaya's terms, demanding unconditional surrender, were rejected. Press reports at the end of March as to the prospects of the revolutionists were conflicting.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The report of the government commission of engineers appointed last year to examine the canal route, and determine the feasibility and cost of construction, etc., was submitted to congress February 7. Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, formerly president of the construction company, asserted without qualification before the committee on commerce of the house of representatives at Washington, March 27, that the movement to appoint the commission was made by the enemies of the enterprise. The board of engineers consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Ludlow, United States army; M. Endicott, a civil engineer of the United States navy; and Alfred Noble, a civil engineer.

In the opinion of the board the cost of construction will be \$133,472,893, or about double the present company's estimates. The most serious difficulties, the report finds, are those involved in the heavy rainfall and consequent discharges from the lake and streams, which will immensely increase the cost of local drainage and engineering construction.

The climate of Nicaragua is misunderstood. It is the continued moderate temperature, in conjunction with the high humidity, that so seriously reduces the value of physical labor in the tropics. The natives are not likely to prove useful in the work of construction. Jamaican negroes will undoubtedly form the labor supply for the canal. Wages are only about half as much as in the United States, but the efficiency of the laborers is proportionately much less.

Machinery will be used largely, but will be of little value after the completion of the canal; and little, if any, will be worth removal. Its entire cost would, therefore, be charged to the canal construction, making the plant-charge higher than usual. There are now no shops

or facilities of any kind on or near the canal line, and they will have to be supplied. Skilled labor will have to be imported. Fuel will cost more than double. Freight on materials and supplies will increase their cost greatly, particularly if sent to interior points.

Greytown Harbor, the entrance to the canal as proposed by the company, is too near the angle of the coast line, and the entrance should be moved eastward about a mile and a-half.

In regard to the Ochoa dam as proposed by the company, the report says this dam is to be a rockfill across a powerful river, on a sand foundation. A dam so constructed, the commission says, has no precedent; and its erection in conflict with the unknown volume of the floods presents grave difficulties.

In regard to the western division, from the lake to Brito, the report says: "The information with reference to the site proposed for the La Flor dam indicates that its construction is impracticable; and the commission suggests an alternative low-level route, which offers no special difficulties in construction."

As to the terminus at Brito, the commission suggests the desirability of moving it southward from the location proposed by the company.

The report closes with the following general conclusion: "The official estimate by the company of \$66,466,880 is insufficient for the work. It should be understood that the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many of the structures. For obtaining the necessary data for the formation of a canal project, eighteen months' time, covering two dry seasons, and an expenditure of \$350,000, will be required."

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

A recent report to the state department at Washington from United States Consul-General Vifquain at Panama, expresses his "firm belief that there will be a canal built within the next decade." The following statement is also made regarding the bearing of European enterprises at the isthmus upon American interests:

"Under a foreign ownership and a foreign management the corporation known as the Panama railroad will continue to thrive whether there be a canal or not, greatly to the detriment of American interests, commercial and international, inasmuch as European tendencies seem to be determined to undermine United States interests in that part of the world. \* \* \*

"The Panama railroad has been a gold mine to its owners, and is likely to remain one, even though, through the possible construction of the Panama canal, it may cease to be the one great factor of the world's transit business across the isthmus. \* \* \* The French are determined to have a complete railroad with good harbors on each side of the isthmus, even though the canal should prove to be an impossibility. On the other hand, if the canal is not an impossibility, the railroad will still do an immense local traffic through the development of the very richest agricultural lands on the globe."

An outbreak of labor troubles similar to those of last year (Vol. 5, p. 677) occurred in January, the men at work on the canal striking for higher wages.

### SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

**Colombia.**—About the middle of January a serious revolt occurred in the province of Baranquilla against the government of President Caro. Twenty liberals were arrested and imprisoned, and the province declared in a state of siege. On March 12 President Caro resigned his office, presumably in order that he might be qualified as a candidate for re-election. His retirement left Vice-President Quintero Calderon the acting president. The new president accepted the resignations of all the members of President Caro's ministry, and at once formed a new cabinet.

On March 16 it was announced that the British minister, Mr. Jenner, had been recalled by his government, because it had been informed that he was *persona non grata* to the Colombian administration.

**Venezuela.**—For an account of the developments connected with the boundary dispute with Great Britain, see article on "The Venezuelan Controversy" (p. 18). Another petty revolution began January 25 in the province of Carabobo. The rebels were few in number and were quickly driven to the mountains. The forces of the government hoped to dislodge them quickly, but it was soon discovered that large numbers of Venezuelans sympathized with the rebels. General Ricart, in command of the government troops, was attacked by the insurgents and slightly wounded. His soldiers, however, rallied and defeated the rebels. The legislature of the province of Carabobo passed resolutions expressing loyalty to President Crespo and thanks to the United States for its attitude towards the boundary dispute between Venezuela and England.

**Ecuador.**—It is not surprising to those who are acquainted with the recent history of Ecuador, to learn that the mercurial temperament of Ecuadorian politicians has led many of them to enter into a conspiracy against the new president, Alfaro. On January 21 a conspiracy was announced in Guayaquil; and Manuel Andrade, editor of *La Democracia*, and others, all Colombians, were expelled because of complicity in it. A few days later a plot against the president was discovered in the province of Manabi, and three conspirators were arrested.

On February 9 it was reported that General Flores, who had unsuccessfully opposed General Alfaro in the revolution of last summer (Vol. 5, pp. 408, 679), was attempting to organize an expedition against Alfaro in Payta, Peru.

**Brazil.**—A serious outbreak of yellow fever occurred in Rio de Janeiro the first week in March. Of 280 men who made up the crew of the Italian warship *Lombardie*, 225 were attacked by the disease.



## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**—The regular session of parliament was opened February 11. There was a brilliant assembly in the house of lords, including the Princess of Wales and more than a hundred peeresses.

In the speech from the throne, the utterance on the Venezuelan controversy with the United States was in a tone of graceful friendliness; conceding this country's rightful interest in the case, and recognizing in effect, though not by distinct mention, the president's appointment of a commission, in the dignified and courteous statement that this government had "expressed a wish to co-operate" in a settlement of the dispute. Though the word "arbitration" was not used, there was expressed a "sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement," and the trust "that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement."

Less adequate was the reference to the fanatical atrocities in Turkey. England's official pledges concerning reforms in the barbarous Ottoman government, of which she was long the chief upholder, are not fulfilled by an expression of "deep regret" for the most horrible and astounding crime of modern centuries. South African affairs, suddenly grown embarrassing and complicated, were handled with a firm, delicate, and perfectly adequate touch. "The improvement of the naval defenses of the empire" was declared "the most important subject" for parliament. The "disastrous" condition of British agriculture was deplored; and measures were promised for mitigation of the resulting distress.

Within a week the house had made an unusually prompt dispatch of business. The leaders on the government side were gratified with the peaceable spirit of the opposition, which did not yield to the temptation either to hinder or to hurry the ministers in their delicate dealing with momentous questions such as those touching Venezuela ar 1

the Transvaal. Indeed, later in the session the government may find more trouble in managing its enormous majority than from the hostility of the diminished liberals. At present, the greatness of the majority seems to weigh heavily on the house, inducing a lack of interest and a thin attendance.

The conservative chiefs, looking back to the thirty-



RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,  
BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY.

seven days through which they blocked Sir William Harcourt's budget bill of 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 639), introduced late in February new rules of procedure for the discussion of the financial measures of "supply." These rules, proposed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, limit the discussion by closure on the nineteenth day, and give the twentieth day to the business of report, which latter has often been a ten days' work. The proposal, being contrary to all traditions, caused dismal lament on the conservative side, while the oppo-

sition members made little outcry. Its adoption may be expected to give more discussion—real and pertinent discussion, rather than less. For twenty years, night after night has been exhausted through many weeks in committee of supply—the time often squandered by men who merely wished to hear themselves talk: at last, on some warm August night, the house, almost empty, and panting to end the session, has voted millions after millions.

Relations with the United States were not directly dealt with in debates. Lord Rosebery, in an address on February 11, in response to the speech from the throne, welcomed arbitration regarding Venezuela, welcoming also the intervention of the United States as offering a guarantee to the



permanence of any settlement that might be reached. Lord Salisbury expressed his concurrence in these views.

Armenian affairs were the subject of debate on March 3, but with no practical result. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett distinguished himself by an absolute denial of the enormity of the massacres, characterizing the vast mass of testimony concerning them from correspondents, consuls, and the British minister, and even from photographs, as deception. He was answered by two masterly speeches from Mr. George Curzon and Sir Edward Grey. The resolution finally adopted was a colorless expression of a hope for the Armenians—showing the British government still clinging, as for half a year past, to their standard policy of avoidance.

On the South African difficulty Mr. Chamberlain spoke on March 31, but with guarded utterance. Parliament seemed to have recognized that the delicacy of the affair at its present stage made it a subject rather for the cabinet and for diplomacy than for legislative action.

The action on naval defense is noticed below, as is also the new education bill.

On March 31 parliament adjourned for a fortnight's recess.

**Naval Defense.**—A subject of vital interest to the British empire was presented on March 2 by Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, in a statement introducing the government's measure for naval defense (p. 63). His address of an hour and a-half was striking in the business-like simplicity of the manner in which it recommended for the coming year the unparalleled expenditure (total)



RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE.

on the navy, of £21,823,000, including about £1,325,000 falling immediately due. He proposed to apply to this purpose a large part of the unusual surplus (estimated at more than £12,000,000), the result of Sir William Harcourt's admirable administration of the treasury last year. Successive administrations have taken pride in even a small reduction of the national debt; and through the twenty-one years ending March 31, 1895, the debt had been reduced from £769,000,000 to £657,000,000. The proposal, therefore, to use for the navy four millions of the last year's surplus, excited controversy; but what was deemed its most critical point, the appropriation for men, was passed one week later, the negative vote being only forty-five. Mr. Goschen announced that the unprecedented increase in naval power could not be viewed as a menace against the United States, since the estimates had been framed last November. He announced also that Britain had more ships even then in commission than all the other great powers combined; and further, that every ship ready for commission could be manned forthwith by draft on the naval reserve.

It is evidently a general British feeling that the foreign relations of the empire, whose colonies belt the world in a confederacy grander, richer, more vital, and as a whole more beneficent than any other aggregation of peoples known in history, are at this hour in a more critical, at least a more uncertain, stage than ever before since the days of the Spanish Armada. If on questions Asiatic or African, or for mere jealousy of English success, or through anger at England's sometimes too ready lordliness, there is becoming possible an alliance of four great European powers to deliver a sudden blow at Britain's commercial supremacy or at any of her colonial dependencies, then the little British isles deem it necessary to be prepared, and to let the continent know that they are prepared, with a sea power to hold all seas in defense of their most remote colonial possessions.

**The New School Bill.**—Sir John E. Gorst, vice-president of the council for education, introduced on March 31 the government's school bill, bringing into parliament a question which had excited wide and troublesome public controversy, and thus fulfilling the ante-election expectations raised among the friends of church schools. The causes and the main lines of this contention were outlined in the preceding number of this quarterly (Vol. 5, p. 929). The bill appears to be one of those numerous compro-

mises in which each party considers its claim compromised more than the claims of its opponent; though it is evident that the bill gives the church increase of public money for its schools without giving local taxpayers any increase of control. The Roman Catholics, joining with the Anglican Church in opposing the non-conformists' plea for non-sectarian government schools, are complicating the situation by adding some demands of their own. Under such conditions a measure proposed by a conservative government could scarcely be other than a temporary expedient showing reactionary tendencies—a measure whose misfortune is that it is a compound of religion and politics, because a church is inwoven through the whole English civil state. The enormous conservative majority which is expected to enact this bill or one similar, will be justified as obeying the latest command of the English people at the polls.

The new bill makes the county council paramount in administering, inspecting, and developing education in the country. This transfer of control in part from the national to a local authority—"decentralization of the code," as Sir John Gorst terms it—is a desirable reform, as is also the raising of the limit of school age from eleven to twelve years. If this bill becomes law, the board schools hitherto non-sectarian, though not necessarily non-religious, must admit sectarian teaching in school hours at the demand of "a reasonable number" of parents in the case of any elementary school. These board schools, by the reports of the official inspectors, now rank highest for educational results; while the denominational schools rank in lower grades as their denominationalism increases, as follows, Wesleyan, Church of England, Roman Catholic. The denominations not named here mainly avail themselves of the board schools.

**Intra-Imperial Free Trade.**—What has been termed "the magnificent isolation of England," referring to Britain's lack in recent years of close alliance or friendship with other nations, is operating to draw into firmer union the widely scattered countries that compose the empire. Vague shadows of danger, appealing to the ancient loyalty, summon it into new consciousness of itself; they appeal also to prudence to reinforce patriotism and to confirm the bond between the home land and the colonies along all the lines of common interest, commercial and industrial. Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary of state, is moving on these practical lines, not as yet officially, but with suggestions aimed at awakening public thought and preparing the way for an imperial policy nothing less than revolutionary in trade relations.

On March 25 he was the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the Canada club in London. Many prominent men were present. In

a brilliant speech on the present situation of the empire, having declared that the greatest of the colonies' common obligations is imperial defense, and the greatest of their common interests imperial trade, he declared it difficult to deal with the subject of defense without dealing first with the subject of trade. He cited the creation of the German empire as an example, tracing it as arising gradually through a union of the separate states in a commercial *Zollverein*. Referring respectfully to some movements in Canada for a new customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, he characterized as too



JOHN DILLON, M. P.,  
ANTI-PARNELLITE LEADER.

startling for a free-trade country like England a proposal that each member of the empire should levy a small duty against foreign products imported, and should use the proceeds for purposes of imperial defense: this he deemed impossible of adoption in its present form.

He then brought forward his own suggestion, which it is difficult to consider as differing from the other except in "form." The true *Zollverein* of the empire, which might be discussed and would probably lead to a satisfactory customs arrangement, if the colonies were willing to consider it, was, he said, free trade throughout the empire, even though this involved a tariff against foreigners. The *London Times* of March 26 referred to the proposed arrangement as amounting to "an imperial customs

union which would at once establish free trade within the empire as it exists within the vast territories [*i. e.*, among the forty-five several states] of the United States." It will be remembered that for nearly half a century, while the United Kingdom has followed a policy of free trade, its colonies on the whole have had protective tariffs against one another and against the mother country.

Mr. Chamberlain, in this first stage, is speaking guardedly: he suggests a tariff not for protection, but for revenue. Yet, as he distinctly declares his purpose to stimulate and develop colonial industry, the question may be expected later, as to what advantage colonial industries can get from a system of intra-imperial free trade unless it involves some "protection" for them as distinct from foreign nations who are excluded from its benefits.

Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion shows the intellectual and practical mastery which he brings to the art of gov-

ernment. He sees the tremendous obstacles to his scheme no less than he sees what he considers to be the incalculable benefits of the adoption of such a measure by the British empire. The most important objection thus far heard is that the empire may not be self-supporting. The United Kingdom now depends upon the United States largely for its wheat, meat, and cotton supply, and on Russia and Argentina for much of its wheat. Should the colonies be unable to meet this demand, what will the British workman say when the corn laws are revived and an import tax is put on the cotton for British spindles?

The British Empire League succeeds the Imperial Federation League, as a society whose objects are promotion of the unity and defense of the empire, and to further reciprocal trade between its various parts. The Duke of Devonshire has accepted its presidency (p. 170).



JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M. P.,  
EX-LEADER OF THE ANTI-PARNELLITES.

**The Irish Nationalists.**—The Parnellites seized the opportunity of British foreign complications in January to stir up Irish hatred of England. Mr. Davitt and Mr. Dillon declared the undying hostility of Ireland to the present conservative government, and predicted dire results for England in the wars that she was provoking by her dealing with Venezuela and the Transvaal.

Justin McCarthy resigned the leadership of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish nationalists in parliament, on February 5, giving as his reasons his delicate health and his engagement in literary pursuits. Thomas Sexton, unanimously chosen as his successor, immediately declined, and on February 18 resigned his seat in parliament. He retains the directorship of *The Freeman's Journal*, the

organ of his party, in Dublin. On the same day John Dillon was chosen to the vacant leadership by a vote of 38 to 21. Timothy Healy and his followers who composed the minority, show much bitterness at the result.

DILLON, JOHN, anti-Parnellite leader, was born in 1851; graduated at the University of Dublin; and then studied medicine, but soon quitted medical practice and engaged in politics—entering parliament in 1880. He is an



THOMAS SEXTON, EX-M. P.,  
ANTI-PARNELLITE.

enthusiastic speaker and worker for Irish liberty, has marked abilities in certain directions, has three times been in prison for sedition, and had a bitter feud with his old chief-tain Parnell. He has visited America as an Irish organizer. His election as leader gives small promise of Irish unity.

**General Political Situation.**—The present signs foreshow tranquillity in home politics except on the school question. Irish home rule is no longer an urgent question. Imperial and foreign affairs have come suddenly and powerfully to the front; and concerning these in general the cabinet thus far holds public con-

confidence, and even excites enthusiasm—the exception being its non-action concerning Armenia, considered by many a blood spot on this administration, and to a less degree on the previous one, yet a spot which is as little noticed as is possible in official utterance. Some months hence, however, the British people may be asking when, how, by whose consent, Russia's domination at Constantinople took the place of that long held by England.

The unionist alliance holds, but the unification of the two party elements expected by many, becomes of late less probable. While the liberal-unionist leaders are perfectly loyal to their conservative allies, they give signs of seeing some new reasons for prudence: they are holding in re-

serve their party fortress. Their foes the liberals keep the outward bond of party with some loss of unity. The liberals are beginning to be recognized in two sections—the “liberals” led by Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt; the “radicals” led by Mr. Labouchere, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

**Miscellaneous.**—Oxford University has been the scene of a notable struggle of women students to gain the recognition by university degrees which they deem their due. Nine British universities confer degrees without reference to sex. Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin withhold them from women; although at Oxford and Cambridge there are large and well-equipped colleges for women, whose students share all advantages of the university system, and pursue all studies to the full extent requisite to qualify for a degree. The scholarship at the three Oxford colleges for women, Somerville, Lady Margaret, and St. Hugh's, is conceded to be of high rank; yet the graduates can receive only an informal testament. At Cambridge the conditions are similar. The modest demand of the women that the lowest degree, B. A., should be opened to them on the same terms as to men, came before the congregation of Oxford University on March 3: it was denied, 140 ayes to 215 noes. On March 7 a proposal that instead of the informal document now given, a diploma be granted declaring the recipient qualified for a degree, was negatived, 111 ayes, 178 noes. The degree is advocated on the ground of common justice, and as attracting women into a stricter and more balanced course of study: it is opposed as tending to unwomanliness, and



ALFRED AUSTIN,  
POET-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

as admitting women to a share in the control of the ancient universities. Shrewd observers expect that not many years hence the reform, entirely reasonable and just, will win.

The new poet laureate, Alfred Austin, whose appointment was noticed in the preceding number, is gaining in public repute and favor as his writings are better known. His poetic works in a dozen volumes have recently been issued in New York, the latest having for its theme King Alfred under the not very luminous title "England's Darling."

A new primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, to succeed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gregg, who died January 10, was elected February 25. The bishops, meeting at Dublin, chose by an almost unanimous vote the Rt. Rev. William Alexander, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

He was born in Derry, on April 13, 1824; was educated at Oxford; served industriously as a parish priest in Ireland; has been select preacher at Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge universities, and has preached to large audiences in Great Britain and America. He has been a prolific author.

A legal action, that of *Kitson vs. Playfair*, ended in London on March 8 with verdict for the plaintiff, the jury assessing the damages at £12,000. The circumstances of the case, and the unusual amount of the damages, have attracted great attention. The defendant, Dr. Playfair, a physician of very high repute in London, having informed his wife of particulars observed by him in the case of Mrs. Kitson, a patient, had then, at his wife's request, communicated them to Mrs. Kitson's brother-in-law, Sir James Kitson, with the judgment which he had formed on them unfavorable to the lady's character. This statement to Sir James was the basis for the suit for libel and slander against Dr. Playfair—the statement having caused Sir James to withdraw an annual allowance of £400 which he had been paying to Mrs. Kitson for her support. The question of the truth or untruth of the statement was not dealt with by the court. The physician's plea of privilege was not sustained as a defense. The decision establishes the principle that a medical man reveals at his own peril a secret gained in his practice. In extreme cases, for great ends of protection, he may be justified by the law; but he takes the risk of being unable to prove the justifying facts.

The honor of knighthood was conferred on January 1



on a pure-blooded negro, Mayor Lewis of Freetown, Sierra Leone. This is the first instance of knighthood conferred on a negro.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

The great glassworkers' strike which began last mid-summer (Vol. 5, pp. 697, 937) ended early in January in an irrevocable lockout of the men, leaving thousands of the latter, and their families, without means of subsistence. A wealthy woman, Mme. Dembourg, deposited \$20,000 in the Bank of France with the purpose of enabling the locked-out men to erect a factory of their own on a co-operative basis; but trouble has arisen over the disposition of the money. The socialist leaders, presumably through fear that the members of co-operative societies will be lost to the revolutionary cause if the proposed venture is successful, demand of Henri Rocheforte, to whom the money was committed, that the funds shall be handed over to a committee of a joint stock company which they propose to administer, whose dividends, instead of being distributed among the shareholders, shall remain in the hands of the committee, with exclusive power to disburse them at will. Meantime the distress of the workmen continues.

The British shipbuilding strike which began in the Belfast yards in October last, and involved a lockout of the Clyde builders (Vol. 5, p. 938), was finally settled about the middle of January, substantially on the lines of the agreement arranged in the middle of December.

### GERMANY.

**Celebration of the Empire.**—January 18, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the present German empire, was celebrated as an absolute holiday in Berlin and other German cities. In the capital it was made the occasion for a display of every element of spectacular pomp which the military resources of the city and a splendid court ceremonial could provide. In the morning the emperor delivered a speech from the throne in the White Hall of the royal castle.

After reviewing the progress made during the past twenty-five years, the emperor vowed to continue the work which his grandfather, Emperor William I., had begun. He appealed to all sections of his people to sink party differences and support him in promoting the greatness and prosperity of the Fatherland. He especially mentioned the merits of Prince Bismarck in connection with the creation of the empire, declaring that his regard could not be too great. He prom-

ised to work unceasingly to complete the internal institutions of the empire and to strengthen the bonds which united the German races. Germany, he said, instead of being a source of danger to other states, will continue in the future, as in the past, a strong pillar of peace. At the close of his speech, raising an old banner of the First Guards, he said: "I swear to guard the safety of the empire at home and abroad upon the principle of one empire, one people, and one God."

An even more significant speech was delivered the same evening, by the kaiser, at a state banquet in the palace.



DR. MIQUEL,  
PRUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

After recalling again the memories of the day, he proceeded: "Let us rejoice over the achievements of the past, but let us bear in mind also the duties of the future. The German empire has become a world-empire. Thousands of our countrymen dwell abroad in all the most distant parts of the world. German manufactures, German science, German industry, travel across the ocean. The value of German exports across the seas may be estimated at thousands of millions. It is your business, gentlemen, to see that you help me to bind this greater German empire more and more closely to the old Fatherland. The oath which I took before you to-day can only be fulfilled if, inspired by the

same patriotic spirit, you give me your fullest support. In the hope that you will loyally and devotedly assist me to discharge my duty, not only to our more immediate countrymen, but to the thousands and thousands of them who dwell afar, so that when I have to protect them I may be able to do so, I will remind you of the poet's words: 'What thy fathers have bequeathed to thee, that thou must thyself conquer in order to hold.'"

The emperor addressed a most cordial letter to Prince Bismarck, expressing a warm acknowledgment of his splendid services to the empire, and announcing that he had given orders for a full length portrait of the first chancellor to be painted and assigned a place of honor in the palace of the imperial chancellors. He also returned thanks to the nation for the "thrilling enthusiasm" with which it celebrated the anniversary.

"This," concludes the rescript, "has been a source of heartfelt satisfaction to me, and has strengthened my confident hope that the German people will never allow the acquisitions of January 18, 1871, to be taken from it, but, trusting in Heaven, will know how to defend its most costly possessions at all times."

A decree was published remitting sentences for certain categories of minor offenses, and also, in some cases, for *lèse-majesté*. Numerous decorations and titles of nobility were conferred; and a new order, called "the Order of William," was instituted in memory of the old emperor.

The absence from the festivities in Berlin, of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, the king of Württemberg, and other South German princes, was accounted for by their obligations to attend local celebrations in commemoration of the coronation of King William of Prussia as emperor of Germany.

**Insurance Retaliation.**—Last year we noted the fact that burdensome restrictions had been placed by the German government on American insurance companies doing business in Germany (Vol. 5, p. 940). The Equitable Life of New York withdrew in consequence; and the New York Life and Mutual Life were subsequently ruled out.

Retaliatory legislation has already been enacted in New York state against German companies. A bill associated with the names of Assemblyman J. W. Husted of Westchester county and Senator J. I. Burns, passed the house February 4, by 104 to 21; passed the state senate February 6, by 34 to 12; and was signed by Governor Morton February 17.

The bill provides that whenever it shall appear to the state superintendent of insurance of New York, that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this state, after a certificate of solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable law of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government, the superintendent shall cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government and licensed to do business in this state, and shall refuse a certificate to every such company thereafter applying for authority to do business in this state until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such country.

Acting under this law, Superintendent Pierce on February 21 issued an order refusing to renew the licenses of the Prussian National Fire Insurance Company of Stettin, and the Achen and Munich Fire Insurance Company of Aix-la-Chapelle. He also denied the application of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Magdeburg for a license.

**Miscellaneous.**—In the Reichstag, January 17, the bill of Count von Kanitz-Podangen, for the establishment of a government monopoly of the grain trade (Vol. 5, p. 182), was practically killed so far as the present Reichstag is concerned—as were also all schemes of a similar nature—by an adverse vote from a coalition of members of the centre, *Freisinnige*, and socialist parties, and most of the national liberals. The vote was a bitter disappointment to the agrarians.

The emperor's thirty-seventh birthday was celebrated with great ceremony January 27.

A serious quarrel between the emperor and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, whose wife, Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, is a sister of the empress, excited much comment early in January. It appears to have arisen from Prince Frederick's cruelty to his wife, and his resentment at the interference of the emperor in her behalf. The prince was ordered under arrest, and to be confined to his castle under guard for two weeks. He was compelled to give up his command of the imperial body guards.

An investigation has been ordered by the government into the conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer and promoter of German colonial expansion, who was charged by Herr Bebel, socialist, in the Reichstag, March 13, with forcing a native girl to become his mistress, and subsequently hanging her and his male body servant on discovering illicit relations between the two.

Dr. Stöcker, formerly court chaplain, recently expelled from the conservative party, has announced his intention to found a new group composed of members who approve the Christian socialist program. Dr. Stöcker is charged with having had knowledge of, and having helped to cover up, the frauds perpetrated by Baron von Hammerstein (Vol. 5, pp. 699, 940).

## FRANCE.

**A Political Crisis.**—In consequence of the ministry refusing to recognize the veto power of the senate, there has been waged between the senate on the one side and the cabinet of M. Bourgeois, backed by the chamber of deputies, on the other, a bitter and protracted conflict, threatening grave changes in the constitution of the republic and the resignation of the ministry. The immediate cause of the crisis is due to the action of M. Ricard, minister of justice, in removing M. Rempier and placing Judge

Poittevin in his place to conduct the investigations into the Southern railway scandals; but another and probably more weighty reason lies in the fact that the senate, representing the conservative republicans, was dissatisfied with the radical tendencies of the Bourgeois cabinet, and found in this action an excellent pretext to overthrow the ministry. The cabinet, however, though it has twice been censured by the senate, remains, at the end of March, in power, defying the senate and disregarding the constitution, which plainly states that the ministry is equally responsible to the senate and the chamber of deputies. Thus the question is raised, and is to be tested for the first time, whether the ministry is or is not responsible to the two houses alike.

In the senate on February 11, M. Monis interpellated the government, arguing that the appointment of Judge Poittevin was gravely irregular. Premier Bourgeois and M. Ricard defended the nomination of Judge Poittevin, the latter stating that he was actuated by a desire to see strict justice done; but, despite the declarations of the ministers, the senate voted to regret the irregularity of Judge Poittevin's appointment, thus formally censuring the government.

On the result being announced, M. Bourgeois requested, on February 13, that the government be interpellated on the same subject in the chamber of deputies, and demanded a vote of confidence, which was given by 326 to 43.

It was announced, February 15, that M. Monis had obtained documents proving that the statements made by M. Ricard in the chamber of deputies, on the occasion of his defense of the appointment of Judge Poittevin, were incorrect. In answer, M. Ricard stated that he had been misled by the public prosecutor, and advised the senate to consider well the result of a vote in opposition to the opinion of the country. By a vote of 161 to 71 the senate confirmed the vote it had previously taken, placing the blame in the matter upon the government.

After the vote a lengthy conference was held by the cabinet, which decided that Premier Bourgeois should lay the situation before President Faure. On the 16th the premier waited upon the president and informed him of the resolution of the cabinet to await the decision of the chamber. There, on February 20, the government was again interpellated in regard to the appointment of Judge Poittevin. M. Ricard replied, stating that he assumed full responsibility for the acts which the senate had condemned, and repeating the explanation which he had made a few days previously. A debate followed, in which ex-Premier Ribot dealt with emphasis upon the irregularities of M. Ricard. By a vote of 309 to 185 the chamber renewed its vote of confidence in the government.

The socialists and radicals became violent in their denunciation of the upper house. Owing to the threats of mob violence, the military governor of Paris was moved to surround the Luxembourg palace, which the senate occupies, with a mounted guard. The senate entered a vigorous protest against the unconstitutional methods pursued by the ministry, declaring its rights under the constitution, and its intention not to relinquish its duty, leaving the country to judge "between the ministers who have not feared to provoke a serious crisis,

and an assembly which, in order not to compromise public peace, does not wish to embitter the crisis, though it has on its side right and law."

This daring delivery led Premier Bourgeois to declare that his cabinet and himself had never intended to provoke a crisis. By an overwhelming vote the senate accepted the premier's declaration and then adjourned. By this action of the senate the cabinet was forced to ask for the third time for a vote of confidence from the chamber of deputies.

The announcement of the retirement of M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, from the Bourgeois cabinet, was made March 28. M. Bourgeois, prime minister and minister of the interior, was appointed to the vacant portfolio; and M. Doumer, minister of finance, assumed charge of the ministry of the interior *ad interim*.

The cause of M. Berthelot's resignation is not clearly stated, but his friends assert that it is due to ill health. Others attribute it to the precarious condition of the cabinet; others say he resigned because he felt the policy of the ministry to be contrary to the public welfare. It is also stated that his resignation resulted from his inability to cope successfully with the Egyptian question.

The appointment of M. Sarrien, deputy from Saône-et-Loire, and minister of the interior in 1887 in the cabinet of M. Tirard, as minister of the interior, was announced March 30.

**Miscellaneous.**—Early in February the ministry introduced a graduated income-tax bill in the chamber of deputies. On March 26, after a close struggle, the chamber accepted the principle of the bill. The committee, however, rejected the government's proposals. After prolonged debate, it was decided, the government agreeing, that the matter be given to the budget committee to substitute for the existing house tax a general tax on income with graduated exemption below a certain sum.

One of the most scandalous blackmailing affairs ever brought to light in Paris culminated last December in the death of Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire conscript (Vol. 5, p. 1015).

It appears that after he entered the army he was taken ill and sought his release. Owing to his great wealth there was a strong protest made by certain newspapers, which demanded he should be treated the same as though he were a poor conscript. He was surrounded by a number of swindlers, who obtained large sums of money from him to suppress, as they alleged, these articles, which were nearly all written or inspired by themselves. The young man died; and since his death it has been learned that of 28,000,000 francs which he inherited, between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 francs has disappeared into the pockets of blackmailers.

Agitation has been started for the complete separation

of church and state in France. The demand, it is stated, is made by both radicals and the Roman Catholic Church. The government seems disposed to regard the matter favorably, for it has refused to recognize the necessity of a previous Papal sanction to its appointment of bishops, and has for the first time since the beginning of the century withdrawn its ambassador from the Vatican.

On January 16 Émile Loubet, formerly prime minister, minister of the interior, and minister of public works, was elected president of the senate.

M. Anatole France, poet and *littérateur*, was elected to membership in the French Academy, January 23, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.

### ITALY.

**Fall of the Crispi Ministry.**—The defeat of Italian arms by the Abyssinians at

Adowa in the beginning of March (p. 71) caused intense popular excitement throughout Italy, and great indignation was felt with the government of Signor Crispi, held responsible for the policy of colonial expansion which had brought upon the country such disaster and humiliation. In the chamber of deputies the members of the extreme left proposed to impeach the ministry. Throughout the kingdom occurred violent demonstrations which necessitated the vigilance of the police and military for their suppression. So great was the popular disaffection with the government that Premier Crispi and his colleagues, on March 5, resigned office. Even then, for some time, the tension of feeling continued, much of the popular alarm being due to an impression.

Vol. 6.—13.



SIGNOR CRISPI,  
ITALIAN STATESMAN.

seemingly unfounded, which was disseminated to some extent by the French press, that King Humbert was desirous either of retaining Signor Crispi in office, or of reconstructing the cabinet on Crispinian lines. The calling out of the reserves of 1872—young men in the prime of life and in profitable occupations—aggravated the general discontent. In spite of precautions taken by closing the university in Rome, holding the troops in readiness in their barracks, etc., there were disturbances in the capital on the night of March 5. A mob, excited by the speeches of socialist and radical leaders, made a demonstration in front of Signor Crispi's house, and then attacked the offices of newspapers favoring the ministry. The police made numerous arrests.

A new ministry was promptly formed under the Marquis di Rudini, the complete list being officially announced March 10, as follows:

Marquis di Rudini, president of the council and minister of the interior; General Ricotti, minister of war; Admiral Brin, minister of marine; Signor Sermoneta, minister of foreign affairs; Signor Branca, minister of finance; Signor Colombo, minister of the treasury; Signor Perazzi, minister of public works; Signor Guicciardini, minister of agriculture; Signor Costa, minister of justice; Signor Gianturco, minister of public instruction; Signor Carmine, minister of posts and telegraphs.

The change of ministry has not, so far as yet apparent, resulted in any change of Italian policy, domestic or foreign. The new cabinet is decidedly conservative. In spite of the opening of negotiations for peace after the disaster at Adowa, it is evidently the purpose of the Italian government to prosecute the Abyssinian war. By the middle of March popular confidence had been to a large extent restored by the Anglo-Egyptian preparations for an expedition to the Soudan (pp. 75, 101); and the lately disturbed kingdom had resumed its normal aspect.

RUDINI, ANTONIO DI, Marquis, Italian premier, was born in Palermo, Sicily, in 1839, of rich and aristocratic parents. He was prefect of Naples in 1868; minister of the interior 1869; and later, until 1882, a deputy from Canicatti; then a deputy from Syracuse, when he formed a new parliamentary group called the Young-Right. He was prime minister from February 6, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 116), to May 6, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 158). During this time occurred the trouble with the United States, growing out of the lynching of a number of Italians at New Orleans, La., March 14, 1891 (Vol. 1, pp. 153, 223, 482; Vol. 2, pp. 13, 125). On the former occasion, as now, the marquis succeeded Signor Crispi as prime minister, the latter having been overthrown on a financial question. During his premiership he reduced the expenses of African colonization, gave special attention to the reduction of the war and marine budgets, and promised "to main-



tain by sincere and firm fidelity all foreign alliances heretofore formed." Although he regarded as sacred the *entente cordiale* with Germany, the spirit of his proclivities leaned rather toward the French republic than toward the empire. But whatever sympathetic relations he might have allowed his heart to indulge in regard to France, they were always subordinated by his brain, which contemplated in the Triple Alliance the future strength, honor, and dignity of Italy. It was his program of additional military expenses that caused his overthrow in the spring of 1892.

On March 17 Deputy De Felice and several of his associates, socialist agitators, who were imprisoned for complicity in the Sicilian anti-tax riots of 1893 and 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 204, 316), were released on a proclamation of amnesty issued by King Humbert shortly after his recent declaration raising the state of siege in the island (Vol. 5, p. 943).

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The question of electoral reform has for some time been prominent in Austrian politics. A well-defined movement looking to extension of the franchise has at length taken form in the submission of a bill to the Reichsrath, February 15, by the government of Count Badeni, which assumed office in September last (Vol. 5, p. 704).

The bill adds 72 new seats to the chamber, making 425. The large landed proprietors will elect 85 representatives, the towns 118, the chambers of commerce and industry 21, the rural communes 129, and the general body of electors 72. This last category will include, roughly speaking, all male citizens who have attained the age of twenty-four and have an independent residence in the district extending over six months. The 72 seats, in fact, will be filled in virtue of a system of franchise approaching universal suffrage. The press in general is fairly favorable in its comments.

### RUSSIA.

Political circles in Russia have recently been agitated over the matter of the extension of education among the masses. It will be remembered that, when Nicholas II. became emperor on the death of his father in November, 1894, hopes were expressed for various liberal reforms, among them the establishment of a broad system of public schools (Vol. 4, p. 794). The liberals have favored secular schools, but the conservatives have insisted on church control over education as a preventative of the evils of unbelief and political nihilism. It is now announced that the conservative policy has prevailed. The educational committee of the Free Economical Society, which has existed for over thirty-five years and has done much in establishing private

schools, libraries, and popular lectures, has been practically deprived of its functions by a special imperial decree placing it under control of the ministry of education.

The naval defenses and works at Sebastopol are to be greatly increased. After 1899 the place will cease to be a commercial port, and the newly-constructed port of Theodosia will be used instead.

### BELGIUM.

A cabinet change occurred February 26. M. de Burlet, premier, resigned, and was succeeded by M. de Smet de Naeyer, former minister of finance. A new foreign minister was chosen in the person of Deputy Baron Favereau, a lawyer and wealthy landed proprietor. M. de Burlet became minister to Portugal, and was also made a minister of state.

The relations between Belgium and Great Britain have become closer, owing to recent developments in Africa (p. 76).

### SERVIA.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the "conversion" of Prince Boris of Bulgaria (p. 102), it was reported that King Alexander I. of Servia had been betrothed to a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. Such an alliance would further strengthen the ties between Servia and Russia, eliminating Austrian influence from the former; and, taken in conjunction with developments in Bulgaria, it would practically consolidate Russian influence in the Balkans.

### GREECE.

On February 8 M. Delyannis submitted the budget for the coming year.

The government proposals for arrangement of the foreign debt are under consideration by the bondholders (Vol. 5, p. 949). It was announced, that, with a view to development of resources, Thessaly was to be the scene of far-reaching land reforms, intended to increase the number of freeholds, to facilitate agricultural credit, and to improve irrigation. Other important measures comprised the improvement of scientific agriculture, the development of forests and mines, and the reform of the *gendarmerie*.

The preliminary athletic contests for the purpose of selecting champions to represent Greece at the new Olympic games to be held in April, took place March 21 and 22 in the stadion at Athens, in the presence of 35,000 or 40,-

000 spectators. The games were carried out under the personal superintendence of the crown prince and the king. An interesting feature was a race from Marathon, terminating at the stadion, a distance of twenty-five miles, which was covered by the winner in 3 hours 18 seconds.



## INDIA.

THE legislative council, on February 3, passed the new Cotton Duties bill. The measure is regarded as discriminating against Indian mill-owners in favor of English spinners. It was opposed in the council by the chairman of the Calcutta chamber of commerce, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, the native members, and others. A mass meeting to protest against passage of the bill was held in Bombay January 28.

The measure exempts cotton yarn from import and excise duty, reduces the import duty on woven cottons from 5 to 3½ per cent, and levies an excise duty of 3½ per cent on goods woven in Indian mills. Its effect is to throw a larger proportion of taxation upon Indian mill-owners, at the same time reducing the burden of the Lancashire trade. As some compensation to the mill-owners, it is proposed to exempt from import duty sizing, china clay, and hooping of iron or steel.

A rebellious outbreak occurred in February among the Moplahs, a tribe living in the Madras presidency, which was quelled by troops after fierce resistance during which 100 of the Moplahs were killed.

Notwithstanding the official statement made in December last as to the crushing of the revolt in Goa (Vol. 5, p. 950), it appears that the truth was not fully known. Even as late as the end of February of the present year, the rebels still held out among the hills. In the early part of January they surprised and almost wholly destroyed a body of over 100 Portuguese troops. A dispatch of February 3 stated that the Portuguese governor of Goa, Señor de Andrade, had been recalled for making false reports of loyal victories and for other misdemeanors.

## AUSTRALASIA.

A conference of Australian premiers was held in Sydney, New South Wales, the first week in March, the subjects of discussion being federal defense, the Japanese

treaty, the restriction of undesirable immigration, federal quarantine, and lighthouses for the coasts. Of these subjects the most important is federal defense; and in this connection the conference brought out evidence that the idea of an Australasian federation is making sure and steady progress. In the sense of common peril and common patriotism engendered by the critical stage reached in the foreign relations of the empire, it was agreed by the premiers to form a federation of the land forces of the colonies.

A resolution provided that the military laws of the various Australian colonies should be so amended as to allow the local forces to become practically federal forces liable for service in any portion of Australia or Tasmania; and, with this end in view, it was also resolved that uniformity in matters of control, discipline, arms, equipment, and active service pay should be introduced as soon as possible.

Another significant resolution was to the effect that federation was "essential to any complete scheme of Australian defense," and that the deliberations of the conference had made the "urgent necessity of the federation of the colonies" more than ever apparent.

Another indication of the growing strength of the federation movement is found in the amalgamation, in January, into one Australasian National League, of several colonial organizations, such as the National Association of New South Wales, the South Australian Defense League (not military), and the National Liberal League. Among the objects of the Australasian National League is:

"To oppose dangerous socialistic and class legislation, and to insure to every man his personal freedom and the peaceable enjoyment of his earnings and savings."

At an intercolonial conference of postmasters-general held at Sydney January 17 and 18, Sir Saul Samuel and Mr. Duncan Gillies were, subject to approval of the various colonial governments, nominated as the two representatives of the Australasian colonies on the commission soon to meet in London, Eng., in connection with the Pacific cable scheme (Vol. 5, p. 921). Various recommendations as to details of the scheme were also adopted.

Destructive storms visited the colonies and neighboring islands during the quarter (see Disasters).

### MALAYSIA.

A band of native Chinese were discovered in January to have committed extensive forgeries in the island of Java. About \$3,000,000 in forged notes of the Bank of Java were floated; and it is stated that nearly all the lead-

ing Chinese merchants in the island were victimized. The leader of the forgers was arrested, and confessed his crime, implicating several others.

### SAMOA.

The dissatisfaction long prevalent among the foreign residents of Apia with the working of the governmental system established by the Berlin act of 1889, took the form, on December 10 last, of a public meeting at which it was decided to memorialize the consular representatives of the three treaty powers—Germany, Great Britain, and the United States—for a redress of grievances. It is claimed that eighty-five per cent of the revenue is consumed in the payment of the salaries of useless officials; that the native Samoans, while receiving material benefit from the tax fund collected from the foreigners, contribute nothing toward the support of the municipality; and that the municipal council, as at present constructed, is cumbersome and unnecessary. A protest is made against further payment of taxes until the local government is reorganized and the expense of maintaining it materially reduced.

### THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

On New Year's day the eight convicts still remaining in prison for complicity in the abortive revolutionary attempt of January, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 64), were released. They had all expressed to the government their sense of error and promised hereafter their loyal support.

On February 7 ex-Queen Liliuokalani also was granted an almost unconditional pardon for her participation in the uprising. The only restrictions now placed upon her freedom of movement are indicated in the following, from President Dole's letter of the date mentioned:

"Not to leave the island of Oahu without the consent of the president or a member of the cabinet. I desire to express my appreciation of the good faith with which you have observed the requirements of a former letter."

The volcano of Kilauea, the largest active crater in the world, after thirteen months of quiescence, became again active during the first week in January.



**AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.**

**The Waller Case.**—President Faure of France signed the pardon of John L. Waller, ex-consul of the United States at Tamatave, February 20 (Vol. 5, pp. 453, 717, 959). Mr. Waller had been in prison eleven months. Among the documents in this case sent to congress by Secretary of State Olney, February 11, was a communication from Mr. Eustis, ambassador to France, in which he thus sums up his conclusions regarding Mr. Waller's guilt or innocence:

"It is proper to state that before examining the evidence, I had been inclined to believe, from the information I could gather, that Waller was perhaps convicted on insufficient evidence; that on account of the prejudice against him he might not have had a fair trial. After examining the original letters of Waller, I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was not a case of inadvertent or imprudent writing, but was a deliberate attempt to give information to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention, and no court could have hesitated to condemn him."

The dispatch from Mr. Eustis is accompanied by a communication from Mr. Olney.

The secretary of state declares that "the letter and the minutes of Waller's counsel raise the serious question whether Waller was not intriguing, not merely against the French, but against the safety and lives of American citizens. At that stage in the diplomatic negotiations, when it seemed uncertain whether an inspection of the evidence would be permitted, Mr. Eustis, by direction of the department, submitted the record of charges, procedure, and sentence to an eminent French lawyer, M. Clunet, for opinion as to the validity of the proceedings. M. Clunet, in an exhaustive opinion, concluded that the Waller judgment could in no way be successfully challenged in the courts, and that any relief from his sentence must be sought through the application for clemency."

**The Kongo Free State.**—Belated intelligence of a mutiny or rebellion at Luluaburg reached the outside world in February, though the events occurred last autumn. The origin of the trouble is not stated in the dispatches, which simply report that Major Lothaire (the same who ordered the execution of the Englishman Stokes (Vol. 5, p. 958) had pursued the rebels to Gandu, reaching that place September 12. The rebels were found encamped on the right bank of the Lomami, with 500 Albini rifles and 50,000 cartridges. Lothaire's force was very much inferior to that of the rebels, but he gave the signal for battle. He received a serious wound in the thigh at the outset, but continued to direct the fight, reclining on a litter.

His troops occupied the field of battle that night; but the enemy was vigilant; and when Lieutenant Sandrart in the morning visited the camp vacated by the rebels, he was hit by a bullet and killed. Only one white man now remained in Lothaire's little force, and he was soon disabled by a shot in the arm. Major Lothaire was compelled to beat a retreat; but subsequently, having formed a junction with a force commanded by the native chief Husambo, he inflicted on the rebels a crushing defeat October 18.

A conference of representatives of European powers was held at Berlin in 1884, to devise means of promoting the cause of civilization in the Kongo region. It met at the call of the king of the Belgians. There were fourteen countries represented, among them the United States, which had two delegates. At the suggestion of the delegates of Italy, the regulation of the trade in arms and intoxicants with the natives of the Kongo and Niger basins was considered by the conference. The representatives of Great Britain adopted the proposition with reference to the transit of alcoholic liquors in the lower Niger valley. The American delegates favored general control of the liquor traffic throughout the whole treaty area. To this the Dutch, French, and German representatives assented as a guiding principle, but they were not ready to approve practical restrictive measures. The outcome was that the conference confined itself to a sentimental declaration that it was to be wished that the powers might eventually find some way of reconciling the interests of trade with those of humanity. The United States representatives dissented, declaring such a course to be worse than useless. The general act of the conference was signed by the United States delegates as plenipotentiaries, under an erroneous impression that they had full powers to act thus; but congress had intended only that they should report to their own government the measures approved by the conference. The treaty therefore never came before the United States senate, nor is the United States a party to its obligations.

A second conference was held in Brussels November 18, 1889—July 2, 1890 (Vol. 1, pp. 26, 98, 232, 360). Here, too, the United States was represented. The delegates from the United States contended for very stringent regulation of the traffic in alcoholic liquors; and a general act was drafted, which appeared to be satisfactory. But now, Mr. Blaine, secretary of state, insisted that the tariff regulations for the Kongo region and Central Africa

should impose prohibitive duties on spirits. The European powers would not agree to this; and their representatives framed a separate tariff convention, which the United States representatives did not sign. But the United States representatives did sign another general act which contained more effective provisions. This act was ratified by the senate and was proclaimed by the secretary of state April 2, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 24).

Though this is the state of the facts, an impression very generally prevails that "at the international conference at Brussels a treaty providing that no rum should thereafter be exported to the Kongo country was defeated by the refusal of the United States representatives to sign it." The secretary of state, Mr. Olney, to correct this misapprehension, studied the history of the conferences of Berlin and Brussels, and published the result of his research in the form of a communication to the editor of the *New York Voice*.

**Egypt.**—Since 1887 there has been every year except 1888, a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The surplus of 1887 was 111,000 pounds Egyptian (£E.); in 1888 there was a deficit of £E.1,000. But the surplus in the years succeeding was in round numbers as follows: 1889, £E.160,000; 1890, £E.591,000; 1891, £E.951,000; 1892, £E.770,000; 1893, £E.785,000; 1895, £E.1,088,000; 1896 (estimated), £E.630,000. In 1895 there was an increase of £E.790,000 in exports, and a decrease of £E.878,000 in imports. Before 1887 there was always a very heavy deficit of revenue in Egypt: it was £E.920,000 in 1883, and £E.684,000 in 1886. In view of the very great betterment of the financial condition of the country a British journal may well ask:

"Why should this present government in Egypt be brought to an end? Not because England has not done her duty. Not because she has failed in her efforts to carry out remedial legislation, or to institute reforms which have increased the value of property and ameliorated the condition of the people. In every way the British control of Egypt has been a success. It has not only improved the condition of the country and the people, it has honestly met the claims of creditors, and defied the criticism of all the guaranteeing powers."

**Morocco.**—The rebellion which began late last year (Vol. 5, p. 958), against the sultan's government, was suppressed in February. All the heads of the revolt were taken prisoners, and the Rahamah tribe, who made the attack on the capital city, were punished severely. They were compelled to pay an indemnity of nearly \$500,000, to give up all their European arms and 800 of their swift-



est horses; 2,000 hostages were required of them to insure their keeping the peace. Order now reigns in Morocco, and the people are paying the taxes with exemplary regularity.

**Suppressing the Slave Trade.**—Toward the end of January two victories were gained over the slave traders on the west shore of Lake Nyassa. Mwasi Kazunga, a chief of Zulu origin, had formed a confederacy with the Angoni and the Yaos against the British, and began raiding for slaves in the Marimba district, which is under British administration. A British force of 150 regular troops, Sikhs and negroes, together with 5,000 native irregulars, was sent against the slave traders. The latter had 20,000 fighting men; but after three sharp encounters they were routed, and fifty of their settlements destroyed. There were 632 prisoners taken, among them fourteen chiefs. The haunts of two other slave-trading chiefs were visited by another British expedition, and the strongholds captured. The country infested by these chiefs has a good climate, and is thickly populated.

**Rebellion in Mozambique.**—Advices from Lisbon of January 6 reported the end of the rebellion in Mozambique (Vol. 5, p. 950). The head of the rebellion, Chief Gunguhana, and his son Gulida, had reached Lourenço Marques prisoners. The rebellion had lasted more than a year, and had caused the Portuguese colony much trouble.

**African Commerce.**—The London *Times* publishes an instructive article on the commercial value of Africa, from which it appears that the total foreign trade (import and export) of all the countries, states, colonies, and dependencies of that continent does not exceed \$500,000,000.

The commerce of Central or Tropical Africa is first considered—a region comprising about 7,000,000 square miles. And first the British possessions in that region, which occupy a region of 2,000,000 square miles. Their commerce is estimated to be as follows:

Territory.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
West African colonies .....	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000
Nlger territories.....	2,250,000	2,500,000	4,750,000
Nlger coast protectorate .....	4,500,000	4,250,000	8,750,000
British Central Africa .....	200,000	225,000	425,000
British East Africa .....	400,000	500,000	900,000
Zanzibar.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Somalland.....	1,250,000	1,100,000	2,350,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$28,600,000</b>	<b>\$28,575,000</b>	<b>\$47,175,000</b>

For French Africa, estimated to comprise 1,000,000 square miles (the Mediterranean states, most of the Sahara, and Madagascar not included), the following statistical table is presented:

Territory.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Senegal.....	\$2,250,000	\$4,000,000	\$6,250,000
Ivory Coast.....	750,000	400,000	1,150,000
Dahomey.....	1,750,000	2,100,000	3,850,000
Kongo and Gaboon.....	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total .....	\$5,250,000	\$7,000,000	\$12,250,000

German Africa (German Southwest Africa not included) has 550,000 square miles' area. Its three territories of Togo land, Cameroons, and German East Africa have a total commerce of \$7,250,000. Portuguese Africa, *viz.*, Angola, Guinea, and East Africa (750,000 square miles), has a total commerce of \$11,415,000. The commerce of Italian Africa is estimated at \$2,500,000. The Kongo Free State (\$1,000,000 square miles) has \$1,500,000 of exports and \$2,000,000 of imports. Liberia's commerce is \$2,500,000.

South of the Zambesi, are German Southwest Africa, the Dutch states, Cape Colony, and Natal, with their dependencies: total commerce \$175,000,000, the bulk of it belonging to Cape Colony. The North African states, *viz.*, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, have a commerce of about \$230,000,000.



## SCIENCE.

**Geographical Exploration.**—About the middle of February considerable excitement was caused by a rumor that the Arctic explorer Nansen had succeeded in reaching the north pole, had found land there, and was on his way back. The story, which has not been substantiated, came originally from Ust Yansk, a trading post at the mouth of the Yana river in Siberia. Inquiries instituted by the governor of Irkutsk brought the following reply from Yakutsk:

“Peter Ivanovitch Kuchnareff, who trades at Ust Yansk, by a letter dated November 10, communicated the following to the merchant Kuchnareff (his uncle, Nansen's agent in Siberia) at Yakutsk: ‘We learn that Dr. Nansen's expedition has reached the north pole, has discovered a hitherto unknown land, and has now returned. Consequently the Arctic ocean has now been explored.’ No confirmation of the above has been received from other sources.”

Nansen sailed from Christiania, Norway, in the *Fram* (Forward) June 24, 1893 (Vol. 3, pp. 170, 401). Since August, 1893, nothing had been heard of the expedition. Nansen's theory was that there was a current or ice-drift from the New Siberian islands across the pole to the eastern shore of Greenland, and that if he intrusted his ship to this slow current it would in four or five years be drifted past the pole to Greenland. His theory was based partly upon his belief in an open polar sea, and partly upon the fact that relics supposed to be from the *Jeannette* were found on the Greenland coast in 1884. Though

these relics have never been positively identified, they were sufficient to determine Dr. Nansen in his project. The Norwegian parliament voted him \$52,000, King Oscar of Sweden subscribed, and the Royal Geographical Society of England also made an appropriation. The *Fram* was specially built for the expedition, the outline of a section of her hull being shaped somewhat like a capital U, so that under pressure of ice she would be merely raised up instead of being crushed.

The genuineness of the *Jeannette* relics is questioned in some quarters. Dr. Dall of the United States Geological Survey is reported as stating it to be generally understood among Arctic experts that the alleged discovery of relics was due to a prank of junior officers of the United States ship *Yantic*, which was sent to Greenland in 1888 under the supposition that survivors of the lost expedition might have made their way south in that direction. The story is that the alleged relics were put on an ice floe near the ship, and that the floe drifted off, the articles finally falling into the hands of Esquimaux and passing thence to the Danish government. However, doubt is thrown upon this story by statements from parties who were on board the *Yantic* at the time. Surgeon Homer L. Law, the medical officer, is reported as saying: "During all the trip we were not in contact with any ice floes upon which relics could have been deposited by the officers or men as a 'lark' or a joke. There is nothing at all in the story."

Dr. Donaldson Smith, an American, has explored the region about Lake Rudolf in Northeast Africa, being the first white man to succeed in reaching the lake from the north. He started on his trip in May, 1894, aiming to traverse Somaliland, the Galla country, and the little known frontier territory on the southeast of Abyssinia and on the borders of the Italian protectorate. King Menelek refused him permission to pass through Abyssinian territory. He mapped much of the country along the river Erer and the courses of the Sillul, Dacheto, Lummo, and Turfa, correcting several errors on existing maps.

**Astronomy.**—An announcement of exceeding interest was made by Mr. D. E. Packer in a letter appearing in the March number of *Popular Astronomy*. Acting on the principle that metallic films will transmit best that part of the solar light which affects a photographic plate most readily, namely, the light that comes from the corona, it is possible to obtain photographs of that mysterious envelope of the sun. The corona is ordinarily invisible, but shines out distinctly during an eclipse. It is now, however, possible to photograph it through metallic films, which effectually screen off the intense solar glare, and transmit just that part of the light required. Mr. Packer draws the following inferences from a study of photographs already taken:

"1. A very close and intimate connection with contemporary sun-spots and sun-spot groups, active sun-spots, especially when near the sun's limb, indicated by enormous radiations over the particular

region of activity. It may be regarded as an axiom that 'every sun-spot has its coronal ray,' as every prominent radiation may be easily assigned to its particular spot to which it invariably points.

"2. That the well-known typical spot maximum and spot minimum coronal phases alternate pretty rapidly, apparently synchronizing with observed phases of short-period spot activity and quiescence.

"3. That many of the most prominent radiations exhibit a decided helical structure, two or three convolutions in some instances being distinctly traceable—a surprising and unexpected feature.

"4. The great photographic strength of the coronal rays as compared with the feeble image of the solar disk in the photograph.

"5. That the corona is an electrical phenomenon. The remarkable association between sun-spots and coronal radiations is, perhaps, the most important feature of the research. If, as appears, we are able to associate particular sun-spots with their coronal rays, and study the variation of both at the same time, an immense advantage will have been gained."

Observations conducted by Mr. Bailey at the observatory in Arequipa, Peru, throw doubt upon the conclusions drawn in 1893, by Professor W. H. Pickering, regarding the form of the planet Jupiter's satellites (Vol. 3, p. 401). Professor Pickering, it will be remembered, concluded from observed changes, which seemed to be periodic, that the satellites were not solid spherical masses, but masses of low density, ellipsoidal in shape, and revolving in a peculiar end-over-end manner. Mr. Bailey's observations with the same telescope—which is found to require very delicate adjustment in order to avoid apparent elongation of the disks of observed heavenly bodies—go to show that the satellites are really spherical.

On February 10 a remarkably large aërolite burst over the city of Madrid, Spain, at an estimated height of twenty miles. The first warning of the explosion was a flash which illuminated the sky. This was followed by a tremendous report, the vibrations from which shattered many windows in the city. The shock was strongly felt in Guadalajara, the province bounding the province of Madrid on the northeast, and in other places. Almost simultaneously aërolites were seen to fall in the department of the Landes and at Biarritz and San Sebastian, showing apparently that the fragments were scattered over the Spanish coast from the north to the south.

These aërolites are supposed to be detached fragments of neighboring planets which have gone to pieces after cooling and contracting. Their velocity is estimated at from twenty-four to twenty-seven miles a second. They differ from the ordinary "shooting stars" in both composition and origin. According to the hypothesis generally accepted, shooting stars are cosmic matter abandoned by certain comets; and they fall upon the earth in the form of fine powder.

**Atomic Weight of Helium.**—By heating in a hard glass tube a mixture of manganese carbonate, pulverized cleveite, and potassium pyrosulphate, and passing the resulting gas over hot copper oxide, phosphorus pentoxide, and powdered magnesium, N. A. Langlet has succeeded in obtaining helium perfectly free from nitrogen, argon, and hydrogen when tested spectroscopically. This gas proves to be exactly twice as heavy as hydrogen, the usual standard, its density in relation to air being 0.139. Guided by purely physical considerations, the experimenter arrived at the conclusion that the molecule of helium, like that of argon and of mercury, contains only one atom. Hence the atomic weight must be taken as four.

**Color Photography.**—The latest contribution to the problem of color photography is an instrument contrived by Dr. Selle of Brandenburg, Germany, which, it is claimed, will reproduce in minute details the various colors of objects brought within a specified range of the camera.

The most important factors of the invention are still a secret; but it is announced that the instrument contains three thin gelatine films, placed at equal distances, of which all three receive the same impressions of the objects within the range of the camera, with this distinction, that on the first the various tints of the red, on the second of the blue, and on the third of the yellow are received. The films are correspondingly stained with aniline colors, and when superposed produce the colors true to nature.

**Rapid-Printing Telegraphy.**—Professor Henry A. Rowland of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., is credited with an invention called the "Multiplex Printing Telegraph," by which telegrams written upon a typewriter at the place of sending are transmitted and reproduced in typewritten form at the receiving point. It is claimed that five or six different messages can be sent simultaneously over a single wire in one direction, which in duplex makes double the number which can be transmitted at the same time with the use of but one wire. An important contribution to the same problem was noted last year, in the rapid-printing telegraph instrument invented by J. H. Rogers of Washington, D. C. (Vol. 5, p. 456).

**The Kinematograph.**—This instrument, the invention of MM. A. and L. Lumière of Paris, is in principle the same as Edison's kinetoscope and Professor Latham's eidoloscope (Vol. 5, p. 730). Like the latter, it depicts motion in large pictures projected on a screen; but, as in both, the principle employed consists in simply passing rapidly before the eye a series of pictures representing the successive stages of the action or the changing scene

to be reproduced. The interval of time between the successive photographs is about 1-900th of a minute, giving a rapidity which exceeds the susceptibility of the eye to perceive distinct impressions, so that the impressions merge together without any perceptible break in continuity.

**Aseptolin.**—This name has been applied to a new remedy discovered by Dr. Cyrus Edson of the New York city board of health, for treatment of consumption, malaria, and other germ diseases.

Its active principle is phenol (the active principle also of carbolic acid). It is well known that during disease the amount of phenol in the secretions of the body is considerably increased; and it occurred to Dr. Edson that this might be merely one of nature's devices for curing the underlying condition and destroying the germ infection. The problem then was to find a form of solution of phenol (ordinarily an irritant poison) which the system would tolerate. The result of long experiment was the preparation called aseptolin. The remedy has already been used by many physicians with satisfactory results. Of 216 cases reported to Dr. Edson by the first week in February, improvement had been noted in 212. Of these improved cases, twenty-three had been complete cures; sixty-six would probably be cures; and ninety-one were still doubtful. In thirty-two cases the improvement was only temporary. The composition of aseptolin is: Water, 97.2411 per cent; phenol, 2.7401 per cent; and pilocarpine-phenyl-hydroxide, 0.0188 per cent.

**Mannocitin.**—A rust-preventing compound, to which the name "mannocitin" has been given, is the invention of Edmund Muller and Mann, chemists, of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany.

It is composed of greases and volatile oils, the latter evaporating after application to the metallic surface, and leaving a thin, closely adhesive protective film. Its melting point is higher than the boiling point of water; but it is readily removed with turpentine or benzine.

**Miscellaneous.**—It was announced early in January that the board of fire underwriters of New York had refused to write insurance on buildings where acetylene gas was to be used (Vol. 5, p. 960).

Mr. Thomas A. Edison has added yet another to his long list of successes in applying scientific principles and natural forces to practical uses. He has constructed a "magnetic separator," for obtaining iron from certain ores. Other experimenters had spent much time and labor to the same end, but without satisfactory results.

The general plan of separation by means of magnets is to let the powdered ore fall so as to pass very close to the ends (or poles) of several horizontal magnets. Those grains which are made up chiefly of iron, or, rather, oxide of iron, will be attracted by the magnets and drawn an inch or two to one side of the path which they would

otherwise follow, and will be held temporarily, sticking to the poles, while the purely stony matter, insensible to the influence of the magnets, continues to drop. In Mr. Edison's arrangement the down-pour of ore is checked every five seconds, and then the current is shut off, so that the particles of iron temporarily attracted to the poles of the magnets are released. They fall on the other side of a thin partition from the non-metallic refuse; and the two go out through different chutes, and are carried off by separate conveying machinery.

It is claimed that an undergraduate of St. John's College, Oxford, Eng., has invented an indicator, which, on being attached to the rowlock of a boat, records the amount of work accomplished by the oar. An arc is described on the face of the instrument, whereby the pressure exerted by the oar is indicated in foot-pounds, so that it may at once be seen how much work any member of a crew is actually accomplishing. The indicator will also show the character of the work, whether the stroke is steady throughout or irregular.

In the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md., a patient under hypnotic influence was recently operated upon successfully for diseased kidney, no anæsthetics being used.

The honor of being the first to photograph the brain of a living being, is claimed for Dr. Carleton Simon of New York city, who, it is said, exhibits a picture of his own brain obtained by a process in which neither X rays nor cathode rays were a factor. Dr. Simon's experiments in this line have been conducted for nearly three years.

Professor William Ramsay has been awarded the Davy medal of the Royal Society of England for his share in the discovery of argon, and for his discoveries regarding gaseous constituents of terrestrial minerals (Vol. 5, pp. 209, 257, 720, 727). Professor Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh have both been made officers of the French Legion of Honor. The same reward has also been bestowed upon Professors Simon Newcomb, Alexander Agassiz, and Henry A. Rowland of the United States. Mr. Adolphus Hall of the United States has been made a chevalier, and Professor Max Müller of England a commander, of the Legion of Honor.



## ART.

**The Royal Academy.**—The Royal Academy of England, and the world of art in general, suffered a very heavy loss on January 25 in the death of Lord Leighton. For portrait and biographical sketch of the late president of the Royal Academy, see Necrology. On February 20 a

successor to Lord Leighton was unanimously chosen in the person of Sir J. E. Millais.



SIR J. E. MILLAIS, BART.,  
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MILLAIS, SIR JOHN EVERETT, new president of the Royal Academy of England, was born in Southampton, Eng., in 1829, a scion of an old landed family in the island of Jersey. At nine years of age he entered Sass's Academy, and two years later became a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. *Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru*, his first exhibited picture, was at the academy in 1846. While a student in the academy's schools, his tastes had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching; and, strengthened

ened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he and his friends, William Holman Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to them, not as it appeared in "the antique." These views were afterward adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, "the Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as by the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ; or, Art and Poetry*, which appeared in 1850. Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the London *Times* in 1852, as well as in a pamphlet on "Pre-Raphaelitism" and in his *Lectures on Architecture and Painting* (1853).

Millais was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, and became R. A. in December, 1863. His paintings include a vast number of works, among the best known of which are: *Our Savior*.



(1850); *Mariana in the Moated Grange* (1851); *The Huguenot* and *Ophelia* (1852); *The Order of Release* and *The Proscribed Royalist* (1853); *The Rescued* (1855); *Autumn Leaves* (1856); *The Heretic* (1858); *Spring Flowers* (1860); *The Black Brunswicker* (1861); *My First Sermon* (1863); *My Second Sermon* (1864); *Joan of Arc* (1865); *Sleeping, Waking, and Saphrah* (1867); *Moses, Chill October, and Yes, or No* (1871); *The Northwest Passage* and *A Day Dream* (1874); *No* (1875); *The Sound of Many Waters* and *Yes* (1877); *The Princess in the Tower* and *A Jersey Lily*—Mrs. Langtry (1878); portraits of Gladstone (1879), Mr. Bright (1880), Principal Caird, D. D., and the Earl of Beaconsfield (1881), the Marquis of Salisbury (1883), and Lord Rosebery (1887); *Cinderella* (1881); *The Grey Lady* and *Forget-Me-Not* (1883); *Mercy* and *Lilac* (1887); *The Moon Is Up and Yet It Is Not Night* (1890); and *The Girlhood of St. Theresa* (1893). He was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in 1878. In 1881 he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in the place of the late Dean Stanley, and in 1882 he was elected a foreign associate of the *Académie des Beaux-Arts*, in place of the Italian sculptor, Dupré. In 1885 he was made a baronet on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, the portrait of whom is considered one of Millais's finest efforts.

The vacancy in the membership of the Royal Academy, caused by the death of Lord Leighton and promotion of Sir J. E. Millais, was filled by the appointment of George Henry Boughton, formerly of Albany, N. Y., and New York city.

Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and formerly a student of the Pennsylvania Academy, has been made an associate of the Royal Academy.

An important feature of the academy's recent exhibition at Burlington House, London—marking a signal departure from traditional lines of policy—was the admission, for the first time, of works of the French Romanticists, among them Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, Daubigny, Delacroix, Decamps, and others.

**Exhibitions.**—The annual exhibition of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., beginning January 22, included ninety-four oil paintings and thirty-six studies in black and white.

At the sixty-fifth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, in the latter part of January, the prizes offered by W. L. Elkins of that city were awarded as follows: First prize (\$3,000) to Abbot H. Thayer of Scarborough, N. Y., for his *Caritas* (Charity), an allegorical painting, rich in color, representing a tall white-robed woman holding out her arms above the heads of two nude children; second prize (\$2,000) to Edmund C. Tarbell, instructor in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Mass., for his *Girl With White Azaleas*, depicting a grace-

ful girl in a gray gown holding a bunch of the flowers. The medal of honor was awarded to Mr. Winslow Homer for three marines: *Northeaster*, *Stormbeaten*, and *Wood's Island Light by Moonlight*.

The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, New York city, was held about the end of January. The collection embraced about 600 works. The Evans prize was awarded to Mr. Lathrop's *Twilight in Connecticut*, which is described as "combining perfect freedom, perfect freshness, with a remarkable tenderness of sentiment."

**Sales.**—The paintings, studio appointments, curios, and bric-a-brac of Mr. William M. Chase of New York city, comprising 1,795 articles, were disposed of by public auction January 7-11. The sale realized \$21,252.25. Mr. Chase's own paintings brought on the whole unexpectedly low prices.

The oil and water-color paintings and sketches of the late M. F. H. de Haas of New York city, who died November 23 last (Vol. 5, p. 1005), were sold February 3-5.

On February 17-18 the collection of David H. King, Jr., of New York city, comprising 161 works, was disposed of by auction, realizing \$262,745. Rembrandt's portrait of John Asselyn brought \$11,100. Among other high-priced paintings sold were *Driving Home the Flock*, by Troyon (\$17,250); *Countess Charlemont and Her Son*, by Sir Thomas Lawrence (\$10,700); *Mlle. Hillsberg*, by J. Hoppner (\$10,100); and *Blois, on the Banks of the Loire*, by Turner (\$9,800).

On March 27, in New York city, the Mannheimer collection of sixty-eight works was sold, realizing \$85,290.

## EDUCATION.

IN various parts of the world the school question has recently risen into special prominence—in England; in Manitoba, or rather Canada; in Russia. All important developments in the countries named are elsewhere recorded under their appropriate geographical heads (Canada, p. 159; England, p. 180; Russia, p. 195).

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association held its annual convention in Jacksonville, Fla., in February.

Among the interesting papers presented was one by Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, in which he held that there are five independent groups of studies represented in the common elementary school by arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, and literature; and that each of these groups has its distinct and appropriate method of teaching and study: the child will have a proper school education only when he studies each of these groups according to its own peculiar method. Superintendent Gilbert of St. Paul, Minn., discussed the question of the proper correlation of studies, which could not be too carefully attended to in the training of teachers. A remarkable paper was delivered by President De Garmo of Swarthmore College (Penn.) on concentration as a means of developing character, in which he pleaded for the implanting of social ideals which shall be more effective than those which now largely mark the school and the community in leading men to take an enlightened part in solving the problems of social and political life. Dr. E. E. White of Columbus, O., formerly superintendent of schools in Cincinnati, pleaded for a compromise between the ideas of extreme isolation and extreme unification of studies.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE quarter has not been prolific in important dramatic productions. On January 20, in Abbey's theatre, New York city, Sarah Bernhardt presented, for the first time in America, the romantic four-act drama *Izeyl*, by Armand Sylvestre and Eugène Morand (Vol. 4, p. 455).

The play is founded on the life of Buddha, but has an infusion of elements suggested by incidents in the life of Christ. There is a Yogi, who is evidently a reminiscence of John the Baptist. The "love" episode, which colors the whole play, is an invention, and a questionable one in its whole moral tenor, of the authors.

*Izeyl* is a courtesan. She is shown at first in all the shameful glory of her youthful beauty. She has ensnared princes. No male heart has failed to surrender to her witcheries. Unconquered, she believes herself unconquerable. When Prince Siddhartha, in her presence, renounces the pomps and vanities of the world, renounces the throne which was to have been his on the morrow, and goes out into the wilderness to wrestle with his own soul and to become the Messiah of his people, she follows him, bent on teaching him the power of love and weaning him back, through her wiles, to the world that he has forsaken. But though his heart and even the fleshy part of him is touched, he never yields. It is she who is conquered. The purity and nobility of his soul subdue her. She becomes a convert. She, too, renounces the world. In the third act, in defense of her new found purity, she slays the would-be ravisher, her whilom lover, Prince Scyndia, now, unknown to her, the king. After the deed is done the sudden paroxysm of horror that seizes her, the shame that the deadly blow she has given in defense of her sullied body has

made a still more impassable gulf between herself and the Master whose precepts she has violated, all this is wrought out with a simple, impassioned intensity that is appallingly realistic. In the last act, Izeyl, sightless and tortured, dies in the arms of her lover, but not until she has exacted from him the confession that he loves her, not merely in the spiritual sense, but as a man. He confesses that her beauty had enthralled his senses, that he had been sorely tempted, but that his faith had conquered: He even prays her to live for him. But even in the rapture of that moment she passes away, happy in the belief that she will meet him again.

*The Governor of Kentucky*, a four-act comedy by Franklin Fyles, was produced at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York city, January 21, by W. H. Crane.

In its general construction and incidents the play recalls the *Senator*. The following is a synopsis of the acts:

ACT I.—Governor Lee of Kentucky is importuned by Mason Hix to accept a bribe for signing a railroad bill. Hix hands him a paper to which only his signature is needed to secure \$25,000, which will be handed to Miss Esbrooke. The governor indignantly spurns him.

ACT II.—Daniel Esbrooke is sorely tempted to forge the governor's signature to the paper, which has come into his hands. He falls in a faint before he can carry out his design. Hix takes advantage of his condition to forge the signature. The money is received by Miss Esbrooke, who hands it to her father when he wakes. Dazed, he believes that he has committed the forgery. On his way home he is robbed of the money. He confesses his guilt. The governor, despite the pleadings of Jewel, whom he loves, orders his arrest.

ACT III.—The governor has been elected United States senator. But he determines to save Jewel's father, and he announces his declination of all offices present and prospective.

ACT IV.—Before the governor's resignation can be handed in, Mason Dix unmasks the villainy of Hix, who had not only committed the forgery but had waylaid and robbed the man upon whom he had fastened suspicion. Jewel confesses her love for the governor, and everything ends happily.

*For the Crown* is a rather gloomy tragedy, by François Coppée, translated by Charles Renaud, which was presented at Palmer's theatre, New York city, February 11.

ACT I.—Michel Brancomir, a Balkan hero, who had won many victories over the Moslem invaders, and who had hoped to become king, sees the crown pass to Bishop Etienne.

ACT II.—Princess Bazilide, the second wife, whom Michel has recently married, persuades him to listen to a Turkish spy and betray an important pass to the enemy. His son Constantin, warned by Militza, a dancing girl, discovers the plot.

ACT III.—Michel has stationed himself at the pass to prevent the lighting of the beacon that will give warning of the Turkish approach. Constantin appears, implores Michel to repent, and finding entreaties vain, kills him, and lights the beacon over his father's corpse.

ACT IV.—The Balkans have suffered numerous defeats. They accuse Constantin of treachery. Princess Bazilide, thwarted in an

effort to seduce him from his loyalty, produces apparent proofs of his guilt. He is condemned to be chained to the base of his father's statue in the public square. Militza saves him from a lingering and shameful death by stabbing him and then herself.

A five-act drama entitled *Michael and His Lost Angel*, by Henry Arthur Jones, was produced simultaneously at the Lyceum theatre, London, Eng., and the Empire theatre, New York city, January 15. The story recalls the model of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*.

On January 20 John Drew and his company presented, for the first time in America, a new four-act comedy, *The Squire of Dames*, from the French of Alexandre Dumas, adapted by R. C. Carton.

The plot deals to some extent with amatory intrigue, and teaches a moral lesson. *The Squire of Dames* is an experienced man of the world, who saves a married woman from folly.

A noteworthy American production in grand opera was presented at the Boston theatre, Boston, Mass., February 10—*The Scarlet Letter*, by Walter Damrosch, libretto by George Parsons Lathrop, after Hawthorne's romance. The opera scored a distinct success.

Other productions in America were *The Benefit of the Doubt*, a three-act comedy by Arthur W. Pinero, at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, January 6; and *Marriage*, also a three-act comedy, by Brandon Thomas and Henry Keeling, at the Empire theatre, New York city, February 17.

The latest Gilbert-and-Sullivan opera, *The Grand Duke*, was produced at the Savoy theatre, London, Eng., March 7.



SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN,  
ENGLISH MUSICAL COMPOSER.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

**The American School at Athens.**—A most important achievement stands to the record of Mr. Eugene P. Andrews, a student in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece—namely, the deciphering of the ancient inscription which, in letters of bronze, was at one time attached to the east architrave of the Parthenon. All former attempts to decipher the inscription had been in vain. The letters had long ago disappeared: nothing but the holes for the spikes by which they were once attached to the marble was available to indicate what the characters were. However, after about three weeks' persistent work, begun in the middle of January, Mr. Andrews succeeded in obtaining paper impressions, or "squeezes," of the nail prints. As the east architrave stands isolated on its columns, and the nail prints are forty feet above the ground and inaccessible save as one is lowered from the blocks above, the task was one of special difficulty. The impressions furnished the clue to the reading of the inscription, for each letter required a certain number of holes for fastening, and the holes were similarly arranged on each occurrence of the same letter.

It was found that the inscription dated from the year 61 A. D., and was a decree in honor of the Roman emperor Nero, passed by "the senate of the Areopagus, the senate of the Six Hundred, and the Athenian people." Only two proper names remained to be deciphered at latest dispatches (February 26). The text of the inscription runs as follows:

Η ΕΞ ΑΡΕΙΟΥ ΠΑΓΟΥ ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΤΩΝ Χ ΚΑΙ  
 Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ Ο ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΝ  
 ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ  
 ΘΕΟΥ ΤΙΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΟΠΑΙΤΑΣ ΤΟ  
 ΟΥΔΑΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΟΜΟΘΕΤΟΥ ΤΙ  
 ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΥ ΝΟΥΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΛΙΝΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΙΕΡΕΙΑΣ . . .  
 (name of priestess) ΤΗΣ . . . (father's name) ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ.

The Greek government has given to the American School at Athens the exclusive privilege of excavating on the site of the ancient city of Corinth—the most promising field still remaining in Greece for archæological research.

**Babylonian Discoveries.**—During the last few years the work of archæological exploration in Babylonia has been almost entirely confined to the labors of the American expedition, who have been engaged for several years in the systematic exploration of the great mound of Niffer, in central Babylonia, the site of the ancient city of Nipur,

and to the partially resumed work of M. de Sarzec at Tello, the ancient Lagash.

The discoveries made by these explorers have been of great importance, but they chiefly relate to the earliest days of the Chaldean empire, as far back as 4,000 years before the Christian era. Important as these discoveries are, as furnishing us with the material by which to study the dawn of civilization in Chaldea, there has always been a desire that we should obtain some inscribed records, possibly historical inscriptions, of the period of the New Babylonian empire (B. C. 606-538), especially of the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar II. and Nabonidus. With the exception of the Babylonian chronicle of the reign of the latter monarch and a few historical notices in his cylinder inscriptions, we have but little indication of the existence of historical records. A discovery of the greatest importance has just been made by Father Scheil. In the Mujelibeh mound, one of the principal heaps of ruins in the *enceinte* of Babylon, he has discovered a long inscription of Nabonidus, the last of the Babylonian kings (B. C. 555-538), which contains a mass of historical and other data of the greatest value. The monument in question contains a record of the war of revenge conducted by the Babylonians and their Mandian allies against Assyria, for the destruction of the city by Sennacherib, in B. C. 698; an account of the election and coronation of Nabonidus in B. C. 555, and the wonderful dream in which Nebuchadnezzar appeared to him; as well as an account of the restoration of the temple of the Moon god at Kharran, accompanied by a chronological record which enables us to fix the date of the so-called Scythian invasion. There is also a valuable reference to the murder of Sennacherib by his son in Tebet, B. C. 681. The account of the dream is incomplete, but it is most important as showing the implicit belief which these Babylonian kings had in portents by dreams, and is also a remarkable confirmation of the statements of Daniel in regard to the dreams of Nebuchadnezzar.

**Miscellaneous.**—It was announced in March that Colonel G. E. Raum of San Francisco, Cal., had succeeded in finding the "cap of the Sphinx," supposed at one time to have adorned the head of that ancient Egyptian landmark. The cap, it is said, measures four feet three inches in breadth, and is marked with three lotus columns, beneath which is a serpent. It was found in the temple of the Sphinx, between the forepaws, at a depth of about fifteen feet below the surface.

Attempts are being renewed to uncover the remains, supposed to be those of an ancient house-boat and to have been built by the Roman emperor Caligula, which for centuries have been lying at the bottom of the lake of Nemi near Rome, Italy. Some articles of bronze, showing high artistic skill, have been detached and brought to the surface.

## RELIGION.

**The A. L. G. A. C.**—A new organization for aggressive Christian work, the idea of which is said to have originated with William Phillips Hall, a business man of Greenwich, Conn., was formed in March. It is called the American League of the Grand Army of the Cross.

The league is intended to supplement the work of all churches. Like the Salvation Army and the American Volunteers, it is modelled on the military plan; but it is intended to work socially as well as religiously, and thus reach all, and not merely the lower, classes. Its object is "to promote a revival of the spirit, work, and general evangelistic enterprise of primitive Christianity." There is no formal creed or doctrine—the Bible is the only text-book, and the soldiers must believe in it "from cover to cover." They believe that all Christian believers are required, according to the Scriptures, to engage in active personal work with the unsaved. Meetings are to be held in churches, theatres, amusement halls, or under whatever roof the new army can get. Open-air meetings also will be held, but there are to be no street processions, as with the Salvation Army. Neither is there to be a uniform. The only distinctive mark of the American League—and it is to be worn at all times—is a button, or more correctly speaking, a cross, not unlike a Maltese cross, but with the lower arm larger than the others. It is in red, white, and blue colors, with the letter "A" in the centre, "A" on the top, "G" on the left, "C" on the right, and "L" on the lower arm—the initials of the title of the organization.

Any Christian believer who is in good and regular standing in any evangelical work may become a member. Persons converted in the work of the league may become members of the organization, but they must in every case join some evangelical church of their choice within two months thereafter.

The present headquarters of the league are at the home of its president-colonel, W. P. Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

**Missions in Japan.**—Last year a deputation from the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was sent to look over the missionary field in Japan. The members of the deputation were Rev. Dr. James L. Barton secretary in charge of the Japanese mission; Rev. W. P. Ellison, of the prudential committee; Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J.; and Rev. Dr. James G. Johnson of Chicago, Ill. They were to inquire into the *status* of missionary property in Japan, the management of institutions under missionary supervision, the mutual attitude of native converts and foreign missionaries, and the best methods for the future prosecution of mission work in co-operation with the native churches.

The report of the deputation was submitted January 27.



It was found that the outlook for continuation of the title of the American Board to its property in Japan, is doubtful. Owing to the Japanese law which prohibits a foreigner from holding property, the property of the board was deeded to native Congregational Christians; but the purposes for which the deed of gift was made were in some cases not defined, and in these instances the property is in danger of being lost to Christianity. This is true of the Doshisha University and the Kumamoto School. While these avow themselves as Christian, they are unwilling to limit the word "Christian" by the evangelical tests accepted by the board.

There has grown up, concomitantly with the political development of Japan, a general desire for a national religion of a type of Christianity distinctly Japanese, uncolored by foreign ideals. Not only the Congregationalists, but all foreign missionaries in the Sunrise Land, have now to cope with this general desire for a national religion. The report recognizes to some extent the reasonableness of the native Christian point of view. "We cannot expect," it says, "that the Japanese Christians will hold all the articles of our faith in precisely the same way that they are held in New England. \* \* \* There is a strong tendency among some of them to investigate for themselves many of the fundamental principles of Christianity which we have regarded as settled; and during these investigations they decline to accept as authoritative any of the creeds of Christendom. \* \* \* As in every country into which the Gospel enters, the exact forms which some phases of external Christianity assume will be peculiar to that country, so must we expect to find in Japan." However, the deputation found that with the exception of a few leaders the native churches hold the fundamental beliefs of Christianity, and that all they desire is to recast those beliefs in such a way as to make them more acceptable to the people of Japan.

Finally, the continuation, but not expansion, of the work of the board along its present general lines, is recommended. "The question forced upon us by our investigations," says the committee, "is not how may the American Board withdraw its missionaries from Japan, but, rather, how may it help them to work more wisely and efficiently. That can be best accomplished in existing conditions, not by an increase of the resident missionary force, but by certain changes in methods. We recommend that the number of missionaries in the service of the American Board in Japan be not increased at present. Evangelistic work can be better done by the Japanese, but the training can better be given by professors and pastors from abroad. We recommend that the prudential committee take measures to send annually to Japan men of established ability and reputation, to speak on various subjects in furtherance of missionary work, and that in this plan they endeavor to secure the co-operation of other missionary societies. The nation has been disarmed of its suspicions against Christianity. The missionary is now free to go at will into all parts of the empire. The Bible and Christian literature have free circulation everywhere.

"We unite in suggesting that under the auspices of the prudential committee, occasional visits be made to the various missions of the board, first by the secretary and members of the prudential committee, that they may better understand the responsibility resting upon them; and, second, by such pastors and laymen as may be selected, in order that the churches may be helped to appreciate the delicacy and difficulty of the service committed to their representatives in foreign lands."

**Miscellaneous.**—On January 5, in the cathedral at Baltimore, Md., Mgr. Francis Satolli, titular archbishop of Lepanto, and Papal apostolic delegate to the United States, was formally elevated to the rank of cardinal. The ceremony of conferring the berretta was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, in the presence of fourteen archbishops, thirty-five bishops, and several hundred priests and seminarians, and a congregation containing many diplomats, officials, and professional men. Almost every Roman Catholic diocese on the American continent was represented. Only twice before had a similar ceremony been performed in the United States—once in Baltimore. Cardinal Satolli celebrated the pontifical high mass that followed, at which Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, Mo., preached the sermon. The announcement of Mgr. Satolli's elevation to the cardinalate was made last November (Vol. 5, p. 975).

During the first week in January the initial convention of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union of Great Britain was held in Liverpool, Eng., attended by over 900 students from various parts of the world, and the representatives of over forty missionary societies.

This union, formed only a little over three years ago, has 1,038 members, 206 of whom are women. Nearly half of the members are already at work in foreign fields. Forty-two societies have members of the union working under their auspices in twenty-seven countries.

The joint committee of representatives of the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies has taken an important step toward solving the question of the mutual relations of the two organizations.

It is recommended that all members of the Epworth League who adopt the pledge and consecration meeting of the Endeavor Society be admitted to all unions without change of name; that all Endeavorers in the Methodist Church become members of the Epworth League, and that all members of the Epworth League who desire affiliation be regarded as members of the Endeavor Society. In addition to this it is recommended that the two have common devotional topics. The report is signed by President Clark and several trustees of the Endeavor Society, and by Bishop Fitzgerald and others on the part of the Epworth League.

Through the persistent efforts of Rev. Mr. Nathan, the pioneer head of the mission in Morocco, Africa, an American mission station has been established at Mequinez, with the permission and recognition of the Turkish government.

**IMPORTANT STATISTICS.**

**Mineral Production of the United States.**—The following table shows the total amount and value of the metal-products from domestic ores of the United States during 1895. Figures for 1894 are given for comparison.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1894 AND 1895.

Metals.	1894.		1895.	
	Customary measures.	Value at place of production.	Customary measures.	Value at place of production.
Aluminium, pounds.....	817,000	\$490,560	850,000	\$467,500
Antimony, short tons.....	220	39,200	425	67,575
Copper, pounds.....	853,504,314	33,540,499	896,000,000	33,625,500
Gold, Troy oz.....	1,923,619	39,764,708	2,152,877	44,870,998
Iron, pig, long tons.....	6,657,398	71,966,364	9,346,606	112,159,272
Lead (val., N. Y.), short tons	160,967	10,585,048	159,245	10,287,227
Quicksilver, Flk. 76½ lbs.....	30,440	1,095,849	33,978	1,313,589
Silver, comm. val. Troy oz.....	49,846,875	31,403,531	41,238,764	26,928,712
Zinc (spelter), short tons.....	74,004	5,209,832	85,491	6,206,647
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$194,095,622</b>		<b>\$240,997,030</b>
Coal, tons.....	169,960,781	184,721,871	196,000,000	212,000,000
Iron ore, long tons.....	11,880,000	14,800,000	18,000,000	31,500,000
Zinc oxide, short tons.....	22,814	1,711,275	22,690	1,588,500
<b>Total values.....</b>		<b>\$201,238,146</b>		<b>\$245,068,300</b>

The increase in metal production was 24.2 per cent; in coal, 16.6 per cent; in iron ore, 112.1 per cent.

Besides the gold and silver from domestic mines, the foreign gold refined in the United States during 1895 was 202,715 fine ounces, value \$4,190,119; and the silver 29,324,446 fine ounces, value \$19,148,210 (65.3 cents per ounce).

**Foreign Trade and Immigration.**—The following summary is based on a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics of the treasury department at Washington.

The total amount of exports of the United States for the year ended December 31, 1895, was \$324,862,475, which was only \$39,773 less than the year 1894. The imports for the same period amounted to \$301,663,490, which were \$125,350,449 in excess of the previous year. Of this latter sum \$416,853,327 was dutiable, and \$384,810,163 was the value of goods admitted free of duty. The increase of imports over the year 1894 was chiefly in dutiable merchandise, as the value of the goods admitted free of duty was only slightly in excess of that of the previous year. Of the exports 67.56 per cent were agricultural products, which is a falling off of 3.52 per cent since 1894; and 24.90 per cent were manufactured products, which was an increase of 1.83 per cent during the same period. The imports were as follows:

Articles of food and live animals.....	\$281,538,775
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	218,531,083
Manufactured articles for mechanic arts.....	102,432,998
Articles manufactured for consumption.....	150,833,846
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	97,251,651

The imports of gold and silver during the year, were as follows: Gold, \$32,538,736; silver, \$11,236,007. The exports of the precious metals during the same period were: Gold, \$104,605,023; silver, \$53,833,153. There was a large excess in both import and export of these metals over 1894, the greatest excess being in the imports.

The numbers of immigrants arriving at all the ports of the United States during the year 1895 were: Male, 186,060; female, 133,270, which was an increase of 75,347 over 1894.

The total tonnage of vessels which entered the ports during the year was: Sailing vessels, 4,677,213; steam vessels, 15,484,923 tons. The total tonnage of vessels cleared during the same period was: Sailing vessels, 4,680,116; steam vessels, 15,487,783. These figures do not vary materially from those of the previous year.



## DISASTERS.

### American:—

On January 4 six persons were killed and two injured by an east-bound express train which crashed into a freight train standing on an open switch at Schooley's Station, near Chillicothe, O.

Seven sailors lost their lives through the wrecking of the British bark *Janet Cowan*, which went ashore in a gale, December 31, 1895, near Carmanah on the west coast of Vancouver island, B. C.

On February 2 the Hazeltine building and the building of the American Baptist Publication Society, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn., were destroyed by fire. Other buildings were damaged. Total approximate loss: \$1,075,000, largely covered by insurance.

On February 6 nearly a dozen workmen were drowned by the collapse of a railway bridge over the Pequabuck river, at Bristol, Conn. The bridge had been weakened by the high flood prevailing at the time.

On February 17 fire destroyed the six-story Burdette building, Troy, N. Y., occupied by shirt-waist and collar factories, besides two smaller buildings. Three female employés were killed by jumping from upper-story windows, and as many more perished in the flames.

An explosion in the Vulcan coal mine near Newcastle, Colo., February 18, caused the death of many Italian workmen.

On February 23 seven lives were lost by the burning of the home of James R. Armiger in North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

On February 29 a dense fog caused several disasters to shipping in the vicinity of New York city. The Atlas Line steamer *Ailsa*, anchored off Fort Wadsworth, was run into and sunk by the French Line steamer *La Bourgogne*, fortunately without loss of life. The Clyde Line boat *George W. Clyde* had to be beached after being run into by the Old Dominion Line steamer *Guyandotte*. The American Line steamship *New York* went ashore, but without damage, on the West Bank.

By the burning of the Genesee apartment house in Utica, N. Y., March 3, six or eight lives were lost.

Fire destroyed about \$150,000 worth of property in the central portion of Danbury, Conn., March 3.

#### Foreign:—

Severe earthquakes, recalling the disaster at Kuchan in November 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 831), visited the Khalkhal district of Persia, January 2 and 5, causing the loss of over 1,000 lives.

About fifty deaths were caused by the burning of a theatre in Ekaterinoslav, capital of the Russian province of that name, about January 20.

An explosion in a coal mine near Pont-y-Pridd, Wales, January 27, killed over fifty miners.

On January 25-28 a storm, following a spell of unusual heat, devastated the coast of Queensland, Australia, destroying houses and shipping, and causing considerable loss of life. Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland bay, was most severely visited. The damage to property is estimated at \$2,500,000. Earlier in the month a hurricane did great damage in the Tonga and Hapai groups of islands. On March 6 a terrific hurricane is said to have visited the Fiji islands.

On February 2 eight persons were killed and sixty injured by the collapse, during service, of a church at Manlevrier, near Angers, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France.

On February 12 Guayaquil, the commercial emporium of Ecuador, was visited by a fire which destroyed over 130 buildings, including the cathedral of San Augustin and the adjoining convent in which the fire started. Five members of the fire brigade were killed, and about forty persons injured. Loss: fully \$4,000,000.

Forty persons were drowned, February 13, by the capsizing of the steamer *Pearl* at Brisbane, Queensland. The *Pearl* was carried by a strong current against the cable

chains of the *Lucinda*, lying at anchor in the Brisbane river, and was almost cut in two before capsizing.

On February 19 an explosion of dynamite caused the death of about 100 persons and the injury of about 200 others, at Vredendorp, a poor suburb of Johannesburg in the Transvaal. The disaster occurred while some cars, loaded with about fifty tons of dynamite and ninety cases of detonators, were being switched from one track to another. A hole was torn in the earth 200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. Every house within half a mile was wrecked; and 1,000 families were made homeless. A relief committee was promptly formed under the presidency of President Krüger. The government of the republic subscribed £25,000 to the relief fund; the Netherlands railway, £10,000; and the dynamite company, £5,000. For the time being, political and racial differences were lost sight of, and European and Boer worked shoulder to shoulder in extending aid to the distressed.

On March 23 a large part of the city of Colon, Colombia, was destroyed by fire. Loss: probably over \$300,000.



## LITERATURE.

### Science:—

*The Climatic Causation of Disease.* With chart showing the pathological distribution of climate in the United States. By I. M. Cline, M. A., M. D., of the University of Texas. 23 pp. Paper. Galveston, Tex.: Knapp Bros.

A very instructive paper read before the Texas State Medical Association last year, showing that to some extent definite relations subsist between climatic influences and the prevalence of certain types of disease.

*The Story of the Solar System.* Simply told for general readers. By George F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., author of *The Story of the Stars*. With twenty-eight illustrations. The Library of Useful Stories. 188 pp. Indexed. 16mo. 40 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Treats of the sun, his planets, and the comets in a descriptive and practical way, with special reference to the convenience and opportunities of persons having access to telescopes costing from \$50 to \$200.

*Elementary Lessons in Zoölogy.* A Guide in Studying

**Animal Life and Structure in Field and Laboratory.** By James G. Needham, M. S. Illustrated. 302 pp. Indexed. 12mo. 90 cents. New York: American Book Co.

The aim of this work is to put the student in the way of acquiring a knowledge of animal life and structure by making all things connected with its study so simple and readily understood that they appeal to every child.

**Handbook of Arctic Discoveries.** By A. W. Greely. Columbian Knowledge series. Number III. Edited by Professor Todd. 257 pp. Indexed. Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Contains a mass of information of special interest at the present time. Briefly, but comprehensively and most clearly, the history of the various expeditions to the North is presented.

**Greenland Icefields and Life in the North Atlantic.** With a discussion of the causes of the Ice Age. By G. Frederick Wright, D. D., LL. D., F. G. S. A., author of the *Ice Age in North America*, etc., and Warren Upham, A. M., F. G. S. A. With numerous maps and illustrations. 407 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This work is based on observations made during the Arctic expedition of 1894 in the ill-fated *Miranda* (Vol. 4, p. 682), but it is much more than a diary of the voyage. It is really a most valuable contribution to the geological knowledge of the northern latitudes, and its style of writing makes it a work of absorbing general interest.

### Philosophy and Psychology:—

**The Psychology of Attention.** By Th. Ribot. 3d edition, revised. 120 pp. Indexed. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents. Chicago, Ill.: Open Court Publishing Co.

The author's purpose is to investigate the "mechanism" of attention as distinguished from its effects. It is to the latter that psychologists have heretofore given most thought and research.

**Studies of Childhood.** By James Sully, M. A., LL. D., author of *Outlines of Psychology*, etc. Illustrated. 527 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The studies in this volume are not, says Professor Sully, "a complete treatise on child-psychology, but merely deal with certain aspects of children's minds which happen to have come under my notice, and to have had special interest for me. In preparing them I have tried to combine with the needed measure of exactness a manner of presentation which should attract other readers than students of psychology, more particularly parents and young teachers."

### Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—

**Handbook on Currency and Wealth.** By George B. Waldron, A. M., statistical editor of *The Voice*. With Vol. 6.—15.

numerous tables and diagrams. 150 pp. 12mo. Flexible cloth, 50 cents. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

It would be impossible to overestimate the value of this little compendium for those who are interested in the silver question now so prominent. The book is impartial, presenting in an unbiased manner the facts on all sides, and leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. The book contains among other things descriptions in full of the money systems of the United States, present and past; the money systems and finances of the world; the relation of gold and silver, as to production, prices, and wages; wealth and its ownership, including its production, distribution, and consumption; also the extent of debts of all kinds; facts relative to railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, strikes and lockouts, land and population, immigration and foreign born, the liquor traffic, and the last vote for president. A carefully prepared index furnishes easy access to any fact covered.

*Congressional Currency.*—An Outline of the Federal Money System. By A. C. Gordon. Questions of the Day series. 234 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book will appeal especially to practical, business men. It deals with current questions, as well as with the question of currency, with national bank notes, with the public debt and the gold reserve, and with all the other grave matters which at the present moment are in the public mind.

*Political Economy for High Schools and Academies.* By Robert Ellis Thompson, A. M., S. T. D. 108 pp. 12mo. 55 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This is one of the very few text-books written from the protectionist point of view. It is not, however, confined to tariff discussion, but traverses the general field of the still rather indefinite science of political economy.

*Regeneration.* A Reply to Max Nordau. With an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. 311 pp. 8vo. Indexed. \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An anonymous work—the writer probably an Englishman with anti-German proclivities. In many respects it is an intelligent, thoughtful, earnest, and vigorous criticism of Nordau's book, *Degeneration*, which appeared last year (Vol. 5, p. 487).

*The Principles of Sociology.* An Analysis of the Phenomena of Association and of Social Organization. By Franklin Henry Giddings, M. A. 8vo. \$3.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Notwithstanding the researches of the last twenty years, social science is still in the early stages of development: it is indefinite. A truly philosophical, and therefore final, presentment of "those principles which underlie and control the phenomena of society" is still to be looked for. The present volume is a brilliant contribution. As stated by the author, it is an attempt to combine the principles of so-



ciology in a coherent theory. He believes that sociology is a psychological science, and the reader's attention is therefore directed chiefly to the psychic aspects of social phenomena.

*Proportional Representation.* By John R. Commons. With diagram, maps, appendix. Library of Politics and Economics. 298 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.75. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The author "traces recent evil phases of American political life directly or indirectly to the century-old system of electing single representatives from limited districts," the result of which is merely to divide the people into two hostile partisan camps. A powerful argument is made for the plan advocated by the Proportional Representation League, of which Professor Commons was the founder. The author believes "that proportional representation will secure the independence of the voter and freedom from the rule of the party machine; that it will do away with the spoils system and result in the purification of politics; and that it will be an effective agent in municipal and social reform."

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*An Early Essay on Proportional Representation.* By Edmund J. James. 20 pp. 8vo. Paper. Price 25 cents.

"In 1844 Thomas Gilpin read before the American Philosophical Society a paper on the 'Representation of Minorities of Electors.' This paper is remarkable as being one of the earliest systematic discussions of the plan now known as minority, or proportional, representation. The paper antedates Thomas Hare's earliest essays on the subject by thirteen years; and that of James Garth Marshall by almost ten years. It is reprinted entire in the present monograph, being preceded by a short sketch of Mr. Gilpin and a critical analysis of the paper.

"The history of this pamphlet illustrates how there is a time for everything, and how everything must wait for its time. Written at a period when there was a general demand for some kind of reform in our system of representation, it undertook to show how, by adopting a system of proportional representation, the general ticket and caucus system could be made to yield satisfactory results. It failed to accomplish its immediate purpose; and only now, after fifty years, is beginning to bear practical fruit. The caucus system and the single member district system have not yielded the results hoped for. Whether any scheme of proportional or minority representation can do better, may be a question; but it begins to look as if some such method were destined to have a trial."

*Rudolf von Gneist.* By Conrad Bornhak, of the University of Berlin. 18 pp. 8vo. Paper. Price 15 cents.

An essay on the life and work of the great German political scientist and jurist. The writer says of Gneist:

"More fortunate than his great predecessor, Montesquieu, he was able to see the realization of his ideals, though he was forced to admit also their partial inadequacy."

*The Multiple Money Standard.* By Professor J. Allen Smith. 60 pp. 8vo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

In this monograph Professor Smith first discusses the relation of money to industrial society, the two conceptions of a standard of value, and the instability of gold as a commodity. He then shows the advantages and disadvantages of a composite gold and silver standard, and advocates the adoption of a multiple money standard. According to this plan a considerable number of leading commodities, such as wheat, gold, iron, cotton, silver, etc., are combined together in the ratio of their importance. These then form the permanent standard of value. Professor Smith then explains how a circulating medium could be issued on the basis of this standard, which would be convertible into either gold or silver. He also attempts to show why this standard would be practically invariable. In conclusion he tells how such a standard would help to solve the economic problem of distribution.

### Religion:—

*The Fisherman and His Friends.* A Series of Revival Sermons by Louis Albert Banks, D. D., pastor Hanson Place M. E. church, Brooklyn, N. Y. 365 pp. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.50. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The thirty-one revival sermons in this volume were all the result of long study and observation, but the actual construction of each sermon was left till the day of delivery. Bishop John F. Hurst characterizes these sermons as follows: "The subjects are strong, striking, and varied, the treatment is of the most searching kind, and, altogether, it is a most valuable addition to our devotional literature." In suggestion and illustrative material this book is invaluable to Christian workers in the Bible class of the Sunday school or in the pulpit.

*Talks to the King's Children.* Second series of "Five Minute Object Sermons," by Sylvanus Stall, D. D. 256 pp. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

This book belongs to a class of which there are but few in any language. The author has done for children what Schriver in Germany, and Dean Stanley in England, have done for grown people. With some object of every-day life presented to the eye, the author, after the manner of the parables, presents the important truths of the gospel to the easy comprehension of both old and young. Some of the sermons are little classics. The book is a model for children's sermons, and will be welcomed by mothers in the nursery, teachers in the school room, and missionaries in foreign lands, as well as by grown people for devotional reading and by pastors in preparing to preach to children.

*Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry; or, The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis.* By Daniel S. Gregory, D. D., LL. D. 365 pp. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.25. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The chapters cover the whole field of ministerial duty in its relation to present conditions and exigencies.

The book attempts to demonstrate the obligation of the church

of Christ for the immediate evangelization of the world. It emphasizes the fearful responsibility of the ministry as the divinely constituted leaders in this work. Of one of its chapters a writer in one of the religious journals says: "We regard it as containing more valuable suggestions in respect to pulpit efficiency than many large volumes on homiletics that we have consulted."

*The Religion of Science.* By Dr. Paul Carus. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 125 pp. Indexed. Cloth, gilt top, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Chicago, Ill.: Open Court Publishing Co.

In accord with the general objects aimed at in the work of the Open Court Publishing Company, the present booklet "aims to sketch the isagogics of the Religion of Science, intending to serve as an introduction to it, to prevent misconceptions, and to impart general information concerning its principles and scope." The ultimate aim of the movement is "a rationalizing of the religious faith and a broadening of the sectarian creeds into one cosmical religion."

*What Shall I Tell the Children?* Object Sermons and Teachings. By the Rev. George V. Reichel, A. M., Ph. D., author of *Light on Scriptural Truths from Recent Science and History*, etc. 304 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham.

The difficulty of fixing the attention of the casual Sunday scholar has discouraged many a teacher. Dr. Reichel expounds his system in this little book, which commends itself for its practicability and simplicity.

### History:—

*The China-Japan War.* Compiled from Japanese, Chinese and, foreign sources. By Vladimir. Illustrated. 449 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$4.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A very careful and copious account of the military, naval, and diplomatic incidents of the recent war in the Far East.

*Puritanism in the Old World and in the New.* From its inception in the Reign of Elizabeth, to the Establishment of the Puritan Theocracy in New England. An Historical Handbook. By the Rev. J. Gregory. Introduction by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., author of *The Pilgrim in Old England*. 406 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The book deals with the rise and development of Puritanism in England, its conflict with the church, the martyrs, the founding of New Plymouth and Massachusetts, and its development in New England.

*King Stork and King Log.* A Study of Modern Russia. By Sergius Michael Dragomanoff ("Stepniak"). 2 vols. 12mo. \$5.00 net. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The last work of the late Russian exile. He "relates the sufferings of those exiled by administrative order to the Arctic zone, where the average temperature for the autumn and winter months is 31° Fahr. below zero, and for the whole year is only 1° Fahr. above zero. He charges the government of Alexander III. with a 'decided' inclination to extend the practice of administrative exile to these uninhabitable deserts." Yet Stepniak looked forward hopefully to the future of his country, prophesying that the development of another hundred years will surely land Russia in political freedom. The creation of a consultative chamber, he held, giving national representation *de facto*, would obviate the danger of a violent outburst, and prolong indefinitely for the czar the placid tenure of his sovereignty.

*John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet.* An Autobiography. In two volumes. Illustrated. 1,239 pp. 8vo. Cloth, \$7.50; half morocco, \$12.00. Chicago: The Werner Co.

While largely autobiographical in character, this work reviews the chief political events of the period from 1854 to the present day, dwelling particularly—of course, from a one-sided point of view—upon the leading financial measures of the United States government during that period. It makes no attempt to discuss the campaign plans of the Civil War; nor does it enlarge upon such of the author's associates as distinguished themselves in public life. References, however, to some of the latter were unavoidable, and comments are made on the failure of certain supposed friends to promote the writer's reasonable ambition for the presidential nomination in 1888.

*Ironclads in Action.* A Sketch of Naval Warfare from 1855 to 1895. With some account of the development of the battleship in England. By H. W. Wilson. With an introduction by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., author of *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, etc. With maps, plans, and illustrations. 2 vols. 357, 374 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$8.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"To the general reader the clear accounts of naval operations such as those which culminated in the battle of Lissa, the story of the river fighting at New Orleans, of the adventures of the *Alabama* and her consorts, and, finally, of the recent struggle between China and Japan, cannot fail to be interesting, as forming part of the general history of modern warfare."

*The Life of Thomas Hutchinson.* Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By James K. Hosmer, author of *Samuel Adams* in "American Statesmen" series, etc. With portrait. 453 pp. 8vo. Indexed. Cloth, gilt top, \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This is an attempt to vindicate the character of the much disparaged Tory governor of Massachusetts at the time of the Revolution. It is a valuable addition to the history of the period to which it pertains.

**Biography:—**

*Bismarck's Table Talk.* Edited with an introduction and notes. By C. Lowe, M. A., author of *Prince Bismarck: An Historical Biography*, etc. With portrait. 387 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Fred'k Warne & Co.

In this volume, which is based on the two bulky volumes of Herr von Poschinger, we find an exceedingly interesting picture of the great chancellor as he appears at different periods of his life in the freedom of familiar intercourse and in the confidence of private friendship.

*Dante Gabriel Rossetti.* His Family Letters. With a Memoir by William Michael Rossetti. 2 vols. With portraits. 440, 436 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$6.50. Boston: Roberts Bros.

This may be considered the first complete and authoritative life of one of the most singular figures of the century—one who did much to turn into fresh channels the currents of English art and poetry, but whose character, until the appearance of these volumes, was invested with vagueness and indistinctness.

*Joan of Arc.* By Francis C. Lowell. With maps. 382 pp. Indexed. Cloth, gilt top, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A clear, straightforward narrative of the marvellous career of the virgin martyr of French liberty. The work displays on the part of the author (who is a lawyer of Boston, Mass.) a deep and appreciative insight into the historical influences of the time under review. After sketching the conditions then prevailing in France, the writer takes up the incidents in the girl's career. Joan's own account of her mission and the testimony of her contemporaries are impartially weighed; and those facts in the light of which alone we find any comprehension of the part she played, are frankly accepted. The reader may draw his own conclusions as to whether the Maid of Orléans was "inspired" or "demented." The author's understanding of the popular beliefs and official interests and prejudices of the period, enables him to give an eminently fair account of her trial, of which we must not judge in the light of our latter-day English or American customs, but from the view-point of the institutions of mediæval France. The saintly, yet quite human figure of Joan, is set forth with that simple dignity that was one secret of her enduring strength.

*Bayard Taylor.* By Albert H. Smyth. With a portrait. American Men of Letters. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner. 320 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The author has not been contented with making a summary of previously existing literature dealing with his theme; he has been able to secure from many of Taylor's friends and colleagues a considerable quantity of instructive reminiscences; and he has given particular attention to the analyzing of the changing intellectual and social conditions amid which Taylor lived and wrote during the thirty years of his active literary career."

*Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster.* By Edmund Sheridan Purcell. With portraits and index. 2 vols. Vol. 1, Manning as an Anglican. Vol. 2, Manning as a Catholic. 8vo. \$6.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A remarkable work, touching upon some of the most critical and controverted events of this century, in dealing with which the biographer is notably free from politic reservations, and outspoken both as to the distinguished prelate and as to many of the persons he offended or pleased, as well as in regard to the movement known as the Catholic Revival. There will be great differences of opinion as to the use which the author has made of materials to which he had access. It should be noted that the executors of the late Cardinal Manning disavow all responsibility for Mr. Purcell's work, "more particularly as regards the publication of private letters and documents affecting both the happiness of the living and the reputation of the dead;" and announce their intention, from the mass of materials at their disposal, to publish a "real and complete history" of the life of Cardinal Manning.

*The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.* By S. H. Jeyes. With a frontispiece. Public Men of To-day. An International series. 258 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Fred'k Warne & Co.

This sketch of the present colonial secretary of Great Britain is full of valuable biographical data; but, regarding any attempt made to estimate the full historical significance of any living personage, particularly one so prominently before the public gaze as Mr. Chamberlain is and has been, it may be said that the effort can accomplish results only provisional, if not entirely speculative.

#### Literature:—

*The Proverbs.* Edited, with an introduction and notes, by R. G. Moulton, M. A., Ph. D. The Modern Reader's Bible. 194 pp. Indexed. 16mo. 50 cents. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The series to which the name Modern Reader's Bible has been given is an attempt to present works from the sacred Scriptures in modern literary form. It does not touch matters of devotion or theory, "Its purpose is to put forward Biblical works as portions of world-literature, with an interest of their own for every variety of reader."

*An Introduction to the Study of American Literature.* By Brander Matthews, A. M., LL. B. Illustrated. 256 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: American Book Co.

This work is admirably designed to guide, to supplement, and to stimulate the reading of American authors. As Theodore Roosevelt says of it. "It is just the kind of book which should be given to a beginner, because it will give him a clear idea of what to read, and of the relative importance of the authors he is to read, yet it is much more than merely a book for beginners." Most of the space is devoted to comprehensive little biographies of the fifteen greatest and most

representative American writers. The work is rounded out, however, by four general chapters which take up other prominent authors and discuss the history and condition of our literature as a whole; and there is at the end of the book a complete chronology of the best American literature from the beginning down to 1896. At the end of each chapter are reading references and a few suggestive questions for school use.

*The Science of Language.* Three Lectures delivered at the Oxford University Extension Meeting. By F. Max Müller. With a supplement, "My Predecessors." 2d edition. 112 pp. Indexed. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 25 cents. Chicago, Ill.: Open Court Publishing Co.

Have you ever tried to find out what this language of ours really is; how it came to us; when and where it was made; and what it was made of; why we, and we alone of all animals, enjoy the privilege of speech? These and kindred questions the distinguished Oxford *savant* answers in a way within the comprehension of even a child. As he himself says: "We never know anything truly, unless we can make it as clear as daylight to the commonest understanding." The work also contains a philosophical dissertation on the intimate relation between language and thought.

#### Education:—

*How to Study History, Literature, the Fine Arts.* By Albert Bushnell Hart, Maurice Thompson, Charles Mason Fairbanks. 51 pp. 12mo. Paper, 20 cents. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent.

Professor Hart of Harvard points out how to carry on a general and special historical reading; Mr. Thompson, poet, urges the reading of certain books; Mr. Fairbanks gives general advice.

*Contributions to the Solution of the Problem of the Co-ordination of Studies.* By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Pd. D. 33 pp. Paper. New York: Published by the author.

This essay, Mr. Groszmann's thesis for the doctorate in pedagogy at the University of the City of New York, is a most important addition to the literature of a subject which is attracting increased attention from educationists.

*The Common School and the New Education.* What Must We Do to Make Our Public School the True School? By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Pd. D., superintendent of the Workingman's School, New York city. 46 pp. Paper. New York: Simpson & Lyall.

*Art Instruction in the Public School.* By Douglas Volk, member of the Society of American Artists, and of the executive committee of the Workingman's School, New York city. Ethical Culture Educational Pamphlets, No. 1. 15 pp.

The foregoing two pamphlets are well worthy the earnest attention of all teachers who are interested—and all should be—in keeping

abreast of important new developments in the sphere of educational work. It would exceed our limits of space to review here at length the advancement made by what is known as the "New Education." It will suffice to say that the Workingman's School, at 109 West 54th street, New York city, of which Dr. Grossmann is superintendent, is one of the chief centres of the movement. This institution was founded in 1878 by Professor Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture. Its object is "to give to its pupils a complete outfit for that education which is to continue through life. This school resembles a public school in embracing among its pupils all social classes, and in being conducted for educational purposes only, with no thought of pecuniary profit for the managers. In one sense it may also be said to resemble a church school, inasmuch as it has for its chief purpose the building up of character, but with this fundamental distinction that the attempt is here made to develop moral strength and moral beauty on a purely unsectarian basis.

"The special features of the school are: Manual training and art instruction in all classes; special attention to elementary science teaching throughout the school; universal history and literature; regular excursions to industrial establishments and to the parks and surrounding country for observation and study. Direct moral instruction supplements the moral training afforded by the work and influence of the school as such. Besides supplying the elements of a broad and general culture, it is the particular aim of the school to discover the individual bent of each pupil, to train him along the lines of his natural aptitude, and thus to prepare him mentally and morally for his future vocation."

### Poetry:—

*Songs of Night and Day.* By Frank W. Gunsaulus, author of *Monk and Knight*, etc. 144 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The author has achieved distinction as an educationist, novelist, critic, poet, and preacher. The present slender volume contains several exquisite gems of poetry, notably the "Centenary of John Keats" and "Lost Ideals."

### Travel, Adventure, and Description:—

*Fire and Sword in the Sudan.* A Personal Narrative of Fighting and Serving the Dervishes. 1879-95. By Rudolf C. Slatin Pasha, C. B. Translated by Major F. R. Wingate, C. B., D. S. O., R. A., author of *Mahdism and the Egyptian Sudan*, etc. Illustrated by R. Talbot Kelly, R. B. A. 636 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$5.00. New York: Edwin Arnold.

Singularly enough, this work appears almost simultaneously with the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola (p. 75), to reconquer the territory so long lost to civilization, where the writer had spent many years in captivity, and from which he escaped early last year (Vol. 5, p. 207). We follow him from the hour when General Gordon sent for him, through the years when Mahdism became an epidemic, with nothing but murder in its track; through the siege and fall of Khartoum, his own capture and sufferings, to his bold and fortunate escape. The story is one of absorbing interest throughout.



*Kokoro.* Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life. By Lafcadio Hearn. 388 pp. Cloth, gilt top, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Long residence in Japan has made the writer of this book familiar with its history, its literature, and the mental attitude of its people. He is strongly sympathetic with this gentle and courteous race. These papers are designed to treat the inner rather than the outer life of Japan, hence their title *Kokoro* (Heart). Some of the stories and folklore, especially the translation of three popular ballads, give an insight into the moral and religious feelings of the Japanese. Much of the book was written since the war with China, and it contains a well-digested study of the national problem.

*Headwaters of the Mississippi.* Comprising biographical sketches of early and recent explorers of the great river, and a full account of the discovery and location of its true source in a lake beyond Itasca. By Captain Willard Glazier, author of *Three Years in the Federal Cavalry*, etc. Illustrated. 527 pp. Cloth, \$2.50; half morocco, \$3.00; full morocco, \$4.00. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

In 1832, when Schoolcraft found Lake Itasca, and for about fifty years thereafter, that lake was supposed to be the source of the great river of North America. However, an expedition organized by Mr. Glazier in 1881, discovered a lake of 255 acres, appropriately named Lake Glazier, located above but south of Itasca. This is now regarded as the headwaters of the Mississippi. The book is fascinating with biographical sketches of all the men who have sought the headwaters in the past ninety years. There are more than seventy-five full-page pictures.

#### Fiction:—

*The Man Who Became a Savage.* A Story of Our Own Times. By William T. Hornaday, author of *Two Years in the Jungle*, etc. With sixteen illustrations by Charles B. Hudson. 413 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. Buffalo, N. Y.: Peter Paul Book Co.

"The story of Jeremiah Rock, a rich bachelor of middle age, residing in Bosiana, New York, who wearies of civilization; he carries out his intention to get him a wife, and together they go to Borneo to study the people, the animal and vegetable life, and the minerals of this little known country. His account of Borneo, and his description of 'how a decent, moral savage regards the curious crazy quilt we call civilization,' is amusing and not without instruction."

*Ocean Rovers.* By Wm. H. Thomes, author of *The Bushrangers*, etc. Illustrated. With portrait of the author. The Pastime series. 290 pp. Paper. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

The time of this fascinating tale is the period of the war of 1812. It abounds in exciting incidents of adventure.

*Dr. Warrick's Daughters.* A Novel. By Rebecca Hard-

ing Davis. Illustrated. 30 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

It is a quite complicated story, the action passing partly in Pennsylvania and partly in the South; and in each case not only the environment but the types of character are well understood and firmly drawn. There are two opposing types in Dr. Warrick's two daughters. One of them, through sordid selfishness, makes shipwreck of her life.

*A Lady of Quality.* Being a most curious, hitherto unknown history, as related by Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff, but not presented to the world of fashion through the pages of the *Tattler*, and now for the first time written down by Frances Hodgson Burnett. 363 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

A novel of strength and originality. In the development of the unique character of Clorinda, from neglected childhood into superb womanhood, every principle of heredity and every law of environment are set at defiance. For all its daring force and passion, the tale has a redeeming undertone of sweetness, repentance, and love. The scene is laid in the time of good Queen Anne.

*A Chord from a Violin.* By Winifred Agnes Haldane. With a frontispiece. 164 pp. 16mo. Silk cloth, gilt top, 50 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"A beautiful story—the autobiography of a rare old instrument, passing from the hands of its maker and owner only when, he being near to death, his daughter sold it (the last of many) to buy him bread. Hester, the daughter, is taken into the house of the man who bought the violin. Her voice is trained and she becomes a great singer. Some years after, while singing, she hears and recognizes the famous old violin in the orchestra—the property of a poor young man."

#### Miscellaneous:—

*Official, Diplomatic, and Social Etiquette of Washington.* Compiled by Katherine Elives Thomas. With an introductory note by Mrs. John A. Logan. 152 pp. 16mo. 75 cents. New York: Cassell Publishing Co.

Embodies the most reliable information on a question of grave importance to visitors and residents of the "Capital City."

*The Book of a Hundred Games.* By Mary White. 171 pp. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Contains ninety-two games for young people who "prefer games to dancing" or to conversation. There are no kissing games and no romping, but a free use of puzzles, prizes, forfeits, anagram letters, "questions," missing words, and names, and the rest.

*The Child and Childhood in Folk-Thought.* The Child in Primitive Culture. By A. F. Chamberlain, M. A., Ph. D. 8vo. Cloth, \$3.00 net. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Based on lectures delivered by the author at Clark University in

1894. "The lecturer's aim was to indicate some of the chief child activities among primitive peoples, and to point out the survivals of these in the social institutions and culture movements of to-day."

*Lee's Vest-Pocket Pointers for Busy People.* Silk cloth, red edges, 25 cents; morocco, gilt, 50 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Gives in briefest possible form convenient for reference the prominent events of history—area, population, location, and rulers of all nations—states of the union, population, area, capitals, and cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants—all the largest cities of the world, the great battles, chief rivers, lakes, mountains, etc.—postal regulations—rules of order, etc., etc.

*The Standard Hymnal.* A New Hymnal for General Use. Compiled and arranged by C. C. Converse. Cloth, 35 cents. 112 pp. 12mo. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

This collection of 150 gems of sacred music is compiled by the writer of the hymn "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," of which 50,000,000 copies have been printed. It is most convenient in form and arrangement.

*Lee's Pocket Encyclopedia Britannica.* 448 pp. 16mo. Library style, marbled edges, title in silver, 50 cents. Leather, full gilt edges, and gold stamped, \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

This little volume presents an unusually comprehensive epitome of latest information on general subjects, including history, biography, geography, chronology, and science. It is "Americanized." Contains twelve full-page and seventy-two smaller portraits.



## NECROLOGY.

### American:—

AYRES, SISTER ANNE, founder of the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion in the Protestant Episcopal Church; born in London, Eng., Jan. 3, 1816; died in New York city Feb. 9.

BARLOW, FRANCIS CHANNING, military officer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834; died in New York city Jan. 11. Graduated at Harvard in 1855, and practiced law and journalism. Served gallantly through the war, being wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg. For gallant conduct at Fair Oaks, he was made a brigadier-general; was with Grant through the final campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. In 1865 became secretary of state for New York, in 1868 United States marshal of the southern district of that state, and in 1871 state attorney-general.

BEACH, ALFRED ELY, scientist, inventor, and journalist; born in Springfield, Mass., in 1826; died Jan. 1. His father, Moses Y. Beach,

was founder and for many years proprietor of the *New York Sun*. In 1846 Mr. Beach, in partnership with Mr. O. D. Munn, one of his former schoolmates, purchased the *Scientific American*, started in the previous year, and for almost fifty years was its editor. He invented, about 1853, the first typewriter, which was intended for the use of the blind, and which was awarded a gold medal at the Crystal Palace exposition. His inventions touch upon cable traction of cars and other railway inventions dating back some thirty years. Pneumatic tubes for delivery of mail matter, also the well-known Beach hydraulic shield for tunnelling in earth and under river beds, were inventions dating back over twenty years. The first successful use of the shield was in the construction of the experimental tunnel under Broadway, between Warren and Murray streets, New York city, in 1869; while one of the latest noteworthy examples of its use was the construction, in 1889-90, of the railway tunnel under the St. Clair river at Port Huron, Mich. Mr. Beach founded, soon after the close of the Civil War, the Beach Institute at Savannah, Ga., for the education of freedmen.

BOWEN, HENRY CHANDLER, founder and chief editor of the *New York Independent*; born in Woodstock, Conn., of old New England stock, Sep. 11, 1813; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24. From his 16th to his 20th year he was clerk in his father's store. He then became clerk in the silk house of Arthur Tappan & Co. in New York city, in which he subsequently became a partner as a reward for faithfulness and industry, on the retirement of Lewis Tappan. He decided to branch out in business for himself, and with a fellow clerk formed the firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., wholesale dealers in silk and dry-goods; and a stranger to them, John Rankin of New York, lent them \$25,000. After a few years they built what was then one of the finest marble stores in the city, at Nos. 320, 322, and 324 Broadway. The panic of 1857 followed quickly upon the erection of the new building, and the firm was obliged to ask an extension of its creditors. Mr. McNamee withdrew, and the firm name became Bowen, Holmes & Co. The new firm flourished until the Civil War broke out, and although it had nearly \$800,000 assets above its liabilities, collections throughout the country, and especially throughout the South, were impossible, and an assignment was made. The firm afterward paid off the full amount of the debts.

In 1848 Mr. Bowen was one of five founders of *The Independent*; and on December 7 the first issue appeared, under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt. It was established to be a metropolitan organ of the Congregational churches, which it was felt needed a journal which would be more progressive and anti-slavery than any then in existence. It immediately achieved power and influence, but for a number of years did not prove a financial success. The proprietors were Henry C. Bowen, Theodore McNamee, Simeon B. Chittenden, Jonathan Hunt, and Seth B. Hunt, all of them young merchants. The paper was so anti-slavery in character that the Southern merchants refused to buy any goods of the young men. The other owners gradually dropped out of the venture, and Mr. Bowen became the sole owner. Mr. Bowen left the mercantile business in 1861, and devoted his entire attention to *The Independent*, with the result that within six weeks it paid expenses. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue of the 3d New York district, but was removed from office by President Johnson because *The Independent* opposed

his policy. Drs. Bacon, Thompson, and Storrs having retired from the editorship of *The Independent*, Mr. Beecher, and later Mr. Tilton, were called to the editorship. On the retirement of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Bowen became editor as well as proprietor and publisher, and from that time until his death he controlled its editorial policy. Mr. Bowen was at one time one of the most influential members in Plymouth Church, to which Henry Ward Beecher came mainly through his influence. Following the publication of the charges in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, an estrangement took place between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

BUNTING, C. W., managing director of the *Toronto Mail and Empire*; born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in Sep., 1837; died in Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.

COFFIN, CHARLES CARLETON, well known as the special correspondent of the *Boston Journal* throughout the Civil War; born at Boecowen, N. H., July 26, 1823; died in Brookline, Mass., Mar. 2. He was the author of twenty volumes, chiefly on historical and patriotic themes.

DOE, CHARLES, chief justice of the state of New Hampshire; born in 1830; died at Rollinsford, N. H., Mar. 9. Was graduated at Dartmouth in 1849; admitted to the bar in 1864; made associate justice of the state supreme court in 1869, and chief justice in 1876.

EDISON, SAMUEL, father of the famous electrician Thomas A. Edison; born in Nova Scotia in August, 1804; died at the home of his granddaughter in Norwalk, O., Feb. 27. Thomas A. was born during Mr. Edison's residence at Milan, O., Feb. 11, 1847 (Vol. 1, p. 468).

ELLIOTT, CHARLES B., the well-known builder of racing shells; born in New York city in 1829; died Jan. 20. For about seven years and a-half, from 1871, he was police justice of the 4th district of Brooklyn, and in 1880 became county clerk of Kings county.

ENGLISH, WILLIAM H., capitalist and politician; born in Lexington, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822; died in Indianapolis, Feb. 7. Was educated at Hanover College, and studied law. He was an active democrat and held various positions during the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Polk. He was secretary of the Indiana constitutional convention of 1850, and speaker of the first house elected under it. In 1852 he was elected to the 33d congress, and took a prominent part in the exciting contests over the legislation of that period. He was re-elected to the 35th and 36th congresses. He took no active part in the war, but in 1863 entered the banking business, in which, with railroad interests afterward acquired, he was highly successful. In 1880 he was nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with General W. S. Hancock, but was defeated.

EWING, GENERAL THOMAS, born in Lancaster, O., Aug. 7, 1829; died in New York city Jan. 21 as a result of being knocked down by a cable car. Was graduated at Brown University in 1854, and in 1855 at the Cincinnati (O.) Law School. The following year he began practicing law at Leavenworth, Kan., with William T. Sherman, afterward the famous general, for a partner. He took an active part in the struggle to make Kansas a free state, and in 1860 was elected first chief justice of the supreme court of that state. He organized the 11th regiment of Kansas volunteers, which he led to the field, as its colonel, in 1862. For conspicuous bravery at the battle of Prairie Grove in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He distinguished himself also at Pilot Knob; and retired at

the close of the war with the brevet rank of major-general. He was elected to the 45th congress as a democrat; re-elected in 1878; served on several important committees, including that on banking and currency. His adherence to the soft-money wing of the democratic party was uniform.

FAVA, FRANCIS R., professor of civil engineering in Columbia University, New York city; born in Italy about thirty-five years ago; died Mar. 27. He was son of Baron Fava, Italian ambassador to the United States.

FOWLER, GENERAL EDWARD B., military officer; born in New York city in 1827; died in Brooklyn Jan. 16. He was the war colonel of the 14th regiment of Brooklyn, known as the "Red-Legged Devils" and the "Fighting 14th." He was engaged in twenty-two battles and skirmishes, in all of which he was either in command of the regiment or of the brigade to which it was attached. His service at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was in command of his brigade, was especially meritorious and successful. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on June 6, 1864, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was brevetted brigadier-general.

FYFFE, JOSEPH, rear-admiral United States navy (retired); born in Ohio, July 26, 1832; died at Pierce, Neb., Feb. 25. During the war he saw active service with the North Atlantic blockade squadron.

GIBBON, JOHN, brigadier-general, United States army (retired); born near Holmesburg, Penn., Apr. 20, 1827; died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6. Was graduated at West Point in 1847, and served through the Mexican war. He commanded a brigade through the campaigns of Maryland and the Rappahannock from 1862 to 1863, receiving the brevets of major in the regular army for gallantry at Antietam, and lieutenant-colonel at Fredericksburg, and colonel at Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded. In June, 1864, he became major-general of volunteers and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. He took a brilliant part in the assaults on Petersburg. For this he was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, United States army. He was one of the commissioners to carry into effect the stipulations for Lee's surrender. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on Jan. 15, 1866.

He had charge of the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876, and was in command of the engagement with the Nez Percés Indians at Big Hole Pass, where he was wounded.

General Gibbon in 1835, by direction of the president, had charge of the measures taken to suppress the Chinese riots in Washington territory. He was made a brigadier-general July 10, 1886, and was retired Apr. 20, 1891.

GILLAM, BERNARD, famous as the cartoonist of *Judge*; born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, Eng.; died at Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 19, aged 39. He was for a time associated with the late Joseph Keppler on *Puck*, but had been a partner in the *Judge* property since that weekly was reorganized ten years ago.

GREENHALGE, FREDERICK T., governor of Massachusetts, republican; born in Lancashire, Eng., July 19, 1842; died at Lowell, Mass., Mar. 5. He entered Harvard in 1859, but had to leave college in his junior year, owing to the death of his father. He then taught school and studied law. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, being connected with the commissary department at New Berne, N. C. After the war, he studied law in Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in

1865. In 1860 and 1861 he was elected mayor of Lowell. In 1888 he was sent to congress by the republicans; but failed of re-election in 1890. In 1893 he was nominated by acclamation for governor of Massachusetts, and in November of that year of panic was elected by 20,000 majority, although Mr. Russell had carried the state in the three years preceding. In 1894 and 1895 he was re-elected.

HARPER, PHILIP J. A., formerly senior member of the publishing house of Harper & Bros., New York city; died at Hempstead, L. I., Mar. 6.

HARTER, MICHAEL D., formerly congressman from the Mansfield district of Ohio; born in Canton, O., in 1846; died at Fostoria, O., by suicide, Feb. 22. He was elected to the 52d and 53d congresses as a democrat, and was a steady opponent of high-tariff taxes, anti-option laws, and the free coinage of silver, and an earnest advocate of civil service reform. He was a wealthy banker and manufacturer.

HAYGOOD, REV. DR. ATTICUS, bishop of the South Methodist Church; died at Oxford, Ga., Jan. 19.

HOLDEN, MRS. MARTHA E., a brilliant and versatile writer under the *nom de plume* of "Amber;" born in Harford, N. Y.; died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, aged about 42.

JARDINE, JOSEPH PHILIP, for many years a member of the firm of George Jardine & Son, organ builders, New York city; born in London, Eng., Oct. 11, 1832; died in New York city Mar. 13. He served with the 22d New York regiment through the war.

JUDGE, WILLIAM QUAN, president of the Theosophical Society in America; born in Dublin, Ireland, Apr. 13, 1851; died in New York city, Mar. 21.

KENRICK, MOST REV. PETER RICHARD, ex-archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Louis, Mo.; born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1806; died in St. Louis Mar. 4. He was brother to the late archbishop of Baltimore, Md. He was ordained priest Mar. 6, 1832, and, at the suggestion of his brother, then coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia, came to America, settling in Oct., 1833, in Philadelphia, where he took charge of the theological seminary of the diocese. He was consecrated coadjutor to Bishop Rosati of St. Louis in Nov., 1841, and succeeded to the bishopric on the death of the latter in 1843. In 1847 he became metropolitan on St. Louis being erected into an archiepiscopal see. During the Civil War he upheld the Union cause, but worked for relief of sick and wounded on both sides. Not long ago he was removed from his archiepiscopal office on account of "advancing years and increasing infirmities," being succeeded by Bishop Kain, his coadjutor. Twice in his career, it is said, Archbishop Kenrick came into conflict with his superiors. He refused to promulgate in his province the Baltimore decree, seeking to enlarge the influence and powers of the diocesan priests, thereby making it void, so far as his subordinates were concerned; and in 1870 he came into prominence by the determined stand he took against the doctrine of Papal infallibility pronounced by the Ecumenical Council held that year in Rome. He was one of two prelates who voted against it, to 536 in its favor, and did not give his adhesion to it till a considerable time afterward.

KNOX, COLONEL THOMAS W., well-known writer; born in Pembroke, N. H., June 25, 1835; died in New York city Jan. 6. He served in two campaigns of the war, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and later was correspondent of several New York papers. In 1866 he went with an expedition to establish a line of telegraph com-

munication through Southern Asia, and on this journey travelled through Siberia. The next few years he devoted himself to travelling and literary work. One of his first books was *Overland Through Asia*. He published in all about thirty-nine books, among them being *Cotton Field and Campfire*, *The Boy Travellers in China and Japan*, *The Boy Travellers in Siam*, *How to Travel*, *The Young Nimrods in North America*, *Underground Life*, *Backsheesh*, *Lives of Blaine and Logan*, *Decisive Battles Since Waterloo*, and *Life of Henry Ward Beecher*.



EDGAR WILSON ("BILL") NYE,  
HUMORIST.

Louis, Mo., Feb. 27, aged 87. He served in the Mexican war, being wounded at Buena Vista. In the Civil War he was made a prisoner by the Confederates at Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade. In Mar., 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious services at Wilson's Creek and Shiloh.

NICHOLSON, MRS. E. J., writer under the *nom de plume* of "Pearl Rivers," owner and chief editor of the New Orleans (La.) *Picayune*; born in Mississippi; died Feb. 15. She is said to have been the first woman connected with the press in the South.

NYE, EDGAR WILSON ("BILL"), humorist; born in Maine Aug. 25, 1850; died at his home at Buck Shoals near Asheville, N. C., Feb. 22. When he was two years old the family moved to the West, and Edgar received his education at River Falls Academy, in Wisconsin. He studied law in Wisconsin, and practiced for a short time. About 1875 he settled in Laramie, Wyo. Here he began writing for the local newspapers, and attracted such attention that in 1880 he was in-

KRAUS, PROFESSOR JOHN, one of the earliest and foremost promoters of kindergarten work in the United States; born in Nassau, Germany, Feb. 2, 1815; died in New York city Mar. 4.

MCLACHLAN, ALEXANDER, poet, known as the "Burns of Canada;" died in Orangeville, Ont., Mar. 20.

MASSEY, H. A., head of the Massey-Harris Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Ont., makers of agricultural implements; born in Northumberland county, Ontario, Apr. 29, 1823; died in Toronto Feb. 20. He was a generous supporter of the Methodist Church, and a benefactor of numerous educational and philanthropic institutions.

MILLER, MADISON, military officer; born in Mercer, Penn.; died in St.



vited to write weekly letters for the Denver (Colo.) *Tribune*. The next year he founded the *Laramie Boomerang*, which made him famous. He held several public offices in Laramie. For several years he had been writing syndicate articles and lecturing. Mr. Nye published several books, the earliest being *Bill Nye and Boomerang* and *The Forty Lyars and Other Lies*.

PORTER, JOSEPH H., military officer; born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1841; died in New York city Jan. 27. Was graduated at West Point shortly before the Civil War broke out. He went through the war coming out a colonel, but with health permanently shattered by wounds. He went to Egypt; and, in spite of his former experience, enlisted in the service of the khedive, and was again badly wounded at the bombardment of Cairo by the British. He married an Egyptian girl, with whom he lived until her death, when he returned to America, where he shortly took up the practice of law.

REID, REV. WM., D. D., lately clerk of the general assembly and financial agent of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1816; died in Toronto, Ont., Jan. 19.

ROBINSON, GEORGE D., ex-governor of Massachusetts; born in Lexington, Mass., Feb. 20, 1834; died at Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 22. Was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and taught school in Chicopee until 1865; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1866; represented Chicopee in the state legislature in 1873 and in 1875 became a state senator. In 1876 he entered congress as a republican, and was re-elected in 1878, 1880, and 1882. In 1883 he was elected governor, the late General B. F. Butler being his democratic opponent; and he was re-elected in 1884 and 1885.

RUNYON, THEODORE, first ambassador of the United States to Germany; born at Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822; died in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 27. A biographical sketch of Mr. Runyon will be found in *CURRENT HISTORY*, published at the time of his appointment as minister to Germany at the beginning of President Cleveland's second term of office in 1893 (Vol. 8, p. 65). In Sep. of the same year he was raised to the rank of ambassador (Vol. 8, p. 498).

THOMPSON, COLONEL WILLIAM P., military officer, capitalist,



HON. THEODORE RUNYON OF NEW JERSEY,  
LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO GERMANY.

and turfman; born in Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 8, 1837; died in New York city Feb. 3. Was graduated at the Morgantown (W. Va.) University, and practiced law. Entered the Confederate service and fought in almost every great battle in Virginia from Bull Run to Appomattox. After the war he devoted himself to developing the resources of West Virginia, and succeeded in building up a variety of valuable interests in oil, lead, railroads, banks, mines, etc. He purchased the famous Brookdale breeding establishment from the estate of the late D. D. Withers, and was an enthusiastic horseman.

WALKE, HENRY, rear-admiral United States navy (retired); born near Portsmouth, Va.; died in New York city Mar. 8, aged 87. During his boyhood the family moved to Ohio. In 1827 he was appointed midshipman in the navy. In the Mexican war, as executive officer of the *Vesuvius*, he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tuspan, and Tobasco. In the Civil War he was of great assistance to the government in Florida and on the Gulf coast. He co-operated with General Grant after the battle of Belmont, and on the *Carondelet* was prominent in the battle of Fort Henry. In the attack on Fort Donelson his ship suffered more in loss of officers and men, it is said, than all the rest of the Union flotilla. At Island Number Ten he again distinguished himself by taking the *Carondelet* through the canal which General Pope had cut through the swamps for his transports. He also displayed great gallantry at Fort Pillow, Memphis, and Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered to sea with the steamer *Sacramento* in search of the rebel privateer *Alabama*. He cruised thousands of miles, finally reaching the French coast shortly after the *Alabama* was sunk by the *Kearsarge*. He then chased the Confederate gunboat *Rappahannock* into Liverpool in an attempt to engage it in battle.

He was made a commodore July 25, 1866, and created rear-admiral July 13, 1870. He performed more than thirty years of actual naval duty, and had nineteen years of sea service. He voluntarily retired Apr. 26, 1871.

WOODWARD, JOHN B., military officer, educator, and politician; born May 31, 1835; died in Brooklyn Mar. 6. He was educated at the Columbia Law School, and had varied business interests. In 1890 he became president of the Third National bank of New York, and became director in several other financial institutions. For many years he was connected with the state militia, attaining the rank of adjutant-general. He also held prominent municipal positions in Brooklyn as a republican, and was one of the factors in the breaking up of the "whiskey ring." For several years he was president of the Brooklyn Institute.

WRIGHT, JUDGE GEORGE C., one of the earliest settlers of the state of Iowa; died in Des Moines Jan. 11, aged 76. He had been a member of the state legislature; United States senator, 1868-74; supreme court judge for fifteen years; and chief justice for several years besides.

### Foreign:—

ASTRUP, EIVIND, scientist and arctic explorer, a member of Peary's two expeditions to Greenland, found dead Jan. 21 in the Lille Elvedal valley in the Doverfield mountains, Norway. Born Sep. 17, 1871. Late in December he went on a ski expedition in the mountains, and never returned. He was Peary's sole companion on the ice-cap of

Greenland when Independence bay was discovered in 1882 (Vol. 2, p. 811).

**BARNBY, SIR JOSEPH**, since 1892 principal of the Guildhall School of Music, London, Eng.; born Aug 12, 1838; died Jan. 28. He was the first to bring into vogue services adapted from modern masses by foreign composers. After many years' experience as an organist, at St. Andrew's and St. Anne's, London, he became in 1875 director of musical instruction at Eton College; was first conductor of the London Musical Society founded in 1878; in 1886 became conductor at the Royal Academy. As a composer he is best known from his part-song "Sweet and Low." He did much to develop a popular taste for the better class of music in England. He was knighted in 1892.

**BATTENBERG, PRINCE HENRY MAURICE OF**, husband of the Princess Beatrice of England; born at Milan, Italy, Oct. 5, 1858; died of malarial fever on board the cruiser *Blonde*, while en route from Cape Coast Castle, Africa, for Madeira, Jan. 20. He was the third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, an Austrian army officer (brother of the empress of Russia, wife of the czar Alexander II.), who was marriedmorganatically to the Comtesse de Hauke, daughter of a Polish nobleman. His eldest brother, Prince Louis, is a captain in the British navy. The second son was Alexander, ruling prince of Bulgaria from 1879 to 1886, who died Nov. 17, 1893. Prince Henry was married July 23, 1885, to Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, and received the title of Royal Highness. He was in receipt of an income from the British treasury; was an honorary colonel in the army; held the posts of captain-general of the Isle of Wight and governor of the castle of Carisbrooke. He was also a K. G., and an honorary colonel of a Bulgarian regiment. He had three sons and one daughter. In his ambition to earn promotion, or at least a real standing, in the British army and to render his position in the public eye more tolerable, he asked and was granted permission to accompany the Ashanti expedition as military secretary to the commander, Sir Francis Scott (p. 111). He was stricken with malarial fever on the march inland, and was obliged to return to the coast, whence he sailed for Madeira, dying on the voyage. His portrait appears on page 110.

**BURTON, LADY ISABEL**, widow of Captain Sir Richard Burton, the famous traveller; born in London, Eng., Mar. 20, 1831; died there Mar. 22.

**CHILDERS, RT. HON. HUGH C. E.**, British ex-M. P.; born in London June 25, 1827; died there Jan. 29. He held portfolios in several liberal cabinets, as first lord of the admiralty under Mr. Gladstone, 1868-71; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 1872; secretary for war, 1880; chancellor of the exchequer in 1882, and home secretary in 1886. His re-election for Pontefract in 1872 was memorable as the first parliamentary election in England in which the secret ballot was used.

**FLOQUET, CHARLES THOMAS**, formerly French prime minister; born at Saint Jean de Luz, France, Oct. 5, 1823; died in Paris Jan. 18. He was called to the bar in 1857, and under the empire was counsel for republican journalists in a number of political trials. But what first brought him into note was his cry of "*Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!*" which he addressed in 1867 to Alexander II, on his visit to the *Palais de Justice*. He did not, of course, imagine that later in the day the Pole Berzowski would fire at the czar in the *Bois de Boulogne*, and that the insult and the crime would by many be classed to-

gether. In 1872 he gained a seat in the Paris municipality, and in 1876 became one of the deputies for Paris. In 1885 he was elected president of the chamber, and retained that post till Apr., 1888, when he became premier. On a previous occasion he had been on the point of forming a ministry when a strong remonstrance from the French ambassador at St. Petersburg induced President Grévy to cancel his commission. The fact was that the czar had never forgotten or forgiven his cry of 1867. M. Floquet felt the necessity of removing this barrier to his premiership; and by the help of Baron Mohren-



M. CHARLES FLOQUET,  
FRENCH POLITICIAN.

heim, the Russian ambassador, this was accomplished. By this time General Boulanger was aiming at the dictatorship. M. Floquet denounced him to his face in the chamber, and fought a duel, in which, to the amusement of the world, the soldier was wounded by the civilian. In 1889 M. Floquet resumed the presidency of the chamber, but the Panama scandals lost him the position (Vol. 2, p. 369). He had admitted having exerted influence or supervision over the canal company's newspaper subsidies, and he was even charged with accepting money from the company for political purposes. In 1893 he lost his seat in the chamber, but in January, 1894, succeeded M. Goblet as senator for Paris.

GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, liberal-unionist M. P. for the south division

of St. Pancras in the English house of commons; died at Brighton, Eng., Jan. 7, aged 58. He was one of the wealthiest and most charitable Hebrews in England. He was vice-chancellor of University College, London, where he was educated.

GRANNIELLO, GIUSEPPE, Roman cardinal; born in 1834; died Jan. 8. He was created a cardinal in 1893.

GREGG, ROBERT SAMUEL, Protestant archbishop of Armagh and lord primate of all Ireland; born in 1834; died Jan. 10. Was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1857. At the age of 25 he became incumbent of Christ church, Belfast. In 1862-64 he was domestic chaplain to his father, the bishop of Cork. In 1875 he was made bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. His work as bishop was so successful that when his father died in 1878 the son succeeded him. When the primacy of all Ireland became vacant by the death of Dr. Knox, in 1893, he was elected by the bench of bishops to the archbishopric of Armagh (Vol. 3, p. 868).

HENRY OF BATTENBERG, PRINCE, see BATTENBERG, PRINCE HENRY MAURICE OF (p. 245).

HOUSSAYE, ARSÈNE, French *littérateur*; born at Bruyères, France, Mar. 23, 1815; died in Paris Feb. 26. In 1849 he was made director of the *Comédie Française*; and he was inspector-general of museums under the empire. He was a prolific author, among his works being *Sous la Régence et sous la Terreur*, *Histoire de l'Art Française*, *Philosophes et Comédiennes*, etc.

HOWE, HENRY (family name Hutchinson), veteran actor, member of Sir Henry Irving's company; died at Cincinnati, O., Mar. 9, aged 83 years. He had been on the stage for sixty-one years.

HUGHES, THOMAS, author of *Tom Brown's School Days*; born in Uffington, Berkshire, Eng., Oct. 20, 1823; died at Brighton, Eng., Mar. 22. After three years' schooling at Twyford he entered Rugby under Dr. Thomas Arnold in 1833. From Rugby he matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, and was graduated B. A. there in 1845. He had already become a liberal in politics. In 1848 he was called to the bar, and in 1865 entered parliament as member for Lambeth, retaining his seat for three years, when he was returned for France: this constituency he represented till 1874. He was made queen's counsel in 1869. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the county court, circuit No. 9.

Mr. Hughes's reputation rests chiefly upon his two books, *Tom Brown's School Days, by an Old Boy* (1857), being a description of life at Rugby, and its sequel, *Tom Brown at Oxford* (1861), both of which have become classics in the department of boys' literature. Though the two books seem autobiographic, Mr. Hughes is said to have declared that "Tom Brown" was intended as a portrait of Dean Stanley.

Mr. Hughes also published the following: *The Scouring of the White Horse* (1858); *Religio Laici* (1861); *The Cause of Freedom: Which Is Its Champion in America, the North or the South?* (1863), in which he favored the North; *Alfred the Great* (1869); *Memoir of a Brother* (George C. Hughes), which reached a second edition in 1873; *The Old Church: What Shall We Do With It?* opposing the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England (1878); and a *Memoir of Daniel Macmillan* (1882).

HYPPOLITE, FLORVIL, president of the republic of Hayti; born in the northern section of Hayti; died at Port-au-Prince, Mar. 24, aged about 60 years. He was the principal lieutenant of General Séide Télémaque, when, in August, 1888, the latter revolted against President Salomon. Salomon embarked on the British frigate *Canada*. A provisional government was proclaimed under Canal. General Légitime, who had just been brought from his exile at Kingston, Jamaica, was made minister of foreign affairs; and Hyppolite minister of agriculture and of police. The country was preparing for the election of a national assembly, which was itself to choose the constitutional president; but, on Sep. 28, trouble broke out between the northern troops, who had arrived in the capital under the command of Télémaque and Hyppolite, and the soldiers of the western and southern departments. General Télémaque was killed during the street fighting, and Hyppolite left Port-au-Prince for Cape Haytien. There he declared war against the government of Légitime, who had been elected president by the national assembly. After a six months' struggle, he finally defeated Légitime, who returned to exile in

Jamaica. General Hyppolite was then elected president. The only noticeable feature of his administration, in regard to international affairs, was the obstinacy he displayed in the question of the coaling station of Môle St. Nicolas. During his struggle against Légitime, Hyppolite was supported, morally at least, by the United States; and he had promised more or less formally that on his accession to power he would grant to America the use of a coaling station at the Môle St. Nicolas. He understood, however, that Haytian patriots would never consent to that virtual cession of an important part of the national territory; and he refused to give in to the request of Admiral Gherardi and Minister Frederick Douglass.

LEIGHTON, SIR FREDERICK, Bart., celebrated painter, president of the Royal Academy of England; born at Scarborough in Yorkshire, Dec. 8, 1830; died in London Jan. 25. His father was a physician of prominence; and his grandfather, Sir James Leighton, who was long a resident at the court of St. Petersburg, was also a medical man. His parents, before he was in his teens, placed him under the instruction of Francesco Meli in Rome. Shortly after this the family travelled on to Berlin, and in the academy there the studies begun in Rome were continued. In 1845 Leighton was in Italy again, and his father took some of his work to Hiram Powers. That American sculptor was then one of the most distinguished members of the artistic colony in Florence. He assured Mr. Leighton that Frederick was plainly destined for an artistic career. The young man studied for a while in Florence, but went from there, curiously, to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where Professor Becker and Professor Steinli grounded him still further in the academic training to which he was by nature impelled to submit. Visits to Brussels and Paris occurred. It was about this time that he painted his first work in oils, a composition entitled *Giotto Discovered by Cimabue Among the Sheep*. In 1855 he produced the work which introduced him to the Royal Academy exhibition and found a purchaser in the queen—namely, *Cimabue's Madonna Carried in Procession Through the Streets of Florence*.

Leighton went to Paris on the morrow of his success at the academy, and from Ary Scheffer and Robert Fleury he gained much in artistic stimulus; but throughout the years following his first authoritative appearance he adhered to the classic tradition, more Italian than French, which he had earliest imbibed. He painted many subjects. Mythology, Biblical lore, Italian history and poetry, Spanish and Moorish themes, have all been attacked by him, and he has done some remarkable portraits. But take his work as a whole and it is the classical temper which it chiefly reflects.

The academy elected him an associate in 1864, and a full academician five years later. In 1878 the death of Sir Francis Grant made vacant the presidency of the Royal Academy, and Leighton was elected to that office. The knighthood came a few years after, the baronetcy in 1886, the peerage at the beginning of the present year.

He was a member of the original liberal-unionist association in 1886. The universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh gave him the honorary degrees of D. C. L. and LL. D. In France he was a knight of the Legion of Honor, and, 1878, president of the international jury of painting at the Paris exposition. As Lord Leighton died unmarried, his baronetcy and peerage become extinct.

Speaking of the character of his work, the London *Times* says: "He belonged to no English school of painting, was influenced little, if at all, by English art and English traditions, and, as far as we can

see, has left behind him admirers only and not disciples. He drew his inspiration mainly from Greece and the Italian Renaissance, and thus learned the importance of dignity of form and line and consummate drawing. He had also a fine natural sense of color, and was fond of harmonies of white and gold and purple and red. But drawing was his delight, and not least the drawing of drapery, which he always accomplished in a most careful and learned manner, studying every figure first in the nude, and every fold of drapery separately. If in consequence of the remoteness of his subjects, he rarely touched the heart, it must be admitted that in his handling of them he was frequently original and romantic. His great picture of 1892, *And the Sea Gave Up the Dead Which Were in It*, is a sufficient proof of this."

He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral Feb. 3.

MACMILLAN, ALEXANDER, founder, with his brother Daniel, of the publishing house of Macmillan & Co.; born of humble parents in Scotland, Oct. 3, 1818; died Jan. 25. His early years were years of hard struggle. In 1839 Daniel Macmillan, then an assistant at Messrs. Seeley's in London, found an opening for his brother in the same house. In 1843 the two brothers set up together as booksellers. With Archdeacon Hare's assistance the Macmillans took a business in Cambridge, the London shop being abandoned. There, in 1857, Daniel died. In the next year Alexander opened a



THE LATE LORD LEIGHTON,  
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF  
ENGLAND.

branch in London; and in 1863 the headquarters of the firm were removed to the capital, the retail business remaining at Cambridge under the name of Macmillan & Bowes, which it still retains. In 1845 the firm published eight books and pamphlets, but it published sixteen in 1850, forty-four in 1858, and 102 in 1863. The numbers then increased "by leaps and bounds." An important branch was opened at New York many years ago. The most steadfast supporters of the firm include Thomas Hughes, Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, Dean Church, Mrs. Craik, Henry Fawcett, E. A. Freeman, J. R. Green, Sir George Grove, Professor Huxley, Henry James, J. R. Lowell, Mrs. Oliphant, Coventry Patmore, F. T. Palgrave, Dean Stanley, Archbishop Trench, Dr. Vaughan, and Miss Yonge. For the last years of his life, Lord Tennyson published with them.

MEIGNAN, WILLIAM R., Roman cardinal, archbishop of Tours, France; born in Denazé, France, in 1817; died Jan. 20. Was ordained a priest in 1840, and created a cardinal in 1893.

NEGRI, CHRISTOPHE, Italian economist; born in Milan, June 15, 1809; died in Florence Feb. 18.

REINKENS, DR. JOSEPH H., one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany; born at Burtschied, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mar. 1, 1821; died at Bonn, Jan. 4.

VON STOSCH, ALBRECHT, German admiral; born in 1818; died Feb. 29. During the Franco-Prussian war he was superintendent-general of the commissary department of the German army in France. He was subsequently made chief of staff of the army of occupation in France. On Jan. 1, 1872, when the navy department was separated from the war department, he was placed in charge of the former, and worked with great success in developing the German fleet. In 1872 he was made general of infantry, and in 1875 admiral.

THOMAS, AMBROISE, French musical composer; born Aug. 5, 1811; died in Paris Feb. 12. He studied at the *Conservatoire* under Zimmermann and Lesueur, gained the *Prix de Rome*, wrote no fewer than twenty-three operas and operatic ballets, and for twenty-five years directed the *Paris Conservatoire*. At Rome he issued his first publication, a series of charming songs entitled *Souvenirs d'Italie*. In his early days Thomas, at the *Opéra Comique*, suffered severely from the competition of the older school; and it was for this reason that he attempted to strike out a new line in his opera *Le Caïd*, produced in 1849, and since performed more often than any other of his works save *Mignon*. He was best known away from France by his *Hamlet* and *Mignon*.

VERLAINE, PAUL, French poet; born in Metz in 1844; died in Paris Jan. 8. He published his first bundle of verse, *Poèmes Saturniens*, in 1866; and since that time he had printed thirteen volumes of poetry, six volumes of prose, and a one-act comedy in metre. He was the author of *Fêtes Galantes*, *Romances sans Paroles*, *Jadis et Naguère*, and *Sagesse*, the last of which, appearing in 1881, marked him out as the natural leader of that band of ardent youth who style themselves *décadents et symbolistes*.

WILDE, LADY JANE FRANCESCA, mother of Oscar Wilde; died in London, Eng., Feb. 5. Under the name of "Speranza" she was noted as a writer of both verse and prose.





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## VOLUME I

No. 1. Feb., 1891—Contains a history of the year 1890 in condensed form, being intended as an introduction to the regular issue which has followed.

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No. 3. Aug., 1891—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1891.

No. 4. Nov., 1891—Contains a history of the quarter ending September 30, 1891.

No. 5. Feb., 1892—Contains a history of the quarter ending December 31, 1891.

After the completion of the second volume, the magazine was purchased by Garretson, Cox & Co., its present publishers, and the following changes were made: The name was changed from **THE QUARTERLY REGISTER OF CURRENT HISTORY**, to **THE CYCLOPEDIA REVIEW OF CURRENT HISTORY**, the latter half of the title being retained as the common name of the publication; the size of page was changed and the number of pages increased. While the annual subscription price remained the same (\$1.50), the price for single copies was reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents. It was also decided to discontinue *dating* the magazine, and instead to designate the numbers by the quarter of the year covered.

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we, notwithstanding the altered status of silver in the markets of the world, and independently of an international agreement fixing its ratio of value to gold, return to the once-existing policy of free and unlimited silver coinage? On this leading issue a depth of feeling has been aroused which recalls nothing so closely as the divisions of sentiment that marked the old days before the war. The dividing lines have cut across, not between, the old parties. The national conventions of republicans and democrats, by their platforms, have accentuated the fight and apparently made compromise impossible—the republican, by an unequivocal declaration in favor of maintaining the gold standard; the democratic, by an equally unambiguous declaration in favor of free-silver coinage. From the ranks of the majority in both parties, however, as also from the regular phalanx of the prohibition party, there have been important defections which have greatly complicated the situation by rendering possible future alliances and combinations that at this writing (immediately following the close of the democratic convention at Chicago, July 11) make futile all attempts to tell what even a day may bring forth.

While the echoes of convention excitement are still ringing in our ears, and the press is teeming with argument, speculation, and misrepresentation, it is no easy task to take neutral ground. It is not for us, however, here to pose as the advocate of either side, but merely to present as faithful and impartial as possible a record of the accomplished changes, without speculating on the untold chances, of the political situation.

The main arguments for and against free silver are familiar to all students of the times. For years they have been reiterated in the press, and have consumed much of the time given to debate in congress. Within the past three years, however, certain causes have operated to force the silver issue into unwonted prominence. During this period the country has suffered severely from depression of industry and stagnation of trade. It is not necessary here to reason why. Appreciation of gold owing to enlarged production of silver and to legislation unfavorable to the coinage use of the white metal; a general contraction of credit owing to threatened depreciation of the currency through proposed legislation for the continued or increased large use of silver in the United States, and consequent threatened inability of the government to maintain parity; a general disturbance of economic conditions incident to the

experiment of tariff reform embodied in the Wilson bill—all these are assigned among the causes of the financial panic and industrial depression which set in in 1893, whose effects, unfortunately, are still painfully apparent. But, whatever may have been the real cause of the trouble, the distresses and difficulties under which the American people—and more particularly the workingmen, the farmers, and the debtor classes in the West and South—have labored, have proved to be the opportunities of the silver propagandists. It is, perhaps, among the farmers that the silver sentiment has taken deepest root. In Kansas, for example, the prices obtainable for wheat, corn, oats, butter, and other produce, are hardly sufficient to cover the cost of production. With high rates of interest to be paid on heavy mortgages, they are ruinous. The farmer turns eagerly, therefore, to free silver as a means of rescue from his intolerable position. He is told that low prices are caused by appreciation of the gold standard, that free coinage will restore the old prices and enable him to meet his obligations to the money lender. And so, with an intensity that reveals something of the distress which at least in part inspires it, there has gone up a cry for the rekindling of the fire upon the altar of free silver. Let us have free coinage, free from charge to all owners of bullion, independently of all other nations, and without limit as to amount. Then, it is said, will the light of prosperity dawn again. The farmer will get better prices for his produce, and the laborer larger wages; money will be more plentiful, and the borrower will obtain it on easier terms. We as a people are great enough to inaugurate this policy and to maintain it successfully in the face of all the world: we need take no thought of the morrow of other peoples' intentions. Free coinage, we are told, is no "new invention" or untried relief. All that the friends of silver are demanding, says ex-Governor Boies of Iowa, is "that the law shall be made to restore to the people of this Union what the law has taken away from them, and that, too, in violation of the plain spirit of the constitution upon which our government is based."

To the advocate of the maintenance of the existing gold standard, on the other hand, the agitation for free-silver coinage appears ominous of disaster; and he believes that its realization—nay, even the general conviction that its realization was probable—would at once precipitate a financial crisis of the first magnitude, whose results would transcend even the most horrible imaginings. Silver, or

paper representing it, would at once become our only form of currency: gold would, in accordance with a well-known economic law, disappear instantly from circulation; the purchasing power of the American dollar would sink to the level represented by the bullion value of the silver it contains, and the value of this depreciated currency would fluctuate with every change in the commercial value of the white metal; prices of the necessaries of life would rise in proportion; the burdens of the laboring man would be doubly increased, and wages would only very slowly, if at all, adjust themselves to the new conditions; the moneyed class would be in a position to profit most by the difficulties of the debtor class; banks would at once call in their loans and realize on all securities; foreign capital would be withdrawn as rapidly as possible; public revenues would be received in silver, while public debts would have to be discharged on a gold basis; in foreign exchanges we should be at the mercy of every gold-standard country; industrial expansion would be checked, and multitudes deprived of their means of livelihood. The foregoing are some of the results which the gold man associates with the prospect of free coinage.

What degree of truth lies in these opposing views, we leave to the reader to determine. We should note, however, that it is useless for the gold men to accuse the silver men of any *dishonesty* of intention regarding the discharge of debts already contracted, or of gloating over the prospect of being able with fifty cents to discharge a dollar debt. There is no evidence of any disposition on the part of the friends of silver to avoid a scrupulous performance of both the letter and the spirit of every existing contract, whether national, state, corporate, or individual. At the same time, we should merely remind the reader, that intention is one thing; ability to perform, another; and that it is the lack of *absolute* guarantees for the full payment of debt which, more than anything else, tends to precipitate financial panic.

While silver thus constitutes the main dividing line in the present campaign, earnest efforts will undoubtedly be made to force the tariff question into a position of prominence in the eyes of the electorate. It may be that the democratic policy of tariff reform has not had a fair chance; it may be that a great economic revolution such as President Cleveland tried to carry out, but which was thwarted largely by the opposition of professed adherents of his own party, would require more time than the pres-



ent constitution of the United States can allow it. Upon this never-ending subject of controversy, opinions will no doubt differ till the end of time. But certain it is, that, in the eyes of the masses, the tariff legislation of the 53d congress, known as the Wilson law, instead of proving the wholesome revolution that was expected, has, in its practical working, been but a halting dislocation of the economic system of the country. Whether justly or not, it has been associated in the popular mind with the severe business and industrial depression of the past three years, from which all classes have suffered. It has failed to produce the revenue requisite for discharging the obligations of the government; and the consequent necessity of enormous bond issues has added largely to the public debt. Already, at the elections of 1894 and 1895, the people have twice passed condemnatory judgment upon it; and there has been undoubted evidence



HON. GARRET A. HOBART OF NEW JERSEY,  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

of a widespread return of popular sentiment in favor of a more distinctly protective tariff, adequate not only to meet the revenue requirements of the government, but to open up, as the adherents of protection claim it will, such fields for domestic industrial expansion as will enable the hosts of the unemployed to earn their living. Of such a policy, ex-Governor McKinley is, in the thought of his party, the leading exponent; and his nomination at the St. Louis convention on the first ballot was merely a ratification of the will of an overwhelming majority of the republican rank and file.

**The Republican Convention.**—The eleventh national convention of the republican party was held in St. Louis, Mo., June 16-18. Hon. William McKinley of Ohio was

nominated for president, and Hon. Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for vice-president, on a platform embodying the traditional republican policy of protection, and also (which is perhaps more important in the present instance) declaring unequivocally against free-silver coinage and in favor of maintaining the existing gold standard. In each case only one ballot was necessary.



SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER OF COLORADO,  
LEADER OF THE SILVER "BOLT" AT THE RE-  
PUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Never before in the history of national conventions, had a contested candidacy for presidential nomination been so clearly determined in advance. For weeks before the convention met, the choice of Mr. McKinley as the standard-bearer of the party had been foreshadowed not only in instructions given to delegates, but in widespread evidences of enthusiastic partisan indorsement of the protective policy so intimately associated with his name—a policy long considered by the masses of the republican party as a panacea for all financial and industrial ills, the need

for which has been emphasized by prolonged business depression. Mr. McKinley was not the choice of the "bosses." His nomination was carried against the combined opposition of Mr. Platt of New York, who worked for Governor Morton's candidacy; Mr. Manley of Maine, who directed the canvass for Speaker Reed; Mr. Clarkson of Iowa, who had Senator Allison's in charge; and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. It was a rare personal triumph, due to an irresistible rise of popular sentiment. In fact, the only really doubtful issues of the convention concerned the determination of the precise wording to be used in the construction of the platform (particularly the

money plank), and the choice of a candidate for vice-president.

On June 16 the convention was called to order by Senator T. H. Carter of Montana, chairman of the National Committee. Temporary organization was effected with Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, an aspirant for senatorial honors, as chairman. Permanent organization was not completed until the following day, when Hon. J. M. Thurston of Nebraska was made permanent chairman. The first trial of strength between the supporters of Mr. McKinley and the combined forces of his opponents occurred June 17. An attempt was made to overrule the action of the Credentials Committee regarding the contests for delegates' seats from Delaware and Texas and the acceptance of the temporary roll, by recommending all disputed titles for further examination. However, on a motion for the previous question, from Mr. Fort, chairman of the Credentials Committee, the vote stood 359½ to 545½ in favor of the McKinley men.

*The Republican Platform.*—On the opening day of the convention, the Resolutions Committee (Senator-elect J. B. Foraker of Ohio, chairman) appointed the following sub-committee of nine to draft a platform:

Mr. Foraker (O.), Senator Lodge (Mass.), Senator Teller (Colo.), Mr. Patterson (Ill.), Mr. Burleigh (Wash.), Mr. Lauterbach (N. Y.), Mr. Fessenden (Conn.), ex-Governor Merriam (Minn.), and ex-Governor Warmoth (La.).

Of these, Mr. Teller alone represented the free-coinage element on the committee.

On the following day (the 17th), in the full committee, the straight gold plank embodied in the platform ultimately adopted (see below) was inserted by a vote of 40 to 11, the opposition coming from California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, North Carolina, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

The following is a summary of the republican national platform as finally adopted in full convention, June 18, the most important planks being given *verbatim*:

#### REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform begins with the customary arraignment of the democratic party, laying to the charge of the present administration all the evils of public deficit, threatened injury to credit, industrial depression, commercial stagnation, etc., which have marked the recent past and still hang like a pall over the country. It then goes on to say:

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the

foundation of American development and prosperity. \* \* \* We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. \* \*

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries. \* \* \* Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. \* \* \* Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade, and finds an outlet for our surplus."

The money plank (said to have been framed originally by the immediate advisers of Mr. McKinley, with his assent, and afterward subjected to but two insignificant verbal changes) reads, as finally incorporated in the platform, in full as follows:

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1873; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold; and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

Special paragraphs favor ample protection to sugar, wool, and woollens, and the reimposition of discriminating duties to upbuild the merchant marine.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted "in its full extent." Not only must all European powers refrain from extending "on any pretext" their possessions in this hemisphere; but hope is expressed for "the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere," and for "the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified." Control of Hawaii, construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal, and purchase of the Danish islands for a naval station, by the United States, are favored. Sympathy with the Armenians is expressed; and, to bring the Turkish atrocities to an end, the United States "should exercise all the influence it can properly exert." In Turkey, and everywhere, "American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost."

As to the Cuban struggle for liberty, sympathy is expressed with the "patriots;" and the United States government is considered

under obligation to use its "influences and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

Other planks are: Generous pensions and preferential treatment in the matter of employment, for Union veterans; increased navy and coast defenses; exclusion of immigrants who can neither read nor write; extension of the civil service; a free ballot; condemnation of lynching; creation of a "National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce;" a free-homestead law; admission of the territories; congressional representation for Alaska; sympathy with "all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality;" "equal pay for equal work" by women; and "the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness."

*The Silver "Bolt."*

—The report of the Committee on Resolutions containing the above platform was submitted to the convention on the morning of June 18. A substitute was at once offered by Senator Teller, representing the silver minority on the committee, as follows:



HON. FRED. T. DUBOIS OF IDAHO,  
SILVER REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"The republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted, and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

After the reading of the substitute, Mr. Teller spoke at length, being deeply affected in the course of his remarks. He reiterated his conviction of the rectitude and expediency of the silver demands, reviewed his long career in the republican party—as long as the history of that party—but firmly declared that as a matter of conscience he could not surrender his judgment on this vital issue, and must accept the alternative of severing his long-cherished party affiliations.

Then followed the most dramatic incidents of the con-

vention, culminating in the formal withdrawal from the republican party of a large part of the silver wing led by Senator Teller, representing a constituency of unknown strength.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts made and seconded respectively a motion to lay the silver substitute on the table. This was at once done by a vote of 818½ to 105½. A roll-call of states on the passage of the gold plank was demanded by Senator Dubois of Idaho, seconded by delegates from Colorado and Montana. The result of the vote, tabulated below, was 110½ nays to 812½ yeas in favor of the gold plank.

The adoption of the remainder of the platform was practically unanimous.

As to the wording of the currency plank, strong differences of opinion had manifested themselves. The advocates of free silver, chiefly from the mining states of the West, formed only about one-eighth of the convention. The remainder of the delegates comprised, on the one hand, a large number—chiefly from the Middle West—who favored a compromise plank which, while calling for "sound money" and "the existing standard," should avoid antagonizing the silver element by using the word "gold." In other words, they favored a plank which should be capable of two different interpretations, one for use in the "sound-money" states, the other to do duty in the free-silver section. A very large element, on the other hand, recruited mainly from the North Atlantic states, was resolved upon an unequivocal declaration against free silver and in favor of gold; and, by active missionary work, notably among the Southern delegations, succeeded in turning the tide in favor of the plank finally adopted, which needs neither interpretation nor explanation.

Immediately following the adoption of the platform as a whole, Senator Cannon of Utah read a protest signed by himself together with Senator Teller (Colo.), Senator Dubois (Ida.), Congressman Hartman (Mont.)—all being members of the Resolutions Committee—and Senator Pettigrew (S. D.).

The protest refers approvingly to the declaration in the republican money plank of 1892—"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallicism; and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money"—which declaration, the signers affirm, has been "construed to justify a single gold standard for our monetary basis." The recent trend of official power in the party has been to crystallize into law and administration the single gold standard in our finances. They then go on to say:

"We have become to other nations the greatest debtor nation of the world. We pay the vast charges which every year accumulate against us in the clearing-house of the world with the money of the world procured by the disposal of our commodities in the markets of the world. We are a nation of producers. Our creditors are nations of consumers.

"Any system of international or national finance which elevates the price of human products makes our burden lighter. \* \* \* Any system of finance which tends to depreciate the price of human productions which we must sell abroad, but in so far adds to the burden of our debt, and conveys a threat of the perpetual servitude of the producers of our debtor nation to the consumers of creditor nations. \* \* \* History, philosophy, morals, all join with the commonest instinct of self-preservation in demanding that the United States shall have a just and substantially unvarying standard composed of all available gold and silver; and with it our country will progress to financial enfranchisement. But with a single gold standard the country will go to worse destruction, to continued falling prices, until our people would become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the consumers in creditor nations of the earth. To such an unholty end we will not lend ourselves.

"We hold that this convention has seceded from the truth; that the triumph of such secession would be the eventual destruction of our freedom and our civilization. \* \* \* The people cry aloud for relief; they are bending beneath a burden growing heavier with the passing hours; endeavor no longer brings its just reward; fearfulness takes the place of courage, and despair usurps the throne of hope; and unless the laws of the country and the policies of political parties shall be converted into mediums of redress, the effect of human desperation may some time be witnessed here as in other lands and in other ages.

"Accepting the present fiat of the convention as the present purpose of the party, we withdraw from this convention."

After the reading of the above protest, twenty-two of the silver delegates retired from the hall—the first instance of an organized "bolt" from a republican national convention since 1872. Eight of those who withdrew were from Colorado, the entire delegation; six from Idaho, also the entire delegation; three from Nevada; three from Utah; and one each from Montana and South Dakota. Four were United States senators—Teller (Col.), Dubois (Ida.), Cannon (Utah), and Pettigrew (S. D.). Two were congressmen—Hartman (Mont.) and Allen (Utah). Senators Lee Mantle and Brown, respectively, explained that while the remaining delegates from Montana and Utah had decided to retain their seats in the convention, they could not indorse the gold plank.

The further action of the bolting delegates is recorded below under the heading "Possible New Combinations."

*McKinley and Hobart Nominated.*—On the roll of states being called for presidential nominations, the following names were presented:

W. B. Allison, United States senator from Iowa, nominated by R. M. Baldwin of Council Bluffs;

Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the house of representatives, nominated by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts;

Levi P. Morton, governor of New York, nominated by Chauncey M. Depew of New York;

William McKinley, ex-governor of Ohio, nominated by Senator-elect J. B. Foraker of Ohio; seconded by Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska, and J. Madison Vance of Louisiana, a colored delegate;

Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, United States senator, nominated by Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania.



HON. FRANK J. CANNON OF UTAH.  
SILVER REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On the first ballot Mr. McKinley was nominated, receiving 661½ votes against a combined total of 240½ for his opponents. For details of the vote by states, see table given below. By a rising vote the nomination of Mr. McKinley was made unanimous.

The selection of a candidate for vice-president turned on the question of availability. The nomination of Governor Morton seemed for a time probable, but was rendered impossible by his refusal during the canvass for presidential nomination to announce his willingness to accept anything less than the first place on the ticket, and by the schism in the New York delegation which culminated in the threat of a protest from Mr. Warner Miller in the name of the republicans of the state in case Mr. Morton's name were offered. The organization in favor of Mr. Hobart proved to be the strongest: he had the support of Mr. Hanna, who had charge of Mr. McKinley's interests, and also the support of most of the McKinley delegates. The following were the names offered to the convention for vice-president:

Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, nominated by Mr. Fessenden;  
Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, nominated by Judge John F. Fort; seconded by Mr. Humphrey of Illinois;



Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, nominated by Mr. Allen; Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, nominated by Mr. Randolph; seconded by Mr. Smith of Kentucky; and James A. Walker of Virginia, nominated by I. C. Walker.

As in the case of the presidential nomination, only one ballot was necessary. The vote is indicated in the following table:

VOTE BY STATES FOR NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND ON GOLD PLANK.

State.	Ballot for president.					Ballot for vice-president.				Ballot on the gold plank.	
	McKinley.	Morton.	Quay.	Reed.	Allison.	Hobart.	Evans.	Bulkeley.	Walker.	Yes.	No.
Alabama.....	19	1	—	2	—	10	11	1	—	19	3
Arkansas.....	16	—	—	—	—	10	5	1	—	15	1
California.....	18	—	—	—	—	14	3	1	—	4	14
Colorado.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Connecticut.....	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	12	—
Delaware.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Florida.....	6	2	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	7	1
Georgia.....	22	—	2	2	—	5	21	—	—	25	1
Idaho.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Illinois.....	46	—	—	2	—	44	4	—	—	46	2
Indiana.....	30	—	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	30	—
Iowa.....	—	—	—	—	28	8	5	10	—	26	—
Kansas.....	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	15	5
Kentucky.....	26	—	—	4	—	8	17	—	—	26	—
Louisiana.....	11	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	16	—
Maine.....	—	—	—	12	—	2	5	2	—	12	—
Maryland.....	15	—	—	—	—	14	1	1	—	16	—
Massachusetts.....	1	—	—	20	—	14	12	4	—	30	—
Michigan.....	23	—	—	—	—	21	7	—	—	25	3
Minnesota.....	18	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	18	—
Mississippi.....	17	—	1	—	—	13	5	—	—	18	—
Missouri.....	34	—	—	—	—	10	23	—	—	33	—
* Montana.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Nebraska.....	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	13	3
Nevada.....	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
New Hampshire.....	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
New Jersey.....	19	—	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	20	—
New York.....	17	55	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	72	—
North Carolina.....	19	—	—	2	—	1	20	—	—	7	14
North Dakota.....	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	—
Ohio.....	46	—	—	—	—	25	15	6	—	46	—
Oregon.....	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Pennsylvania.....	6	—	58	—	—	64	—	—	—	64	—
Rhode Island.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
South Carolina.....	18	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	18	—
South Dakota.....	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	1
Tennessee.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	23	1
Texas.....	21	—	—	5	3	11	12	—	—	30	—
Utah.....	3	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	6
Vermont.....	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Virginia.....	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	17	7
Washington.....	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
West Virginia.....	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—
Wisconsin.....	24	—	—	—	—	3	20	—	—	24	—
Wyoming.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
District of Columbia.....	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
Arizona.....	6	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	6
New Mexico.....	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	4
Oklahoma.....	4	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	6
Indian Territory.....	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Alaska.....	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Totals.....	661	58	61	84	35	535	277	30	24	812	110

\* In the ballot for president, Montana cast 4 blank votes, and 1 for Cam-

The leading features of the republican national convention of 1896 may be recapitulated thus: (1) It marked a reaction against "boss" or single-man rule in the system of party management, and demonstrated the power of popular sentiment to overcome the forces that make for oligarchy and that ignore the average citizen as a political factor. (2) It was remarkable for the irresistible trend of sentiment which from the start made its choice for president a foregone conclusion; and for the selection of a candidate because he was regarded as typifying a certain economic idea, while another and a different issue was generally recognized to be the decisive issue of the campaign. And (3), by the adoption of a clearly worded currency plank, it accentuated the fight between gold and silver; while at the same time, by causing a defection from the party of a considerable element from the mining states, it injected into the struggle a new element of uncertainty.

*William McKinley: Biographical Sketch.*—Three hundred years ago in the west of Scotland, the McKinleys appear on record as adherents of the religious and political faith of the Covenanters in stern resistance to the tyranny of the Stuart kings. In the reign of Charles II., the family joined the Scotch colonists that had migrated to the north of Ireland. Two brothers, James and William, came from Ireland to this country about 1740: the older brother, William, settled in the South, where his descendants are now found; and James, only twelve years of age, settled in York county, Penn., where he grew to manhood and married. This James was the great-great-grandfather of William McKinley, republican presidential nominee of 1896.

One of the children of James was David McKinley (born in 1755, died in 1840), great-grandfather of Governor McKinley. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and is still remembered by a few aged citizens as a polished gentleman of the old school, for many years a teacher, familiar with several languages, a strict Presbyterian, and in politics a Jeffersonian democrat. His wife, Hannah C. Rose, was the granddaughter of Andrew Rose, an English Puritan leader, who was one of the early settlers of Doylestown, Penn., and who held official stations in the government of the colony. Through Hannah Rose, the English Puritan stock became mingled with the Scotch Covenanter in Governor McKinley's ancestry. Her father, Andrew Rose, Jr., was a gallant soldier in the army of the Revolution, for whose use he also manufactured cannon and other military implements. Of David's ten children, the second, James, born in Pennsylvania in 1783, was the grandfather of William, the subject of this sketch. He married, and resided in Pennsylvania till 1809, when he removed to Ohio. His son, William McKinley, Sr., father of the governor, was born in Mercer county, Penn., in 1807, and died in Canton, O., in 1892. He was employed in the iron-making business, early in the history of

eron. Total number of delegates present, 906. Necessary to a choice, 454.

In the ballot for vice-president, Reed received 1 vote from Indiana, 1 from Iowa, and 1 from Wisconsin; Fred. Grant, 2 from Iowa; Morton, 1 from Maine; Depew, 2 from Maine, and 1 from Kentucky; J. M. Thurston, 1 from Missouri; and 1 from Indiana; and Lippitt, 8 from Rhode Island. Total number of delegates absent, 29. Necessary to a choice, 448.

that manufacture in Ohio. Though always industrious and frugal, and able to provide a comfortable support for his family according to the plain standard of those early days, yet his earnings were small; his household was large; and his son, the future governor, was accustomed in boyhood to a life of careful economy. At the age of twenty he married Nancy Allison, aged eighteen, like himself of the Scotch Covenanter stock; and all accounts agree that he then took to himself a wife of rare force of character, skill in practical management, earnestness of purpose, and depth of moral convictions. Those who have had acquaintance both with the mother and with her distinguished son, trace in him the chief elements of her character in striking reproduction. She is still living at the age of eighty-seven.

William, the seventh of the nine children, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, O., January 29, 1848. At New Lisbon had been the family home, but Mr. McKinley's duties in managing a furnace at Niles had brought them thither. Fifty years ago Niles was a little village of iron-workers, with great lack of educational advantages; and the wise mother could not make it satisfactory to her as a place in which to bring up her large family. After two or three years she succeeded in persuading her husband to remove to the village of Poland on the Western Reserve, where the settlers, largely from Connecticut, had early established an academy of a grade preparatory to a collegiate course, according to the New England model.

Thus it came to pass that into a time and place effervescent with controversies religious, political, moral, social, the boyhood of Governor McKinley was cast. For, the characteristics of the Western Reserve during the score of years preceding the war of secession are well remembered. The moral and political stir was intense and incessant. Men breathed reform and dreamed reform. Anti-slavery, total abstinence, woman's rights, were rallying their hosts; the Puritan conscience upholding the old Orthodoxy was met by other elements and even by the Puritan conscience itself demanding new liberty for thought; while revivalists of diverse kinds were summoning on the scene the powers of the world to come. Mistakes were abundant indeed, and absurdities not lacking; but mostly they carried their own correction, inasmuch as they proceeded on the theory that



HON. LEE MANTLE OF MONTANA,  
SILVER REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

man was to be dealt with and appealed to on ethical principles for moral results. Finally, all debates were merged in the awful debate of war. The serious years, with this serious ending—in which young McKinley took part, enlisting at the age of eighteen as a private soldier—may have confirmed a mind like his in its natural tendency to gravity and earnestness in its views of life.

His earnest desire, and his mother's for him, had been a collegiate course; and he had made such progress at the Poland Academy that at the age of seventeen he entered the junior class at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. His father's finances at the time were so straitened that the continuance of his course had seemed doubtful until his older sister Annie put at his disposal some money which she had earned as a teacher. Before his junior year had ended, he went home ill; and on his recovery he decided to teach a district school near Poland through the winter on a salary of \$25 a month and his board. The little school-house is still standing, as is also the house in Poland which was the home of the family. President Lincoln's summons at the outbreak of the Civil War in the next spring, ended the lad's student life. He enlisted in the 23d Ohio infantry, whose first colonel was William S. Rosecrans, afterward major-general; whose lieutenant-colonel was Stanley Matthews, afterward senator and associate-justice of the United States supreme court; and whose major was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States. Beginning in June, 1861, before the days of bounties and of drafting, he carried a musket thirteen months, though he was soon promoted sergeant, having, notwithstanding his youth, gained the confidence of his officers and general popularity among the men. The regiment's first battle was at Carnifex Ferry. After some weeks of incessant chase of the rebel raiders among the mountains, often without supplies of food, and drenched by storms, the regiment was ordered to Washington as a part of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan.

Sergeant McKinley's bravery at Antietam led to his being commissioned second lieutenant at the age of nineteen. He was a staff officer under General Hayes about two years, then on the staff of General George Crook, and afterward on the staff of General Carroll. He was commissioned first lieutenant at the age of twenty, captain at twenty-one. He served till the war ended; and then (in July, 1865) was honorably mustered out with his regiment, holding the brevet rank of major, conferred—according to the commission signed "A. Lincoln"—"for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill." He was urged to apply for a commission in the regular army; but, ready as he had been to fight for his country in her day of sore need, and faithful as he had been in all duties of a soldier to the very last moment, he had not the least liking for the military life. He has, however, always considered his four years of army service, especially his fourteen months as a youthful private in the ranks, as of exceeding great value to him for training and discipline physical, mental, and moral—an education in self-control and in patriotism.

It now became necessary for this veteran of four years' service, twenty-two years old, to earn his living and to decide on his life-long work in the world. He saw no way of fulfilling his cherished wish for resuming his course at Allegheny College. The study of law seemed attractive and possible. At Canton, capital of Stark county, his eldest sister, Annie, was teaching school; and thither he went for a conference with her, which resulted in his beginning the study of

law in the office of Judge Charles E. Glidden at Poland. His stay there of a year and a-half seems to have been of profit quite unusual. The judge, then not ten years older than his student, is remembered as a man of rare judicial gifts, serene and gentle in disposition, clear in his perceptions, logical and direct in his mental processes. The two became warm friends. McKinley dealt with his business of study as he had dealt with his business of war, with singleness of aim, tenacity of purpose, and thoroughness of execution. He gave small attention to general literary training; he was studying law. He finished his studies with attendance at the Albany (N. Y.) law school, was examined and admitted to the bar in 1867, and opened a little office at Canton. This county town, then of about 5,000 people, was just entering on its manufacturing development, which has given it importance as a city now of about 35,000.

Canton, though a hopeful field for a young lawyer, seemed to offer small promise to one who, like Major McKinley, had brought from his four years' conflict against secession political convictions ardently republican. Stark county was rock-ribbed in its Jacksonian democracy. The farming population, unlike that of the Western Reserve in general, was largely of Pennsylvania (German extraction, thrifty, hard-headed, intensely conservative in its politics as in all other affairs, and proud of its resistance to all change. McKinley, however, was not specially actuated by any political ambition. Yet he was drawn into politics almost immediately, in the campaign of 1867, which involved the extension of suffrage to colored men. The republican leaders, gladdened by such a new recruit, set him speaking at numerous townhalls and country school houses in the presidential campaign of 1868. He so acquitted himself that the next year he was nominated for prosecuting attorney. This seemingly empty honor, in view of his youth and inexperience and of the great democratic majority, he took with his customary seriousness, and made a canvass at once so vigorous, earnest, and assiduous, and yet so kindly and courteous, that he greatly surprised his party managers by winning the election. On his renomination two years later, the democrats rallied their forces, and he lost the election by forty-five votes—their usual majority in the county having been several hundreds.

During the campaigns of the ensuing five years, he became known as one of the most effective platform speakers in the state. At last, in 1876, after his party had been defeated, and its prospects were dark, he deliberately announced himself a candidate for congress. There were several other aspirants for the nomination. It was characteristic of him that he did not get some friends to urge him and to overcome his reluctance, but simply said that he thought he could serve the 18th district and the state in congress, and would go if the people sent him. The people sent him, and they continued sending him through seven terms; though at the fourth of these terms his seat was contested, and the democratic house, near the end of the term, gave it to his opponent. The three nominations following were given him by acclamation. His earliest term at Washington (1876-78) showed the opposite party that he was a man whom they must in some way keep out of congress. They used their control of the Ohio legislature to gerrymander the state, changing the district boundaries so as to place McKinley in a district normally democratic by 1,800 majority. He threw himself courageously into the campaign for his second term, and came out with a republican majority of 1,800. Again, in 1884,

the democrats held the Ohio legislature, and resolved to end the political life of this apostle of a protective tariff, the strongest member of the Ohio congressional delegation. They rearranged McKinley's district so as to make its assured democratic majority 1,200 to 1,500; and he was sent back to congress for his fifth term by more than 2,000 majority. At last, in 1890, after the tariff bill which bears his name had become law, and he was up for an eighth term, a gigantic partisan effort was made by the democratic legislature, and succeeded: the two republican counties were taken bodily out of his district, and two democratic counties were added to the democratic Stark county, giving him a district with a normal democratic majority of nearly 4,000 and an actual plurality the year before of nearly 3,000. Against these hopeless odds he made a gallant fight, and lost by a majority of only 303, though increasing the republican vote to 2,500 more than had been cast when President Harrison was elected in 1888. This defeat ended his congressional career of fourteen years, but it made him governor of Ohio the next year by a majority of nearly 21,000.

This gubernatorial campaign commanded national attention, inasmuch as Major McKinley chose to conduct it largely on national issues, chiefly on a protective tariff in the professed interest of labor and no less of agricultural and commercial prosperity. Thus the tariff, which had been charged as his political weakness, he boldly forced to the front as his main resource of strength before the people. The contest was memorable. He travelled for three months, visiting every county in the state, speaking several times every day to enormous crowds. When his administration began, he left in abeyance all national politics, and turned his attention and effort unremittingly to practical interests of the state, such as improvement of roads, reforms in the canal system, betterment of the public institutions, tax-reform, establishment of a state board of arbitration between employers and employed, an eight-hour labor system, protection of life and limb for workmen. He was renominated by acclamation for a second term in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 738), and was elected by more than 80,000 majority. His mingled firmness and discretion in dealing with riotous tumult, drew wide approval. Fifteen times were the state troops called out to maintain public order; yet his action in such trying situations occasioned him no material loss of popularity.

His congressional career will be approved or disapproved according to the diverse views which may be entertained regarding a protective tariff. This brief sketch confines itself to the chief events of his life and to his personal characteristics. His unflinching advocacy of the protective system marked his entire congressional course. Entering congress at the age of thirty-four, he gave his mind to a profound and prolonged study of industrial questions, and early took rank in the house as one of the most thorough statisticians on that class of subjects. Gradually he became recognized as the foremost upholder of the doctrine of protection. As early as his third term he had gained such repute as a clear and logical thinker, as a student who had made his memory a storehouse of facts, and as a debater of rare skill in setting all his facts and arguments in orderly array and in bringing them to bear on the central point in a controversy, that he was made the successor of Garfield on the committee of ways and means (1881). His speeches in congress, like his speeches in election campaigns, were refreshingly far from the customary style of political eloquence. There was indeed no attempt at eloquence, no anecdote, no poetical quotation, no flight of imagination, no fiery denunciation nor bitter

sarcasm of opponents; but there was a grave and amicable personality, with a perfectly direct movement of clear and forcible arguments and apt illustrations, making even an involved question luminous, and capturing the almost unconscious, perhaps unwilling, assent of his auditors. As a stump speaker he is never dismayed or disconcerted: he is always dignified, and dignifies the throng of his hearers by addressing them as reasonable beings to whom a serious-minded man, deeply convinced on an important subject, wishes to show his reasons. Having set these in full array, his tones take on new resonance, his attitude becomes commanding, his sentences and the man himself glow with a deep fire that kindles his auditors into conviction. In endurance he is a marvel. It is recorded that in the great campaign of 1894 resulting in an overwhelming republican majority in congress, he made seventeen speeches in one period of twenty-four hours. In that campaign he spoke in eighteen states, to 2,000,000 of people. At one town in Kansas the assemblage to hear him was estimated at 30,000; at Topeka, 25,000.

While the tariff has been his most prominent subject in congress and elsewhere, many other themes are found in his published addresses, such as public schools, civil service reform, the treaty with Hawaii, the volunteer soldier, the farmer in America, the working-man, the eight-hour law, labor arbitration, the silver question, free and honest elections; also, the life and character of Presidents Grant, Garfield, and Hayes, and others.

The tariff law of 1890, known as the McKinley act, has of course brought his name most prominently before the public both for condemnation and for praise. Whatever its merits or demerits, it is undeniably the occasion of the popular demand which, at the republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896, issued in his nomination to the presidency. How much he had to do with effecting the passage of that bill through congress is known to all. It is of some interest to know also the facts as to how much Governor McKinley had to do with framing that law. In 1888 he was chosen by the republican minority in the ways and means committee to prepare their report showing the objections to the Mills bill: it was an elaborate and thorough criticism. The republican finance committee in the senate also set forth in 1888 a draft of a tariff known as the Allison-Aldrich bill. In the McKinley act of two years later, of the 582 provisions for changes in rates of duty, 163 were copied from the senate bill of 1888; and of the remaining 419 changes, 276 were in the draft originally submitted by Governor McKinley to the committee, thirty-four others were added in his committee before the bill was reported, and nineteen others were added afterward in the house: thus 329 changes, or more than three-quarters, were made before the bill was sent to the senate. Besides the 582 changes in rates (above noted), forty-nine items were by the McKinley act removed from the dutiable to the free list; of these removals—instances of free trade—twenty-three were in the Allison-Aldrich bill of 1888, while twenty-six (including sugar and other articles of great importance) appeared in the McKinley act of 1890.

Governor McKinley's position regarding free-silver coinage is seen in his unqualified acceptance of the republican platform of 1896, with its emphatic disapproval of free-silver coinage and its demand for the maintenance of "the existing gold standard." On August 20, 1891, in an address during the campaign in Ohio, he thus replied to his democratic opponent, Mr. Campbell, who had declared himself "willing to chance it on free silver:"

"I am not willing to 'chance' it. We cannot gamble with anything so sacred as money, which is the standard and measure of values. I can imagine nothing which would be more disturbing to our credit and more ruinous to our commercial and financial affairs than to make this the dumping-ground of the world's silver. The silver producer might be benefited; but the silver user, never. The people know that if we had two yardsticks, one three feet in length and the other two and a-half feet in length, goods would always be measured to the buyer by the shorter stick, and the longer stick would go into permanent disuse. It is exactly so with money. A 100-cent dollar will go out of circulation alongside an 80-cent dollar which is made a legal tender by the fiat of the government; and no class of people will suffer so much as the wage-earners and the agriculturists. \* \* \* I am in favor of the double standard, but I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the United States until the nations of the world shall join us in guaranteeing to silver the status which their laws now accord to gold. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations."

And about a year ago, speaking at Thomasville, Ga., Mr. McKinley said:

"If the republican platform declares for free coinage, I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free-silver platform."

There need be no question where a man stands who utters himself as above in 1891, and five years later fully accepts the republican platform. His position, whether right or wrong, is perfectly plain: he is a bimetallicist, therefore preferring free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money, yet stoutly and immovably opposed to all attempts at free-silver coinage except under international agreement. For, within comparatively recent years, the conditions of the financial problem have utterly changed. Through nearly forty years, 1834-73, free-silver coinage existed in this country with no evil effects and with no opposition, until the immense increase in the supply of silver introduced new difficulties—difficulties which Governor McKinley distinctly declares must now control our practical action, while in theory he will be ready for bimetallicism whenever the great nations can be brought to agree in it. Perhaps the very recent enormous increase in gold production—an increase unprecedented in history—shows a faint possibility of international recognition of its reduced value as related to silver, like the reduction in the relative value of silver which set in only twenty-four years ago and compelled changes in governmental policy.

A nomination to the presidency is not something recently brought within Mr. McKinley's reach. As long ago as 1888, when a sudden stampede in the national convention was on the point of delivering to him the nomination, he sprang to his feet and checked it in terms of refusal so absolute as to seem almost indignant. His refusal was on a point of honor: he had pledged himself to support John Sherman; and though it had become evident to him, as to all, that Sherman's nomination was hopeless, he could not by keeping silence allow any movement in his own favor without, as he said, losing all respect for himself. Again, in the convention of 1892, when, in the attempt to defeat General Harrison's renomination, a movement was organized for McKinley, and 182 votes had already been cast for him against his protest, he availed himself of a technicality to prevent the votes of Ohio being cast for him. He himself was chairman of the convention. The announcement was made, "Ohio, forty-four votes for McKinley." He challenged its correctness. The reply was that as chairman he had lost his right to act as delegate from his state—his alternate now holding that right. McKinley promptly called another man to the chair, went down to the floor, took his alternate's place, barred all further use of his own name, and ended by moving that



Harrison's renomination be made unanimous. This course he took on the ground that he was pledged in honor to Harrison's support.

Governor McKinley is of stainless private character, and a model in domestic life. At the age of twenty-eight he was married to Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of a prosperous banker in Canton. She was an attractive and well-educated girl, who, after completing her studies, had had the advantage of a six months' tour in Europe. The death of their two children before the oldest had reached three years of age, brought to the mother a grief which resulted in years of invalidism. The home thus shadowed has been brightened by her uncomplaining spirit, and by the most devoted care and attention of her husband, who has made it his pleasure to give whatever time he had for himself entirely to her comfort and cheer. While this was not at all her demand, it was quite according to his nature. It is understood that, though walking without support is still difficult to her, she has gained in strength. Their home is a pleasant, unpretentious house in Canton. The governor's manners are quiet and dignified, but have the charm of cordiality and simplicity. In conversation he is fluent and interesting. He and his wife have for many years been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His financial trouble in 1893 was the result of his indorsement for a friend who was in a small banking business in Poland, his early home. He and Mrs. McKinley gave all their property into the hands of three trustees, by whose management payment has been made of all the liabilities, besides saving the residence and a business block in Canton which formed the largest part of the property.

If the people choose William McKinley for president, whatever may be said of the political wisdom of their action, it can be said that they have chosen an honest man, sturdy and earnest, and tested by long experience in public affairs. This much at least can already be said—that he is a man of the people; and that his nomination was made on his record, and was made by the people.

*Garret Augustus Hobart: Biographical Sketch.*—For reasons that seemed wise to the makers of our constitution, the vice-president is scarcely an active member of the administration. He stands apart in quiet dignity, presiding in the senate as occasion may demand. The chief virtue requisite seems to be discretion. Still, as the second official of the state, he holds a lofty station, inasmuch as, in event of the death or disability of the president, he immediately becomes one of the most powerful executive rulers on earth. Moreover, his personal qualities and his political influence may add to the administration a strength deeply felt even though not widely seen, and for this it is indispensable that the vice president be in hearty accord with the president, both in theories of government and in specific party policy. It is known that this has not always been the case. If the people now order the reins of government into republican hands, this accord, it is believed, is fully to be expected.

Garret Augustus Hobart, republican vice-presidential nominee of 1896, was born in 1844, in Long Branch, N. J., in a little old farmhouse built long before the Revolution. The house has since been enlarged and remodelled. Mr Hobart is of mingled New England and colonial Dutch descent. His father, Addison W. Hobart, came in early life from New England to New Jersey and taught school in Monmouth county. Afterward he kept a general store at Marlborough, a few miles north of the village of Freehold, where he was an esteemed resident through the rest of his life. He was an elder in

the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and in 1884 was a delegate to the general synod of that church which met at Grand Rapids, Mich. Through Mr Hobart's mother, a Van Derveer, he is a descendant from many of the early Dutch families in East Jersey and on the western end of Long Island. He was named after his mother's brother, Garret Augustus Van Derveer, a well-known farmer of Monmouth county, whose home was at Deal Beach. Mr. Hobart's maternal grandparents were David G. Van Derveer, and Katy Du Bois, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Du Bois, for sixty three years pastor of the United Reformed (Dutch) churches of Freehold and Middletown, and a most zealous patriot in the Revolution. Through this clergyman of French Huguenot descent, Mr. Hobart, his great-grandson, gets a strain of that good blood. Tracing the Van Derveer line upward in successive generations, we find the well-known names of East Jersey settlers: Hendrickson (from Long Island in the seventeenth century), Van Voorhies (Dutch colonist in Flatlands, now Brooklyn, L. I., 1660), Schenck (Dutch colonist in Flatlands, 1650), Van Couwenhoeven, or Conover (Dutch colonist in 1640 founder of the town of Flatlands). The first to bear the name of Van Derveer in America was Cornelius Janse Van Derveer, who came from North Holland in 1659, bought a farm in Flatbush, L. I., and twenty years afterward was made a magistrate. He married Tryntie De Mandeville. It was his grandson Tunis Van Derveer, born about 1704, who was the first of his name to remove from Flatbush and to settle in New Jersey. Nearly all these Dutch ancestors of Mr. Hobart have been farmers, sturdy, vigorous, solid, persevering.

Young Hobart graduated from Rutgers College in 1863, and began teaching school, but soon entered on the study of law with Mr. Socrates Tuttle, a prominent lawyer in Paterson. This gentleman was the son of an old friend of Hobart's father. The student was admitted to the bar in 1866, at the age of twenty-two, and has ever since been in practice in the city of Paterson. In 1869 he married Miss Jennie Tuttle, the daughter of his preceptor. Her acquaintances describe her as bright, cordial, of merry disposition, brilliant in conversation, a charming hostess. She is efficient in many works of charity, and a valued member of the Church of the Redeemer (Presbyterian). The shadow of a great bereavement is still upon her and her husband, as scarcely a year has passed since their only daughter died suddenly of diphtheria, in Italy, on the shore of Lake Como. There is a son twelve years of age.

Mr. Hobart has been one of the most successful of lawyers, and has gained wealth. By a happy and genial disposition, by a quick reading of character, by a rare tact in dealing with all sorts of men, by a well balanced judgment so that he says the right word, by a generosity in bestowments on the needy, and by his wise and sympathetic efforts for aid of any who are in difficulty, he makes friends and he keeps friendship. He has had an immense number of cases put in his hands as a lawyer, yet has actually appeared in court with comparative infrequency. He has always been a peacemaker, persuading men to avoid legal contests, to be considerate each of the other's side, and to agree on a settlement of their dispute.

His absolute integrity, with his capacity for rapid and thorough dealing with a multiplicity of details, and his amazing memory, together with the qualities above noted, explain why he is a director in at least sixty different companies. He is president of the Paterson Railway company which owns the trolley lines, and of the city water

company. Mr. Hobart's appointment to be one of three arbitrators for the Joint Traffic Association involved duties so delicate concerning rival railroad companies—duties to which rectitude and impartiality are so indispensable—that it will be deemed a high honor.

At the age of thirty he was elected to the state legislature, and was speaker of the house. Three years afterward he was sent to the state senate; and during two terms he was its president. He has always been a thorough republican, but has been noted for magnanimity to his political rivals. For several years he has been one of the efficient members of the republican national committee. He is one of the most universally trusted men in the state. His response in acceptance of the nomination to the vice-presidency has won admiration for its expression of fitting thought in direct and concise yet graceful utterance.

**The Democratic Convention.**—The national convention of the democratic party was held July 7-11 in Chicago, Ill.—the fourth instance of that city being chosen as the place of meeting—and resulted in the nomination of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for president, and Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice-president, on a platform favoring the adoption by the United States, independently of other nations, of free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Five ballots were necessary in each case.



ARTHUR SEWALL OF MAINE,  
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

If the choice of the republican party for president had been practically settled in advance of the St. Louis convention, while its currency plank remained to be settled there by the delegates, the exact reverse of this may be said of the gathering at Chicago. A large number of candidates were supported by as many factions among the delegates, while no overwhelming enthusiasm of popular sentiment in the party had manifested itself in favor of any single candidate; and, on the other hand, the great question of

the attitude of the party on the silver issue had been substantially settled for some time before the convention met. Before the end of June, in thirty-three of the fifty states and territories (Alaska not included), the democratic party in its state platforms had declared specifically for free coinage; in two (Florida and the District of Columbia) it had taken neither side in the controversy; and in only fifteen it had spoken in terms more or less positive against free silver. The following table shows the ranging of the states and territories on this issue, as indicated by the democratic platforms adopted in each, and also the number of votes assigned to each in full national convention:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS ON SILVER QUESTION.

Free silver.	Against free silver.	Non-committal.			
Alabama.....	22	Connecticut.....	12	District of Columbia..	2
Arkansas.....	16	Delaware.....	6	Florida.....	8
California.....	18	Maine.....	12		
Colorado.....	8	Maryland.....	16		
Georgia.....	26	Massachusetts.....	30		
Idaho.....	6	Michigan.....	28		
Illinois.....	48	Minnesota.....	18		
Indiana.....	30	New Hampshire.....	8		
Iowa.....	26	New Jersey.....	30		
Kansas.....	30	New York.....	72		
Kentucky.....	26	Pennsylvania.....	64		
Louisiana.....	16	Rhode Island.....	8		
Mississippi.....	18	South Dakota.....	8		
Missouri.....	34	Vermont.....	8		
Montana.....	6	Wisconsin.....	24		
Nebraska.....	10				
Nevada.....	6				
North Carolina.....	22				
North Dakota.....	6				
Ohio.....	40				
Oregon.....	8				
South Carolina.....	18				
Tennessee.....	24				
Texas.....	30				
Utah.....	6				
Virginia.....	24				
Washington.....	8				
West Virginia.....	12				
Wyoming.....	6				
Arizona.....	2				
Indian Territory.....	2				
New Mexico.....	2				
Oklahoma.....	2				
Total.....	562	Total.....	334	Total.....	10

In fact, so effectively had the forces of silver been spreading the leaven of free coinage, especially in the West and South, that the heretofore recognized leaders of the democracy were moved, before the convention met, to sound a bugle-call of alarm at the threatened committal of the party to a reversal of our present gold-standard system of national finance and the establishment of free coinage

as the law of the land. From the White House itself, President Cleveland, June 16, issued an appeal to his party to avoid a course which would "inflict a very great injury upon every interest of our country which it has been the mission of democracy to advance." This warning was echoed later in a public letter from Hon. W. C. Whitney of New York, expressing apprehension that disruption would follow the adoption of a free-coinage plank at Chicago. When the convention met, a group of gold-standard democrats, headed by the New York delegation under the leadership of W. C. Whitney and ex-Governor D. B. Hill, and including W. F. Harry of Pennsylvania, chairman of the National Committee, ex-Governor W. E. Russell of Massachusetts, Hon. Don. M. Dickinson of Michigan, and others, fought long and ably to stem the silver tide. Their efforts, however, were ineffectual. The day had come when, at least for a period—how long none can tell—the control of the democratic party organization was to pass from the hands of its traditional Eastern leaders who had dictated its policy and appropriated the largest share of its honors for more than a generation and was to be vested in the hands of the new and untried radicalism which had come to dominate the party councils throughout the West and South, and which had also rallied to its standard a following of unknown strength in the Middle West and the East. The party divisions, in their extent and in the depth of feeling aroused, are not unlike those which preceded the great crisis in the early sixties.

The first trial of strength between the contending elements occurred at the outset of the convention, July 7, over selection of a temporary chairman. As a usual thing this officer is chosen by the National Committee, and the choice is ratified unanimously in full convention. In this instance, however, on the presentation by Mr. Harry of the name of ex-Governor Hill of New York—the choice of the gold-standard majority of the National Committee—Mr. Clayton of Alabama at once submitted a minority report, substituting the name of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia for that of Mr. Hill. The ballot, taken after a lively debate, participated in by T. M. Waller (Conn.), A. L. McDermott (N. J.), C. S. Thomas (Colo.), J. R. Fellows (N. Y.), B. W. Marsden, (La.), and others, gave Daniel a vote of 556, against 349 for Hill. Senator Stephen M. White of California was, the following day, made permanent chairman of the convention, and Thomas J. Cogan of Ohio permanent secretary.

The vote for temporary chairman showed the silver men to lack about forty-eight votes of the two-thirds majority requisite for choice of platform and presidential candidates. At the evening session of July 8, this deficiency was made up by the ratification of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The representation allotted to the territories was increased from two delegates each to



HON. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY OF NEW YORK,  
DEMOCRATIC "SOUND-MONEY" LEADER.

six; the Bryan delegation from Nebraska, excluded from the temporary roll by the National Committee, was admitted; and the seats of the Dickinson delegation of four from Michigan were given to the contesting delegates, a sufficient number to throw the entire vote of the state into the silver scale under the unit rule. The debate over the unseating of the gold delegates from Michigan was prolonged and bitter, and accompanied with scenes of great disorder. The vote stood 558 to 368.

*The Democratic Platform.*—On July 9

occurred the adoption of the platform and the nomination of presidential candidates. At the morning session the platform was read by Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. As finally adopted it is summarized as follows, the most important declarations being given *verbatim*:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The opening paragraph is a declaration against "the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power," and in favor of the principle of local self-government in "maintenance of the rights of the states" and in "confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the constitution of the United States."

On the vital topic of money, the following are the declarations in full. They are said to have been drafted mainly by Colonel Charles

H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis (Mo.) *Post-Dispatch*, after consultation with Senators Cockrell and Vest and other democratic leaders.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American; and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private; and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the

holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

As to tariff, the platform declares: "We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section; and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered.



HON. DAVID B. HILL,  
EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, DEMOCRATIC  
UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit



HON. HORACE BOIES,  
EX-GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the incometax. But for this decision by the supreme court, there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the government.

"We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression caused by the formation of trusts, pools, etc.

"We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions; and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners.

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."



Other planks are: Civil and religious liberty to all; the prevention of the importation of foreign pauper labor; legislation to provide for "arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes;" retrenchment and economy in public expenditures; no discrimination in favor of any public debtors, such as proposed in the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; indorsement of the rule of the present commissioner of pensions; admission of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona as states; early admission of all territories with sufficient population and resources; the appropriation of all public lands for free homesteads; congressional representation for Alaska, and extension of federal land and timber laws to that territory; maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents;" sympathy for the Cuban insurgents; no third term for president; and improvement of waterways.

A minority report, signed by sixteen members of the Committee on Resolutions—among them D. B. Hill (N. Y.), W. F. Vilas (Wis.), G. Gray (Del.), and J. E. Russell (Mass.)—was submitted, offering the following substitute for the financial plank:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free-silver coinage, and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a



HON. RICHARD P. BLAND OF MISSOURI,  
SILVER DEMOCRATIC EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

part of our permanent financial system; and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present democratic administration; and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage, and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

Mr. Hill then offered amendments to protect all existing contracts against violation by any change of monetary standard, and providing, in case free coinage should, after one year's operation, have failed to effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, that it should thereupon be suspended.

The debate that followed lasted about seven hours—a time of most intense excitement. Senator Tillman (S. C.), Senator Hill (N. Y.), and ex-Representative Bryan (Neb.) were the most prominent figures.

In the course of an impassioned speech denunciatory of the Cleveland administration, Mr. Tillman asserted that the issue was a sectional one—the North and East against the South and West. This aroused such marks of disapproval, that Senator Jones of Arkansas took the platform and passionately disavowed any intention on the part of the silver leaders to inaugurate a sectional campaign. Mr. Hill replied with an extremely adroit and forcible presentation of the anti-silver arguments. At least one of his declarations may become historical—"I am a democrat, but I am not a revolutionist." Mr. Vilas (Wis.) and ex-Governor W. E. Russell (Mass.) also spoke for gold. Then Mr. Bryan (Neb.) came forward in response to a call, and delivered the oration which, from that time on, was one of the instrumental factors that secured his nomination. It abounded in eloquent metaphor, and was adorned with every resource of rhetorical embellishment and oratorical gesture. As he closed dramatically with the declaration: "We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns! You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!'" an indescribable wave of long-continued enthusiasm overswept the convention.

After quiet was restored, the previous question was ordered. Mr. Hill then demanded a roll-call on his substitute for the free-coinage plank: it was rejected by 303 ayes to 626 noes, 1 not voting.

A vote by states on the resolution indorsing the administration was also demanded by Mr. Hill, resulting in 357 ayes to 564 noes, 9 not voting and absent.

A ballot was then taken resulting in adoption of the platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions. Details of the vote are as follows:

## VOTE ON ADOPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

State.	Yeas.	Nays.	State.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama.....	22	—	New Jersey.....	—	20
Arkansas.....	16	—	New York.....	—	72
California.....	18	—	North Carolina.....	22	—
Colorado.....	8	—	North Dakota.....	6	—
Connecticut.....	—	12	Ohio.....	46	—
Delaware.....	1	5	Oregon.....	8	—
Florida.....	5	3	Pennsylvania.....	—	64
Georgia.....	26	—	Rhode Island.....	—	8
Idaho.....	6	—	South Carolina.....	18	—
Illinois.....	48	—	South Dakota.....	—	8
Indiana.....	30	—	Tennessee.....	24	—
Iowa.....	26	—	Texas.....	30	—
Kansas.....	20	—	Utah.....	6	—
Kentucky.....	26	—	Vermont.....	—	8
Louisiana.....	16	—	Virginia.....	24	—
Maine.....	2	10	Washington.....	5	3
Maryland.....	4	12	West Virginia.....	12	—
Massachusetts.....	3	27	Wisconsin.....	—	24
Michigan.....	26	—	Wyoming.....	6	—
Minnesota.....	6	11	Alaska.....	—	6
Mississippi.....	18	—	Arizona.....	6	—
Missouri.....	34	—	District of Columbia	6	—
Montana.....	6	—	New Mexico.....	6	—
Nebraska.....	16	—	Oklahoma.....	6	—
Nevada.....	6	—	Indian Territory.....	6	—
New Hampshire.....	—	8	Total.....	628	301

Absent, 1.

The above vote is exactly the same as that on the rejection of Mr. Hill's substitute for the free-coinage plank, except in the case of the vote from the District of Columbia. Two of the six delegates from that district voted in favor of Mr. Hill's substitute.

*Bryan and Sewall Nominated.*—Most of the nominations for the presidency were made on the evening of July 9. All the really active candidates were free-silver men. The gold-standard candidates had practically been withdrawn when Hon. W. C. Whitney (N. Y.) and ex-Governor W. E. Russell (Mass.) declared that they would not be candidates. The following names were formally presented:

Richard P. Bland of Missouri, long-time champion of free coinage, nominated by Senator Vest; seconded by David Overmeyer of Kansas and J. R. Williams of Illinois.

Governor Claude Matthews of Indiana, nominated by Senator Turpie; seconded by O. Trippett of California.

Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa, nominated by ex-Representative Frederick White; seconded by A. D. Smith of Minnesota.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, nominated by Hal T. Lewis of Georgia; seconded by T. F. Kluts of North Carolina, G. F. Williams of Massachusetts, and T. J. Kernan of Louisiana.

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, nominated by John S. Rhea; seconded by W. W. Foote of California.

John R. McLean of Ohio, nominated by A. W. Patrick.

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, nominated July 10 by Mr. Miller.

Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, nominated July 10 by W. F. Harry.

An earnest but unsuccessful effort was made by the silver republicans who had withdrawn from the St. Louis convention, to secure the nomination of Senator Teller as a candidate upon whom the scattered silver elements in the country might be induced to unite.

Mr. Pattison was the only gold-standard candidate announced as in the race to stay. The gold delegates were divided in opinion on the advisability of having a candidate. One faction, including Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hill (N. Y.), General Bragg and W. F. Vilas (Wis.), W. E. Russell (Mass.), and A. L. McDermott (N. J.), was opposed to voting for a gold man on a free-coinage platform. Another faction, led by Mr. Harry (Penn.), thought a vote ought to be cast in view of future possibilities.

The consequence of the difference of opinion among the gold democrats was that, while one of the gold states, New York, cast no vote for any candidate for president, and New Jersey only two votes, there were other states, like Pennsylvania, which adopted a different course. In several of the gold states, notably Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, only a small proportion of the delegates voted for a candidate for president. Mr. Pattison, the gold democrat voted for, nevertheless received 100 votes, although, as stated, the big New York delegation and most of the delegates from New Jersey and the New England states refrained from voting.

On July 10 the ballots for president were cast.

The first ballot showed that Bland was well in the lead, having 235 to 119 for Bryan, 95 for Pattison, 85 for Boies, 83 for Blackburn, 87 for Matthews, with 178, consisting chiefly of the delegates from the gold states, not voting. While Bland had nearly twice as many votes as any other candidate, all his friends were greatly disappointed that he did not have more. On the second ballot he rose to 283, while Bryan advanced to 190; on the third ballot Bland gained only eight votes, while Bryan's column rose to 219. The fourth ballot registered a loss for Bland and another considerable gain for Bryan. On this ballot the Nebraska candidate secured the votes of Alabama, Kansas, and Idaho. Then followed a general stampede to Bryan on the fifth ballot, including California, Colorado, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ohio. As soon as it became apparent that Mr. Bryan had control of the requisite majority, the names of Bland, Boies, and Matthews were withdrawn, and the votes of Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana cast for Bryan. Arkansas and Montana changed their votes from Bland to Bryan; Texas did the same. Upon motion of Senator Turpie, the nomination of Mr. Bryan was declared unanimous, in spite of a few protests from the Pennsylvania delegation. In the balloting upward of 160 delegates present, representing the gold states, took no part throughout.

The following are the totals of the votes obtained on the five ballots:



**HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN OF NEBRASKA.**  
*Democratic Candidate for President.*



THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.  
BALLOTS FOR PRESIDENT.

288

Name of candidate.	First ballot....	Second ballot..	Third ballot...	Fourth ballot..	Fifth ballot....
Bryan .....	119	190	219	280	500
Bland .....	235	283	291	241	106
Boies .....	85	41	36	33	26
Matthews .....	57	33	34	36	31
Blackburn .....	83	41	27	27	—
McLean .....	54	53	54	46	—
Pattison .....	95	100	97	97	95
Pennoyer .....	8	8	—	—	—
Teller .....	2	2	—	—	—
Stevenson .....	7	10	9	8	8
Tillman .....	17	—	—	—	—
Campbell .....	1	—	—	—	—
Russell .....	2	—	—	—	—
Hill .....	1	1	1	1	1
Turpie .....	1	—	—	—	—
Not voting.....	178	162	162	161	162

The candidacy of Mr. Bryan is indorsed by both Mr. Bland and Mr. Boies.

On June 11 the convention adjourned, after nominating Mr. Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice-president on the fifth ballot. The following were the names formally presented:

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, nominated by Mr. O'Sullivan.

John R. McLean of Ohio, nominated by Mr. Marsden of Louisiana; seconded by Ulrich Sloan.

J. H. Lewis of Washington, nominated by Mr. Maloney.

Judge Walter Clark of North Carolina, nominated by J. H. Curry.

George W. Fithian of Illinois, nominated by Tom L. Johnson of Ohio; declined in favor of Mr. Sibley.

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, nominated by M. M. Miller.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, nominated by W. R. Burke of California; seconded by C. S. Thomas of Colorado.

Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, nominated by J. G. Showalter of Missouri; seconded by F. P. Morris of Illinois.

John W. Daniel of Virginia, nominated by O. W. Powers of Utah; declined to run.

R. P. Bland of Missouri, nominated by Mr. Bailey of Texas.

The balloting resulted as follows:

Name of candidate.	First ballot....	Second ballot..	Third ballot...	Fourth ballot..	Fifth ballot ..
Sewall.....	100	87	97	261	514
McLean.....	111	158	210	296	775
Bland.....	62	204	255	—	—
Sibley.....	163	113	50	—	—
Williams (Mass.).....	76	16	15	9	—
Daniel.....	11	—	6	54	—
Williams (Ill.).....	22	13	—	—	—
Harrity.....	21	21	19	11	—
Boles.....	20	—	—	—	—
Teller.....	1	—	—	—	—
Lewis.....	11	—	—	—	—
Clark.....	50	22	22	46	—
Pattison.....	—	1	1	1	—
Not voting.....	260	255	255	253	285

After the result of the fourth ballot was announced, the reading of a telegram from Mr. McLean practically withdrawing his name, caused the turning of the tide which gave the victory to Mr. Sewall. The nomination was declared unanimous.

*William Jennings Bryan: Biographical Sketch.*—The candidate of the democratic party for the presidency of the United States in the campaign of 1896 is the youngest in years, and with the shortest experience in the discharge of public duties, of those who have ever been nominated for that high office. William Jennings Bryan was born March 19, 1860, in Salem, Marion county, Ill. His father, Silas L. Bryan, was a lawyer of good standing for character and abilities, a native of Culpeper county, Va., who, at the age of eighteen, had removed to southern Illinois, the region known as "Egypt," and settled finally at Salem. It was when northern Illinois was little settled, and Chicago was scarcely more than a fort, one of the far western military outposts of the United States. The elder Bryan, who was graduated in law at the McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., was a good public speaker; served in the state senate eight years (1852-60); was a circuit judge twelve years (1860-72); and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1870, in which year he was democratic candidate for congress, and was defeated by 240 votes. He died in 1880. Young Bryan, the fourth of nine children, was about a year old when South Carolina, opening fire on Fort Sumter, sounded the first note of the great Civil War. His mother died at her home in Salem, Ill., within a month preceding his nomination to the presidency.

The early life of the present candidate was spent on a farm. He studied in the public schools; and, at the age of fifteen, began preparation for college at Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Ill., whence, after two years, he passed to Illinois College, an institution in the same town, established through the efforts of early settlers from New England. This college has never been large, but has been noted for doing good work with limited funds and facilities. Mr. Bryan studied well, and was graduated with high honors in 1881. He gave much attention to rhetoric and elocution; and in his senior year won the second prize at an oratorical contest at Galesburg between colleges. He was chosen as orator of his class on commencement day. It is



said that he began his career as a political orator as early as his twelfth year, addressing a democratic meeting at Centralia, Ill., to which his father had taken him, and winning great applause.

Two years were then given to studying law in Chicago, on a plan which had the merit of combining the theoretical and the practical, inasmuch as he entered the Union Law College at Chicago, and at the same time the law office of the well-known Judge Lyman Trumbull. After graduation in 1883, he began practice at his college town of Jacksonville, where a year later he was married to Miss Mary E. Baird, daughter of a merchant in Perry, Ill.—a young lady who had been a pupil in a seminary in Jacksonville while he was in college.

In 1887, attracted by the new and larger West, Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Neb., and joined in a law partnership under the firm name Talbot & Bryan. In May of the next year he was sent as delegate to the democratic state convention at Omaha, which met for choosing delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, Mo. Here some friends gave him opportunity for his gift of oratory by calling for a speech from him during one of the dismal intermissions which occur in such assemblies. He delighted his hearers by his fluent and forcible presentation of extreme anti-protectionist views; and on that day, at the age of twenty-eight, laid the foundation of a repute throughout the state for political oratory, which—with his effective speaking for J. Sterling Morton in the campaign for congress—brought him the next year the offer, from the leaders of his party, of the nomination for lieutenant-governor of the state of Nebraska. This offer he declined; there was little promise in the democratic prospect in Nebraska that year (1889); no signal was visible of the republican disasters which were to come in the following year. He was, however, an active helper in the campaign—making speeches in various parts of the state.

In the following year, 1890, Mr. Bryan received a nomination for congress, a nomination which, he says, nobody else wanted. It seemed a hopeless contest, for, though the democrats had carried that district by a majority of 7,000 four years previously, yet two years previously (1888) the republican candidate had defeated J. Sterling Morton by a majority of more than 3,000. Moreover, the Omaha democrats put no faith in "that boy from Lincoln," as they termed Bryan. The contributions for the campaign were small. Bryan himself is said to have thought defeat probable, yet worked energetically, making many vigorous speeches. The unexpected reaction on the part of workmen against the McKinley tariff—which new law the democratic speakers East and West were expounding as a gigantic system of robbery of the poor by the rich manufacturers—suddenly revealed itself in a tidal wave of democratic or of populist success. In Nebraska the republicans had additionally loaded their party with a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic; and their congressional candidate was defeated by Mr. Bryan by about 6,700 majority. His entrance into congress (December, 1891) was thus made notable before the country. As his opponent was as favorable as himself to free silver coinage, Mr. Bryan's campaign was fought entirely on the tariff question. He wrote the platform on which he was nominated; and it is noticeable that he placed on the free list the same items which the Wilson bill as it first passed the house declared free—wool, lumber, salt, sugar, iron ore, coal.

In congress Mr. Bryan made his friend William M. Springer of Illinois, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, his chief

guide; and, through Mr. Springer's influence, he was made a member of that important committee despite his lack of legislative experience and of a wide and profound study of economics. Mr. Springer considered his commendation justified when his *protégé* delivered his great speech on free wool, March 12, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 77).

Mr. Bryan's speeches, whatever they may have lacked, gained praise even from his opponents in the house, though the opponents naturally ascribed their interest to his unusual rhetorical and oratorical gifts. He excelled also in prompt and apt repartee.



HON. J. C. S. BLACKBURN OF KENTUCKY,  
SILVER DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In 1892, when he ran for a second term, Omaha had been taken out of his district; and from this and other causes, though he conducted his campaign with considerable vigor, he came near defeat—his plurality being reduced from 6,700 to 140. During this term he developed a more ardent and extreme advocacy of free-silver coinage, and an antagonism to the Cleveland administration. He gave constant aid to Richard P. Bland's efforts in behalf of silver—making on August 16, 1893, what he regards as his best speech, one of three hours' length, against repeal of the silver-purchase law. It excited enthusiastic applause. Other speeches by him were on the income tax, anti-option bill, election of senators by the people, the Carlisle cur-

rency bill, the Rothschild-Morgan contract for a loan, the railway pooling bill, etc.

The 53d congress closed with signs of a turn in the tide which had lifted the democrats into power—signs portentous with indications of the open or the hidden growth of populist theories. The political skies were uncertain. Mr. Bryan refused a renomination, and set his aim instead for the United States senatorship. On September 1, 1894, he became editor of the *Omaha World-Herald*, an organ of free silver agitation; but, finding the position unsatisfactory, he did not long retain it. Against the dominant republicanism of the state he now sought to combine the democrats and the populists in one allied opposition. He procured the adoption of a free-silver platform in the democratic state convention at Omaha in September, 1894, at which convention also Mr. Bryan was recognized as the leader of the Nebraska democracy, and the populist candidate for governor, Silas Holcomb, and other populists on the state ticket, were indorsed as

the democratic candidates. This action caused a split in the party—the sound-money democrats “bolting,” quitting the convention, and forming a new party organization, which has ever since been maintained. Mr. Bryan's efforts were given to forming in various legislative districts a fusion between democrats and populists; but the republicans proved able to resist the new free-silver alliance, and the legislature elected John M. Thurston, United States senator. Mr. Bryan has since been in private life, but has been much sought after in the West and the Southwest as a speaker, addressing great assemblies on his favorite topics.

In person Mr. Bryan is large and commanding in presence, his voice resonant and pleasing, his face expressive, his gesture graceful. He uses a good diction, avoids rant, and carries an air of sincerity and of thoughtfulness which impresses even those of his hearers who may think the cause for which he is arguing strange and fanatical. His manners are genial and agreeable. His character is unblemished.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have three children—the oldest eleven years of age. Mrs. Bryan is a favorite in Lincoln. About ten years ago she studied law; and was admitted to the bar. She has never sought to practice, but it is said that her husband declares her help of great value to him in his profession.

*Arthur Sewall: Biographical Sketch.*—Arthur Sewall, ship-builder and shipowner, democratic candidate of 1896 for the vice-presidency, was born in Bath, Me., November 25, 1835. He is the son of William D. Sewall, who in 1823 began in Bath the business of shipbuilding. The family has been noted in New England for several generations. Of this family was Judge Samuel Sewall, conspicuous in the early annals of Boston. Through a large part of this century the firm at Bath have been the chief constructors of the “merchant marine” in this country.

Arthur Sewall, after an education in the public schools, took his place as an apprentice in his father's shipyard, and, having gained a thorough practical acquaintance with maritime architecture, entered into partnership at the age of nineteen with his brother Edward, under the firm name E. & A. Sewall, shipbuilders and commission agents. Their enterprise in developing the business established by their father, had rapid success in the building of vessels which they employed in general freighting. At the dissolution of the firm, owing to the death of the senior partner by a casualty in New York city, at the end of twenty-five years, they had launched forty-six vessels. The business was continued by Arthur Sewall, with his son William D. Sewall and his nephew Samuel S. Sewall in partnership as Arthur Sewall & Company. The firm became widely known for excellence of construction as well as for size of its vessels. For several years work was largely suspended here as at other American shipyards; but ten or twelve years ago, Arthur Sewall, then almost alone to develop courage in the face of disaster, resumed building with great energy; and at Bath were launched in quick succession into the Kennebec river four of the largest wooden vessels ever built in the United States, the *Rappahannock*, *Shenandoah*, *Susquehanna*, and *Roanoke*—averaging 3,000 tons each, and with capacity for cargo of half as much more. The *Rappahannock* was burned by spontaneous combustion of her cargo, in the South Pacific ocean. The other three of these giant “four-masters” rank among the most magnificent ships of the world, and one of them may often be seen in New York harbor. The *Roanoke*, built in 1892, is the largest, 3,400 tons. The Sewalls are now classed as the largest managers, and among the greatest owners, of sailing tonnage in this country; for, besides their

fleet of square-rigged ships sailing all seas, they are builders and managers of a great fleet of three-masted and four-masted schooners for the Atlantic coast-trade in coal, lumber, and ice.

It has been deemed remarkable that Mr. Sewall should continue building his great vessels long after steel had become the generally accepted material. Recently an extensive plant for steel ships was added to the Bath equipment; and two years ago the *Dirigo*, 2,856 tons, the first steel sailing ship built in America, and said to be the largest vessel



GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS,  
LEADER OF THE STATE DELEGATION AT THE  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

of its class in the world, was launched there (Vol. 4, p. 159). Mr. Sewall is also interested in the Bath Iron Works, which built the United States gunboats *Castine* and *Machias*, and the ram *Katahdin*. His business engagements are numerous; he has been for twenty years a director in the Maine Central railroad, and was its president from 1884 to 1893. He is president of the Portland, Mount Desert & Machias Steamboat Company, and of the Eastern railroad. He has been a director also of the following railroads—the Boston & Maine, the New York & New England, the Portland & Rochester, and the Mexican Central. He is president of the Bath national bank.

In politics the Sewall family have been democratic for generations. Mr. Sewall has never held nor sought public office, but has had probably more influence in the councils of his

party in Maine than any other man, though for many years that party has had little force in the state. Since 1888 he had been a member of the democratic national committee; but has recently been displaced by a gold-standard democrat because of the discredit which followed his utterances a year ago in favor of silver. His conversion to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seems to have been sudden. It is considered to have had influence in lessening the strength of the declaration for the gold standard in the last democratic state convention.

The eldest of his two sons, Harold M. Sewall, thirty-six years of age, a lawyer, a graduate of Harvard, formerly vice-consul at Liverpool, Eng., and afterward appointed by President Cleveland consul-general at Apia, in Samoa, left the democratic party about two years ago, and became a republican—assigning as his reason his dissatisfaction with the "feeble and un-American" policy of President Cleveland's administration in Samoan affairs as concerned German interests

and claims. Previously he had been recalled from Samoa because his policy was deemed too aggressive.

**Possible New Combinations.**—The silver republicans who withdrew from the St. Louis convention, issued June 19



JOSHUA LEVERING OF MARYLAND, PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

an "address to the American people," presenting arguments in favor of free coinage, and commending Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado as an eminently strong and fitting candidate for the presidency on that platform. This was followed, as already stated, by earnest efforts at Chicago, directed by Senator Dubois of Idaho, in which he was joined by Senator Mantle of Montana, to induce the democratic convention to cast aside partisan prejudice and nominate Mr. Teller as a compromise candidate upon whom they might expect the silver factions in all parties to unite. These efforts were, however, all in vain, as a glance at the results of

the balloting at Chicago will show—and this in spite of two official manifestoes from the populist leaders, strongly commending Mr. Teller's candidacy. One of these manifestoes was issued June 20, the day following the appearance of the address from the silver republican "bolters." The other was issued July 7, the opening day of the Chicago convention, and was addressed to the democracy. It was signed by H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, chairman of the people's party national committee, and many other leading populists. It declared in part:

"There is a candidate upon whom the votes of all friends of free silver can be united, if all those who have the cause at heart will yield something of their extreme partisanship and place the cause first, and complete party success second. \* \* \*

"We feel confident that the people's party is willing to open the path to a union upon Henry M. Teller; and if this rational, patriotic opportunity for certain success be rejected by the democratic convention in the determination to seek complete partisan success, regardless of an open path to victory, then we call the true friends of the cause to witness that the responsibility rests upon those who reject this opportunity, and that it is a conclusive proof that we, who have championed this cause for years, who are united in its support, are its safe defenders and will carry it to success.

"Whatever may be our individual wishes in the premises, we are forced to say, after an earnest endeavor to inform ourselves about the sentiment of the people's party of the country at large, that that party cannot be induced to indorse a candidate for president who has not severed his affiliations with the old political parties."

Notwithstanding this declaration, there were some of the democratic leaders who entertained the hope that the candidacy of Mr. Bryan would be indorsed by the people's party convention to meet in St. Louis, Mo., July 22.

There is some talk of a separate ticket being put into the field by the gold-standard democrats. Sentiment on the advisability of such a course is being canvassed at this writing. A committee of gold democrats was organized during the Chicago convention, with Senator Gray of Delaware as chairman, to test public sentiment in the various states. Reports were to be submitted by August 1. A considerable section of the democratic press, including the *New York Sun*, *Times*, and *Post*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Boston Globe*, *Philadelphia Times* and *Record*, *Chicago Chronicle*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and *Buffalo Courier*, refuse to indorse the candidate and platform of the Chicago convention.\*

**The Prohibition Convention.**—The seventh national convention of the prohibition party, held in Pittsburg, Penn., May 27 and 28, surpassed all previous prohibition

\*NOTE.—The above record of incidents in the political campaign is brought up to the close of the democratic national convention, July 11.

conventions in intensity of excitement. It resulted in the nomination of Joshua Levering of Maryland for president, and Hale Johnson of Illinois for vice-president, on a platform which declared solely for prohibition, with a woman-suffrage supplemental resolution attached, which resolution was accepted merely as an indication of the drift of sentiment, but formed no part of the platform proper.

A faction composed of free-silver delegates, woman suffragists, and advocates of populist planks, "bolted" from the convention; reorganized themselves under the name of the "National party;" and nominated candidates for president and vice-president.

When the delegates met, the great question before them was the determination of the platform. Two opposing factions—known as the "narrow-gauge" and "broad gauge"—struggled for control. The narrow-gauge faction, under the leadership of Professor Samuel Dickie, chairman of the National Committee, favored a platform confined to the one issue from which the party took its name; on the other hand, the broad-gauge delegates, under the leadership of ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, wished the platform to express, as heretofore, the opinions of prohibitionists on all subjects of public political controversy, and favored an indorsement of woman suffrage, government ownership of railways, free coinage of silver, and abolition of banks. The narrow-gauge faction won the day.

Some excitement occurred at the outset of the convention, over the choice of temporary chairman. Mr. A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania had been selected for that office by the National Committee, over Mr. E. J. Wheeler, editor of the *New York Voice*. A minority report of the committee in favor of Mr. Wheeler, was presented by Mr. Dunn of California. This the chairman declared to be out of order—which caused much tumult, whereupon Mr. Wheeler, in behalf of harmony, withdrew his name.

Oliver W. Stewart of Illinois was made permanent chairman by acclamation; and Alonzo E. Wilson of Illinois, permanent secretary. A minority report from the Committee on Permanent Organization favored Mr. Stevens for chairman; but he withdrew his name.

*The Prohibition Platform.*—The majority report of the Platform Committee was read by Dr. I. K. Funk of New York, chairman in the absence of Dr. J. B. Cranfill of Texas, who was called home on business.

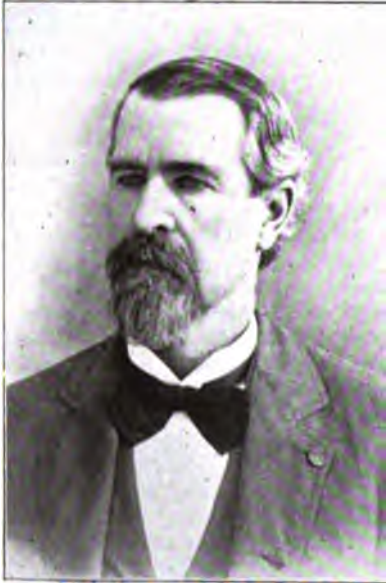
It embodied a narrow-gauge platform of six paragraphs, all relating to the liquor question.

A minority or broad-gauge report was read, favoring addi-

tion to the platform, of planks covering a variety of issues:

1. A free-silver coinage plank as follows:

"All money should be issued by the general government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability, and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."



HALE JOHNSON OF ILLINOIS,  
PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. Reclamation of all unearned grants of land subject to forfeiture: continuous use to be essential to tenure.
3. Government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, and other monopolies.
4. "The national constitution should be so amended as to allow the national revenues to be raised by equitable adjustment of taxation on the properties and incomes of the people; and import duties should be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations with other nations."
5. Abolition of contract convict labor system.
6. Adoption of the initiative and the referendum.
7. "No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex."
8. "All citizens should be protected in their right to one day's rest, without opposing any one who conscientiously observes any other than the first day of the week."
9. "American public schools taught in the English language should be maintained, and no public funds should be applied to sectarian institutions."
10. "The president, vice-president, and senators of the United States should be elected by the vote of the people."
11. Grading of pensions to Union veterans upon disability and time of service.
12. Exclusion of pauper and criminal immigration.
13. "None but citizens should be allowed to vote in any state, and naturalized citizens should not be allowed to vote for one year after naturalization papers are issued."
14. International arbitration.

By a vote of 492 to 310 the minority report was made



a part of the majority report, in the interest of full discussion. The earlier sections of the platform, relating to the liquor traffic, were readily adopted.

The forces of disruption came into play when the money plank was rejected by a vote of 387 to 427. The following table gives the details of the vote:

PROHIBITION VOTE ON FREE-SILVER PLANK.

State.	Aye.	No.
Arkansas.....	2	3
California.....	7	—
Colorado.....	10	—
Connecticut.....	—	16
Delaware.....	—	7
Florida.....	1	2
Georgia.....	—	8
Illinois.....	40	34
Indiana.....	32	5
Iowa.....	25	—
Kansas.....	25	—
Kentucky.....	8	7
Maine.....	—	5
Maryland.....	—	22
Massachusetts.....	13	24
Michigan.....	33	5
Minnesota.....	12	12
Mississippi.....	—	2
Missouri.....	11	8
Montana.....	1	—
Nebraska.....	18	—
New Hampshire.....	5	4
New Jersey.....	1	26
New York.....	21	57
North Carolina.....	4	1
North Dakota.....	1	2
Ohio.....	60	12
Pennsylvania.....	27	61
Rhode Island.....	—	10
South Dakota.....	2	2
Tennessee.....	1	10
Texas.....	3	2
Vermont.....	1	5
Virginia.....	1	10
Washington.....	3	—
West Virginia.....	1	13
Wisconsin.....	11	20
Wyoming.....	—	1
District of Columbia.....	1	1
Totals.....	387	427

After this vote was taken, R. H. Patton of Illinois, one of the successors of the law firm of Stuart & Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., moved, as a substitute for all planks adopted and all reported, the one-issue platform finally accepted by the convention, as follows:

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

“ We, the members of the prohibition party, in national convention assembled, renewing our declaration of allegiance to Almighty God as the rightful ruler of the universe, lay down the following as our declaration of political purpose:

“ The prohibition party, in national convention assembled, de-

clares its firm conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages has produced such social, commercial, industrial, and political wrongs, and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions, that the suppression of the same by a national party organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country, and is of such importance that it, of right, ought to control the political actions of all our patriotic citizens until such suppression is accomplished.

"The urgency of this course demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we favor the legal prohibition by state and national legislation of the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. That we declare our purpose to organize and unite all the friends of prohibition into one party; and in order to accomplish this end we deem it of right to leave every prohibitionist the freedom of his own convictions upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take such action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand."

On motion of Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, the following supplemental resolution was added:

*Resolved*, "The right of suffrage ought not to be abridged on account of sex."

The above platform was drafted by Mr. Patton, though a few minor verbal changes were made after consultation with Mr. Wheelock, president of the Illinois State Christian Citizenship League, Mr. Whipple of *The Lever*, and Mrs. Gaston of Chicago.

*Levering and Johnson Nominated.*—The only names presented for presidential nomination were the following:

Joshua Levering of Maryland, nominated by W. F. Tucker; seconded by John Hipp of Colorado, F. Sibley of Georgia, V. B. Cushing of Maine, Dr. English of New York, Mr. Brown of Ohio, A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Colonel R. S. Cheves of Tennessee, Rev. Joseph Cheaney of Texas, T. R. Carskadon of West Virginia, and others.

Ex-Governor L. C. Hughes of Arizona, nominated by Elisha Kent Kane of Pennsylvania.

As no one came forward to second the nomination of Mr. Hughes, his name was withdrawn; and Mr. Levering was nominated by acclamation.

Several nominations were made for vice-president, but declined. The following names stood:

Hale Johnson of Illinois, nominated by Chairman Dickie;  
Ex-Governor L. C. Hughes of Arizona.

It was somewhat uncertain whether Mr. Hughes would accept second place on the ticket. A ballot, taken after midnight, resulted in 309 for Johnson to 132 for Hughes. Mr. Johnson's nomination was then made unanimous.

*Joshua Levering: Biographical Sketch.*—The prohibition party was the first in this campaign to set its presidential candidate in the field. Joshua Levering, nominated by the "sound-money" branch of the party, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 1, 1845. At the age of twenty-one he became partner with his father, Eugene Levering, in the

coffee-importing firm of E. Levering & Co. Since the death of the senior partner, in 1870, his sons—Joshua and his twin-brother Eugene—have conducted the business under the same firm name. The firm is, and long has been, prosperous and respected.

Joshua Levering was a steadfast democratic voter till 1884, and then became an earnest member of the prohibition party. In 1887 and 1893 he was chairman of the Maryland prohibition convention; in 1888 and 1892 a delegate to the national convention of the party—on both occasions refusing to allow his name to be presented for the vice-presidential nomination, nevertheless receiving many votes in the convention of 1892. In 1891 he was the prohibition candidate for state controller. He has been a candidate for mayor of Baltimore; and in 1895 he ran for governor, and polled 7,700 votes, many more than had ever before been cast in Maryland for his party. He was author of the planks in the last national prohibition convention on the subjects of the tariff and currency.

The Levering brothers are well known as liberal givers to benevolent and religious causes. In 1894 they built at their own expense a Baptist church edifice at Curtis Bay; and at the session of the Southern Baptist convention at Atlanta, Ga., they made a gift of \$10,000 to the missionary work of that denomination. In 1871, Joshua Levering entered the membership of the Eutaw Place Baptist church, and in 1881 became superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was one of the organizers of the American Baptist Education Society in 1888, which he has served ever since as treasurer. He has been for several years vice-president of the American Baptist Publication Society, and is now acting chairman of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. He was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore in 1885, and has been annually re-elected by unanimous vote. He has held the presidency of the Maryland House of Refuge since 1887. He is one of the directors of the Provident Savings bank of Baltimore.

The many responsible positions of public trust in which Mr. Levering has been placed evince the confidence in his integrity and his capacity of those who have known him long and well.

He married, in 1892, Martha W., daughter of Charles M. Keyser: she is sister of his first wife, who died in 1888. He has three sons and four daughters.

*Hale Johnson: Biographical Sketch.*—Hale Johnson, vice-presidential candidate of the "sound-money" branch of the prohibition party, was born near New Richmond, Montgomery county, Ind., August 21, 1847. His education was in the common school, and in the academy in Ladoga, Ind. Until 1875 he was engaged in farming and in teaching school. He began lecturing at the age of sixteen. In 1875 he was admitted to the practice of law, which has since been his occupation, and in which he has gained success. He resided in Montgomery county, Ind., till 1865; afterward in Marion county, Ill., for ten years. Since 1877 his residence has been at Newton, Jasper county, Ill.

Mr. Johnson entered the army in May, 1864, before the age of seventeen; and went to the front, serving in the 135th Indiana volunteers. He is a past commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, and served two years as colonel of the Veteran Association of Jasper county, Ill.

After his removal to Illinois, he became prominent in republican politics, and in 1884 was a delegate to the republican convention in

Chicago. His strong convictions as to the necessity and the duty of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, caused him to take part in the movement during that convention to induce the republican party to put a plank for prohibition into their national platform. On their refusal to recognize this as a dominant issue, he felt it his duty to quit the party, though old and valued friends urged him to remain, holding out for inducement a seat in the legislature. The same year (1884) he went to Pittsburg, Penn., and took part in the prohibition convention that nominated John P. St. John as president.

He married Miss Mary E. Loofbourrow in 1871. He is a member of the Christian (Disciples) Church, and has for many years been actively engaged in Sunday-school work.

*The "National Party" Organized.*—After the victory of the narrow-gauge men in the adoption of the Patton substitute one-issue platform, the broad-gauge delegates, to the number of about 200, responding to an invitation from R. S. Thompson of the Springfield (O.) *New Era*, left the national convention; and in another hall organized themselves under the name of the "National party;" adopted a platform substantially as indicated above in the outline of the proposals submitted by the minority of the national platform committee (p. 291); and nominated Charles E. Bentley of Nebraska and J. H. Southgate of North Carolina for president and vice-president respectively.

L. B. Logan of Ohio was made chairman of the new party's national committee; and D. J. Thomas, secretary. It was decided to appoint a committee of five to visit the national democratic, republican, and populist conventions, and invite all the discontented elements in the three parties to cast their lots with the new organization.

**Minor Political Notes.**—On June 19 Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland, O., was made chairman of the new republican national committee. On July 11 Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas was elected to stand in similar relation to the democratic organization.

In April the Executive Committee of the Advisory Board of the Supreme Council of the American Protective Association (A. P. A.), issued circulars calculated to establish a boycott on the part of members of the organization against Mr. McKinley's candidacy, on account of his alleged discrimination against the order. The boycott was, however, withdrawn by the full Advisory Board, May 16, Mr. McKinley standing, so far as any action of the A. P. A. affected him, on precisely the same footing before the order as other candidates for nomination.

Under our political system the president is a free agent. Party platforms are suggestive to him—not absolutely bind-

ing. But, while platforms do not necessarily count for much, they have a binding force which they would not otherwise possess when they are in complete agreement with the personal views of the chief executive.



## THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION

THIS chronic controversy presented during the quarter no actual phases that were startling. Some of its incidents gave occasion for startling reports; and the general question gave to some newspaper correspondents a tempting field for discussion, prediction, and sombre warning. On either side of the sea the seriousness of the subject is not denied; the desirableness of its settlement is obvious; but the question is no longer acute. The period of explosion has been succeeded by a period of consideration.

**Discussion by the Press.**—Early in April a writer in the London *Times* pointed out that the threatened refusal of Venezuela to come to an agreement involving a possible purchase by Britain of certain territory—the refusal being based on the clause in the Venezuelan constitution absolutely forbidding any alienation of national territory—could be met with the fact that in 1880 Minister Rojas, speaking with authority, declared that Venezuela “would abandon the position of strict right, and adopt a frontier to the convenience of both parties.” The same London writer, referring to the statement that in 1836 the British minister in Caracas had requested the Venezuelan government to permit the building of a lighthouse at Punta Barima in the territory now claimed by Great Britain, says that “Sir Robert Ker Porter undoubtedly made such a request; but a thorough search of the archives of the British legation at Caracas and of the foreign office, establishes that he did so without the knowledge or authority of his government.” To this the rejoinder might be, that though ratification by the home government is doubtless requisite to the validity of a treaty conferring territorial rights, it may not be requisite to the credibility of testimony showing how official persons sixty years ago viewed a certain question.

In the latter part of April eminent newspaper correspondents considered themselves called on to hasten mat-

ters. One of them seems to have been called on by high authority. A dispatch from the New York correspondent of the London *Times* appeared in that journal on April 22, and was followed by one on April 25, which—as the editor declares—explicitly affirmed that the first dispatch gave “the views of the United States executive.”

The burden of the message through this novel diplomatic channel was the need for prompt action in settlement of the dispute—the uncertainties being many and the perils grave. Its aim was to dispel as popular illusions the belief that the dangerous stage had passed, that negotiations were prosperously advancing, and that the British blue book had favorably impressed the American people. Its argument was that Lord Salisbury, by his rejection of the proposals in February from Washington, and by his delay to offer counter-proposals, had created a situation in which the United States must take the course indicated in President Cleveland's menacing message, if the decision of the Boundary Commission should prove adverse to the British claim.

The comment of the *Times* on the first dispatch (April 22) was a masterly specimen of editorial handling of a delicate matter in which two great governments and a third power—to wit, its own correspondent—were concerned. Not only for this is the comment noted here, but also because events have shown that it probably outlines the general English attitude.

The *Times* is unable fully to share the gloomy anticipations of the New York letter, though it considers the reminder as not, perhaps, untimely. It then points out that the letter also shows other action by Lord Salisbury for opening discussion of a project for general arbitration of all controversies between the two countries—a project to which it attaches much importance. Should this project also come to naught, it considers that with prudence Great Britain can resume the specific negotiation concerning Venezuela. It also calls attention to the good-will shown by the United States in recent official communications.

Three days later George N. Curzon, under-secretary of the foreign office, speaking in the house of commons, denied that the government had proposed any cessation of negotiations, and attributed any delay to causes that were unavoidable. Inquiries made the supposition probable, that these causes were the state of Lord Salisbury's health and the pressure of work.

**Progress of Negotiations.**—Not long afterward it appeared that the British “rejection” of the American proposals for specific arbitration was rather a non-acceptance of them in their first form, in expectation of arranging a form satisfactory to both parties. The difficulty was found in framing an acceptable definition of the “settled districts.” This was a necessary preliminary to an arbitration

in this particular case, lest the fate of thousands of British subjects—settlers in good faith—should finally be left to the sole decision of some foreign jurist. Therefore the foreign office turned first to a wider scheme for arbitration of all difficulties, hopeful of settling general principles which would then facilitate a special solution of the Venezuelan arbitration problem. Meanwhile Sir Julian Pauncefote had been given full powers to discuss with the Venezuelan minister at Washington the whole controversy. The two officials, however, had as yet entered on no negotiations.

British and American officials found much occupation about this time in denying rumors. One utterly groundless rumor was that the Washington administration, becoming aware that its special commission had found evidence which would lead them to a decision adverse to the British claim, had given intimation to that effect to the British foreign office. The administration has steadily avoided interference of any sort with the work of the commission. That work has made slow progress because of delay in completing the presentation of the Venezuelan case; and the commissioners have refrained from any word or act which could convey to any person an intimation of the probable result.

Meanwhile questions concerning arrangement for arbitration of the dispute, offered in the house of commons on April 23 by Mr. Labouchere, and on April 27 by Sir William Harcourt, showed desire on the part of the liberals that the British government should not delay till after the commission had reached a decision in their efforts to end the controversy. The answers of Mr. Curzon and Mr. Balfour were limited to a general assurance that negotiations for arbitration were in progress. On the whole it may be said that while the British public had ceased to view the situation as threatening, some officials seemed apprehensive of the results of a possible adverse report from President Cleveland's commission during the course of the presidential campaign in the United States.

*Mr. Scruggs Replies to British Blue Book.*—On April 26 there was made public a long rejoinder to the British blue book, by William L. Scruggs, formerly United States minister to Venezuela, now the agent representing Venezuela before the Boundary Commission.

It was of the nature of an historical criticism in refutation of the British claim, and was aimed to show that the blue book based its argument on numerous inaccuracies of statement and on omissions of important facts. This rejoinder, being supplementary to a previous one, has reference chiefly to historical items not heretofore officially dealt with on the Venezuelan side. The British "misstatements"

which are contradicted relate to the fact or to the dates of the Dutch occupancy on which the British claim depends, as does the Venezuelan on the Spanish occupancy. They are summarized as follows:

"1. That prior to 1596 the Spaniards had established no settlements in Guayana; and, inferentially, that no part of the country was then in their possession.

"2. That in 1648, at the time of the treaty of Münster, the Dutch settlements extended westward to the Orinoco and southward beyond the Cuyuni; and, inferentially, that the whole of Guayana, with the possible exception of the Caroni valley, was a Dutch possession.

"3. That up to 1723 the Spaniards had but one settlement in Guayana, and that was at San Thomé, on the upper Orinoco; and, inferentially, that the lower Orinoco, including its immense delta, was under Dutch dominion.

"4. That up to 1726 the Spanish settlements were limited to 'a few Capuchin missions and two villages above the old town of San Thomé;' and, inferentially, that the Dutch held all the balance of the territory east and south of the Orinoco.

"5. That this Dutch occupancy, which is claimed to have extended to the Orinoco delta and Point Barima, 'was known to the Spanish government,' which, however, interposed no objection, or, at least, 'failed to dispossess' the Dutch.

"6. That 'subsequently to 1726 Great Britain has continuously remained in possession, and her subjects have occupied further portions of the territory to which the Dutch had established their title.'

"While these assumptions are wholly unsubstantiated by historical evidence, or even by the very citations and extracts produced in the blue book, they shall be treated with all due deference and with the utmost fairness."

The above "assumptions" are then denied in detail; and in several cases the ancient documents which the blue book cited as proofs are cited to show the opposite. An abstract would fail to give adequate representation.

In the early part of May, the Boundary Commission's chief historical expert, Professor George L. Burr of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., sailed for Holland to examine the Dutch records bearing on the dispute. It was announced that the commission was expecting soon to receive the supplementary British blue book, and thereafter to send an expert to Madrid to consult the Spanish archives.

The British colony in Demerara showed impatience at the delay in settling the difficulty, protesting to the British government that their interests were suffering. Their memorial to Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, urged the importance of British retention of the territory in question, in view of the fact that 13,000 persons are working in the mining region, and that gold to the value of \$10,500,000 has been taken out; also, that the inland districts beyond the coast swamps present varieties of climate and soil adapted to the cultivation of coffee, cacao, tobacco, and all tropical fruits. Meanwhile the Venezuelans also were protesting against the delay caused by waiting for the American commission, and were alleging that British colonists, encouraged by officials of their home government, were penetrating not only into the gold fields near the rivers, but also into the far inland valleys—thus extending those "settled districts" which Lord Salisbury seemed so



loath to make the subject of arbitration. One paper, the *Georgetown Chronicle*, in British Guiana, is even quoted as revealing a British state secret—saying that Mr. Chamberlain, at the height of the excitement last year, “set on foot a scheme to colonize the frontier, so that actual occupation might be added to the numerous indisputable claims to control the territory in the northwest of the colony.” The authority for this statement is not given.

**The Yuruan Incident.**—Under date of May 18 it was reported from Caracas that the Venezuelan government had consented to pay the \$7,500 demanded by Great Britain for what is termed the Yuruan incident of a year ago—the arrest and imprisonment of a British police sergeant with his subordinates for intruding their official functions on the disputed territory. The consent was on condition that the payment be considered as merely indemnity for personal damages, and with no bearing on the boundary question. Venezuela refused the public apology which Great Britain demanded as prerequisite to resuming diplomatic relations, though the United States had advised compliance with this condition.

Six weeks later (July 2) the incident still remained unsettled; and President Crespo of Venezuela had been distinctly notified by Great Britain that the payment of indemnity must be followed by the punishment of the commander of the department in which the arrest was made, and by an apology, the most important item of all. The British contention is, that, since Venezuela acknowledges the wrong by its agreement as to indemnity, it thereby concedes that it owes the full reparation which involves apology.

**The Harrison Incident.**—By the middle of June disquieting incidents as reported from the region in dispute, caused fears of some check to pacific negotiations. From Kingston, Jamaica, came the news that a party of British surveying engineers working in the district had been compelled by Venezuelan troops to stop work. It was asserted in London, June 17, that the British foreign office had received reports of this Venezuelan incursion. From Caracas came a report, dated June 18, that the encounter between the surveyors and the troops had been sanguinary, and had occurred at Barima on the frontier in Guiana, near the mouth of the Orinoco. The next day brought from the foreign office in London a denial of any tidings of conflict. The facts soon afterward appeared to be that the Venezuelan troops, being near the junction of Aca-

rabisi creek with the Cuyuni river, saw some British officials surveying a route toward Barima on what the troops believed to be Venezuelan territory, and requested them to turn back. The officials declined, and went on with their survey. It was a case of peaceable protest without collision, but it showed the risks which attend such an unsettled controversy.

The Harrison incident, reported on June 22, has assumed much more importance than the one noted above, though it is possible that the two reports may have referred to the same event. Mr. Harrison, a crown surveyor, chief of a British-Guiana surveying party constructing a road from Barima to Cuyuni, was, with nineteen others, arrested on June 15 by orders from Caracas, and taken to the Eldorado station opposite Yuruan. They had persisted in their survey after the Venezuelan official had protested and had warned them. Some of the London papers of June 23 expressed great indignation at this forcible entrance by Venezuela on disputed territory. The British government promptly requested Mr. Olney, secretary of state at Washington, to use his good offices to secure from the Venezuelan government Mr. Harrison's release—a method of procedure noticeably different from that of England heretofore with the weak South American republics.

The Venezuelans insist that the blame for such troubles lies with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive colonial policy which pushes British interests and encroaches everywhere; and that they had foreseen trouble to arise from this very road and had protested against the encroachment on December 19, 1894.

The whole affair was confused by a lack of positive and trustworthy information of the exact locality of the arrest. After several days it was found to be on the side of the Schomburgk line claimed and actually held by the British for more than ten years. A colonial force from British Guiana was immediately ordered to the vicinity, for protection of British interests. The Washington administration are understood to have been much displeased at Venezuela for giving such an occasion of disturbance during the progress of negotiations for a peaceable settlement of the long, tiresome, and dangerous dispute.

The disagreeable tension was relieved when, on June 26, a cable dispatch from Caracas to Washington announced the release of Mr. Harrison without intervention by the United States. The effect of the whole affair was deemed pacific, inasmuch as it showed the urgent necessity for ar-

bitration and a final settlement. Possibly, however, Great Britain may demand indemnity and apology.

The quarter closed without definite official information as to the status of negotiations for a treaty providing general arbitration of all disputes between Britain and this country; but with clear official intimations that such a treaty was under favorable consideration by both parties, and would probably be submitted in the near future. The inclusion under it of the Venezuelan dispute had not yet become distinctly assured, and was found to involve special consideration. A pacific and honorable settlement, however, was expected.

On June 29 was announced the decision of the Venezuelan government that the title to valuable iron mines near the Delta territory in Venezuela, held by George Trumbull for British capitalists, is perfect. This is regarded as ending all hopes for the bankrupt Manoa Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

**DURING** the quarter there has been a constant succession of the skirmishes in which guerrilla warfare consists. These have been reported usually as sanguinary battles, with victory claimed first by the Spaniards, later by the Cubans. Those that appear most noticeable are here indicated, but without assurance of correctness in details.

**Military Operations.**—About April 1 tragedy and comedy were mingled near the city of Santa Clara. General Gomez camped between two Spanish columns, and sent to each commander the announcement that he was there to fight him. While the two columns were marching to the attack, Gomez quietly slipped away southward. The two Spanish forces met, opened fire on each other, and, after a quarter of an hour's fight, with the loss of five killed and 150 wounded, discovered their mistake, and threw themselves into each other's arms.

A real battle, one of the bloodiest of the war, was fought on April 14, at La Chuza, in Pinar del Rio province, about fifteen miles west of the Trocha or fortified line of twenty-two miles crossing the island near Havana. The Spanish report was that General Antonio Maceo, with 5,000 Cubans, attacked 1,400 Spanish troops, who retreated

inflicting heavy losses on the rebels, the Spanish loss being officially stated at four killed and fourteen wounded. Later reports were: Spanish loss 450 killed, 500 wounded; Cuban loss 200 killed, 400 wounded. The Spaniards, having retreated to the coast, were finally rescued by a warship which opened fire on the enemy. As an offset to this success of Maceo, his previous losses in the attempt to capture La Palma, a fortified town, were very heavy.

About the same time the rebels wrecked with dynamite a railway train near the Trocha, carrying government supplies. Reports were numerous of the massacre of innocent persons by the Spanish military authorities in the interior, but were denied by officials in Havana. Burning of sugar plantations by both sides was going on—the aggregate loss in eight days being reported on April 15 at \$4,500,000. General Weyler had ordered the killing of all horses and cattle not in use, to prevent their being taken for the insurgents. Dispatches from Pinar del Rio, April 27, reported sickness and great destitution in that region. Business had entirely ceased. More than 40,000 bales of tobacco, valued at more than \$1,000,000, had been burned. In the Havana province were frequent skirmishes, and much destruction of railway trains by the rebels with dynamite. On April 30 came news of a bloody battle near Zanja, in Santiago. General Munez, marching to attack General Calixto Garcia, and having co-operation from Spanish gunboats on the river, was attacked by Garcia, who had received reinforcements, and was defeated with a loss of more than 200 killed and 400 wounded. Only the gunboats saved his column from destruction.

The month of May opened with a bloody conflict at one of Maceo's forts in Pinar del Rio, at Cacarajicara. General Suarez Yuclan attacked the rebel fort, and was reported in Havana to have captured it, though he immediately began a retreat. Both in coming and in returning he was under galling fire from heights along a narrow, tortuous path. The official figures gave the Spanish loss as sixteen dead, seventy wounded; insurgent loss 200; forces engaged, Spanish 2,000; Cuban 6,000 to 8,000. Cuban sympathizers spoke of this great Spanish victory as at best "a magnificent retreat." Later accounts, with details, showed a Cuban victory. The insurgents, numbering 2,000, suffered but slight loss, being protected by fortifications in the hills; the Spanish loss was about 200 killed and nearly 300 wounded.—On the night of May 6, the town of Punta Brava (population about 1,000), only half an hour by train

from Havana, was burned by 800 to 1,000 insurgents after a ten minutes' fight had brought the surrender of its forts with their Spanish troops. The flames were seen from Havana. The Spanish commander was arrested by Weyler's orders, and, it was said, was to be court-martialed and shot.

In the middle of May, Maximo Gomez, reinforced, was reported in Matanzas province moving toward Havana.

It was alleged that the insurgents had hanged several non-combatants, and burned the property of others. The captain-general extended the period of amnesty formerly decreed, and declared it in effect throughout the island. From Matanzas, massacres of political prisoners in Spanish prisons, and of non-combatants in the fields, were reported. The month of May ended with the burning by the insurgents of two villages near the Trocha, leaving 500 families homeless. The rainy and unhealthful season had fully begun.

Early in June Maceo, with 2,500 men, broke through the Trocha by a surprise attack at night. It is alleged that four companies of Cuban women formed part of his force. These Amazons, furious to revenge grievous wrongs which they had suffered from the Spaniards, rushed on the wounded to slaughter them. Maceo vainly tried to stop their bloody work; and at length threatened to shoot the women unless they stopped killing the Spaniards. The rebels report that he sent Bermudez across the Trocha with 1,500 men, while he remained on the west side with 20,000 men and ten cannon.

**"Competitor" and Other Expeditions.**—An expedition from this country which threatened grave com-



SENATOR W. CALL OF FLORIDA,  
A PROMINENT ADVOCATE OF RECOGNITION OF  
CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

plications between our government and that of Spain, was that of the *Competitor*, a swift schooner, fifty tons' burden and fifty feet keel. She eluded the customs officers and sailed from Key West, Fla., in the night of April 20, carrying a rebel leader and twenty-five or thirty Cubans, with a cargo of cartridges, dynamite, cases of rifles, etc., and was captured on April 25 by a Spanish gunboat while seeking a landing place on the northern coast of Pinar del Rio. Many of the men on board swam ashore and escaped; but the leader, Captain Alfredo Laborde, and four others, were captured and taken as prisoners to Morro Castle, for trial by a naval court-martial. Two of the men claimed to be American citizens, another was known to be such, another was an Englishman. At trial, on May 8, they all pleaded "not guilty;" and the testimony showed that none of them had been found armed or made any resistance. On May 9 it was announced that the five men had been condemned to death. General indignation was aroused in the United States; and Secretary Olney sent orders to the consul-general at Havana to present a strong remonstrance against summary execution, asserting that under our treaty with Spain a civil instead of a military trial is assured to all Americans except those who are found bearing arms. The demand of this government—presented first by Consul-General Williams in protest before the court—was, not that the death penalty should not be inflicted, but that there should first be time for full investigation as to the form of the trial, the evidence, and the actual procedure, and as to the application of the treaty to the cases in hand. The British consul at Havana also appealed to Madrid in behalf of the English prisoner though a naturalized American. As these were capital cases, it was decided to refer the protest to the Madrid government; and at Madrid the sentences were met by the firm remonstrance of the United States against the precipitancy and the form of the trial.

The case, for a few days, presented an aspect of possible war. General Weyler was reported indignant at the United States government for presuming to interfere with his suppression of filibustering expeditions, and as threatening to resign if the Spanish government reversed the decree of his court. The Spanish press was demanding of its government a firm stand against American insolence, and was indicating a popular outbreak in Spain and the downfall of the ministry if any signs of yielding should appear. But on May 11 the authoritative announcement

was made in Washington, that execution of the sentences would be postponed until the views of the United States could be presented and considered. Within a day or two the decision was announced from Madrid that the Americans captured on the *Competitor* should have a new trial, in a civil court, and under treaty conditions. The gravity of the case disappeared. The prisoners will have a fair trial, with adequate counsel to plead their case, and with right to call witnesses. If conviction then follow, the United States cannot complain, though it is scarcely possible that death can be made the penalty for the offense committed.

The incident, on the whole, cleared the atmosphere. The comments of the European press, especially of the British press, were far more regardful of American rights and feelings, and far less sympathetic with Spain, than they had been during the last year's discussion of Cuban relations. No longer was Spain pictured as a weak and innocent sufferer, helpless in the presence of a coarse and bullying nation whose chief notion of foreign relations was their possible use in gaining public favor for a political party or the popular vote for a demagogue.

An important expedition was that of the British steamship *Laurada*, which, eluding the Spanish consul and the customs officials, left New York on the evening of May 9. Steaming out through the Narrows to sea, she laid her course for the eastern end of Long Island, where she was met the next afternoon by four tugs and three barges, which had come through Long Island sound, carrying munitions of war and about ninety men under General S. Ruiz, a Cuban veteran. The cargo and men were speedily transferred to the *Laurada*, which then started for Cuba. On May 16 this vessel succeeded in landing nearly all her cargo on the Cuban coast. She is reported to have carried 300 rifles, 310,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 pounds of dynamite, also electric batteries, insulated wire, saddles, medicine chests, etc.

This lively craft was reported next at Charleston, S. C., repairing; then on May 23 at Jacksonville, Fla., whence she sailed the same night with a second cargo and nearly 100 men for Cuba. A week later she was seen at Port Antonio, Jamaica, flying at full speed for the harbor, and pursued by a Spanish war vessel. The Spaniard fired, and the *Laurada* returned the fire. She had too much speed for the war vessel, and after a time came to safe anchorage in the harbor.

The most important expedition which had ever made successful landing in Cuba was that of the steamer *Three Friends*, which also left Jacksonville, Fla., May 23. It was her third expedition. Starting with a great cargo of miscellaneous military supplies of great value, she was followed closely by a United States revenue cutter to a distance far beyond the statute limit, to prevent her receiving



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.  
NEW UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT  
HAVANA.

also on board men for soldiers. Nine miles out, the *Three Friends* took on board Colonel Rafael Portuondo, Cuban secretary of state, with 100 men, including surgeons and electrical experts. On May 28 the steamer was waiting off the Cuban coast for the signal for landing, when a Spanish warship came in sight and gave chase. A hundred lives were at stake. The steamer made for the open sea. Both vessels crowded on all steam for speed. The Spaniard opened fire, which the steamer returned. Gradually the *Three Friends* left the warship behind and out of sight. The next day she safely landed her great cargo.

Another great expedition was that of the steamer *City of Richmond*, which left Key West, on June 24, for Cuba, with 150 men, and munitions sufficient for a small army. Only a little afterward the customs officials heard of her departure; and the revenue cutter *Winona* gave chase, firing upon her; but the pursuit was not successful. Five days later the *Winona* met and captured her and the *Three Friends* off the coast at the northward; and on July 1 the captain and passengers of the *City of Richmond* were brought before the United States court at Key West,



charged with organizing a military expedition against Spain. The examination resulted in their release. Against the *Three Friends* nothing was proved. At Jacksonville, Fla., on June 29, Captain Riley, commanding the steamship *Bermuda*, which had sailed from Key West on an alleged filibustering expedition on April 27, was brought before the United States commission and placed under \$10,000 bonds for appearance on July 3. The Spanish consul at Tampa was present.

The notorious filibustering steamship *Bermuda*, which had been detained at Puerto Cortez, Honduras (p. 44), was released on April 2, and sailed north. On April 23 she again started, leaving Philadelphia, touching on the Florida coast, where she took on board General Vidal and ninety men, and sailed for Cuba April 26. A week later it was reported that she had safely landed an immense cargo of war supplies, with 400 men, on May 1. But, on May 31, the *Bermuda* arrived at Philadelphia from Puerto Cortez, Honduras; and it was ascertained that her attempt at landing on the Cuban coast was an utter failure, being interrupted by a Spanish gunboat while eight boats with forty-nine men were in the water. The *Bermuda* instantly made all speed to escape. Several of the men were able to clamber back on the ship; five were drowned; the fate of about thirty is unknown; they may have escaped or they may have been shot by the Spaniards on shore.

John D. Hart of Philadelphia, steamship owner, was arrested in that city on April 14, charged with violation of the neutrality laws in connection with one of the Cuban voyages of the *Bermuda*, and was bound over in \$500 bail for a further hearing. He had within a few days been acquitted in New York on a similar charge. On the further hearing, he and his associates were acquitted on the later charge also.

In the case of the steamer *Horsa*, recently apprehended for conveying arms and men to Cuba, the United States supreme court rendered decision about the end of May, that the ship had been engaged in a military enterprise in violation of the neutrality laws of this country; and the judgment of the Pennsylvania court was affirmed, sentencing Captain Wiborg to sixteen months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300. Justice Harlan dissented. The decision appears to be based on two facts:

(1) The men and their arms were openly associated as a military expedition, the men themselves loading and unloading their arms and using them in artillery drill on deck;

(2) The distance of six miles off shore at which the arms were taken on board (three miles outside the statute limit) cannot be admitted under all the circumstances as a technical barrier to prosecution for an offense planned on our territory and matured so fully and openly while men and arms were still on the ships.

It is plain that Cuban sympathizers, taking note of this decision, will hereafter know how to avoid compromising themselves before the law.

**Various Affairs in Cuba.**—The usual difficulty has attended the path of newspaper correspondents in Cuba. On May 7 James Creelman of the *New York World*, and Frederick W. Lawrence of the *New York Journal*, were expelled from the island by order of Captain-General Weyler. Mr. Creelman's account of massacre at Campo Florido had excited the Spanish to intense indignation. On June 3 Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., an artist employed by *Harp-er's Weekly*, was arrested at the Trocha, and imprisoned in Morro Castle, on the charge of communicating with the rebels. Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee procured evidence in his behalf, especially in proof of his American citizenship, and on June 14 he was released. The Rev. A. J. Diaz, a laborious missionary, who had gathered a large Baptist church in Havana, was expelled from Cuba on the charge of aiding the rebellion—a charge not believed by those who know him.

By edict of Captain-General Weyler in the middle of May, export of leaf tobacco from Cuba was prohibited, except to Spain. This was a heavy blow at the extensive cigar factories in Florida. Secretary Olney made vigorous presentation of the rights of American dealers known to have much more than a million dollars' worth of tobacco in Cuba, which they had bought and paid for. His note procured a modification of the edict to the effect that all contracts for leaf tobacco entered into prior to promulgation of the order would be respected, and export of such tobacco permitted. Unofficial explanations were published, denying any intention of retaliation by the edict on this country for sympathy with the insurgents. Export was stopped because the amount of tobacco in Cuba was greatly reduced by the war, and 15,000 workers in Havana were in danger of soon being left idle unless the tobacco were kept in the island. The United States government has not seen its way clear to demand of Spain the entire abrogation of the decree forbidding this export.

Direct export of bananas to the United States was, by an order early in June, limited to the single port of Gibara.

The new United States consul-general at Havana, General Fitzhugh Lee, appointed to succeed Hon. Ramon O. Williams, whose resignation had been accepted (p. 40), arrived, and entered on his official duties on June 3. Mr. Williams had been twenty-two years in service, ten years as vice-consul, twelve years as consul-general.

LEE, FITZHUGH E., successor to Ramon O. Williams as United States consul-general at Havana, was born in Clermont, Fairfax county, Va., November 19, 1835, nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and grandson of Colonel Henry Lee, who was a revolutionary officer. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and was commissioned in the 2d cavalry. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he resigned his commission, and entered the Confederate service as adjutant-general of Elwell's brigade. In 1861 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry; and later colonel. He was in all the northern Virginia campaigns; was promoted brigadier-general July 25, 1862; and major-general September 3, 1863. In the battle of Winchester three horses were shot under him, and he was severely wounded. In March, 1865, he was put in command of the cavalry of the army of northern Virginia. One month later he surrendered to General Meade at Farmville. In 1885 he defeated John A. Wise in the campaign for governor of Virginia. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention in Chicago, 1892, and advocated President Cleveland's nomination. In April, 1895, he was appointed internal revenue collector for the western district of Virginia.

The general situation in Cuba must be pronounced discouraging. Besides the direct destruction of life and property incident to such a contest, the economic conditions are becoming worse and worse. The total value of Cuban exports for the current year is estimated at \$15,000,000, compared with \$60,000,000 in 1895. The enormous military expenditure is now the only basis for mercantile business. The sugar crop, averaging in usual years 800,000 tons, will scarcely reach 150,000 tons this year. The loss by incendiarism has been enormous.

The military situation shows no prospect of Spanish success. Spain has sent to the island 140,000 regular troops, and 60,000 volunteers have been gathered from the larger towns. Of the regulars, about 25,000 are estimated to have died, 15,000 to be in hospitals, etc., and 100,000 are estimated to be now surviving and in active service. Half of these are kept as garrisons in cities and towns. The troops occupy about 2,000 little forts, and the Trocha is held by about 30,000 regulars. General Weyler was reported on June 22 to have applied for, and to have been promised from Spain, 40,000 additional troops. With these he predicts assured and speedy victory. The insurgents have probably 45,000 men under arms—30,000 of them fully armed. The rural population is largely in

sympathy with them. The rebel forces range practically through the whole island except the seaport towns. Avoiding pitched battles, and maintaining a ceaseless guerrilla warfare, they worry out their foe. Some of their chiefs are men of military genius. It is reported on good authority that within a few months the rebel cause is rapidly gaining favor with families of wealth and standing in the towns, many even in the capital, who see no hope of peace ever again under Spanish rule. Neither the Spanish generals nor private soldiers seem to have much heart in the fight. As for tidings from battle fields, no accredited correspondents are allowed with Spanish columns; hence the published reports are untrustworthy. The press is under a censorship which amounts to a muzzle. But whatever may be the losses in battle, it is well known that the losses by disease among the unacclimated Spanish troops are far greater. In the middle of June yellow fever was reported as seriously affecting them.

As in all wars, so in this war, the financial element has important bearing on the result. Spain has already spent about \$100,000,000 in the contest. Her home finances are at a very low ebb; but she has recently, by an extraordinary effort, raised a loan of \$20,000,000. She can presumably effect more loans, but at rates increasingly unfavorable; and either the war or her resources must find a limit not far in the future. As to the insurgent government's finances, that government regularly levies taxes on all the rural places, and sends the money to New York for military supplies. But its revenue comes chiefly from the Cuban revolutionary organization in the United States, whose 18,000 members are said to give ten per cent of their earnings, besides the results of one day's labor in every week, for Cuban freedom. The regular revenue is stated to be \$80,000 to \$100,000 monthly, besides gifts.

One feature familiar in such Spanish-American struggles, bodes possible destruction to the whole effort for independence. There are recently unmistakable signs of dissension among the rebel leaders. It is a marvel that they have not appeared before. Dissension, unless speedily checked, means ruin. Details are not known; but about the middle of June there were reports that President Cisneros might be superseded by General Calixto Garcia; also that Garcia had resented José Maceo's appropriation to his own troops of a large portion of the arms which Garcia had brought on the *Bermuda*, and had tried to depose Maceo, claiming a superior authority under his ap-

pointment by the New York junta. It was said also that Maceo had appealed in vain to Gomez; and there was even a rumor that Garcia had tried and shot Maceo for insubordination. There were reports, further, that Antonio Maceo was taking part with his brother José, and insisting that Gomez should uphold him. If there is any truth in these rumors, they give dismal indications that even rebel success would not insure to Cuba peace from warring factions and a just and stable government.

GARCIA, CALIXTO, was born in Cuba in 1840; was a veteran in the Ten Years' war; and, being one of the most intrepid, energetic, and skilful of the Cuban chieftains, was made a general. Surrounded by Spanish troops, he shot himself rather than surrender; but recovered, was imprisoned in Spain, was released in 1877, came to New York and organized an expedition to Cuba, was again captured and a prisoner for fifteen years, and then escaped and fled to England.

**Relations of Spain to Cuba.**—In the feeling and purpose of Spain toward Cuba no change has transpired. The old national pride still dominates the situation which is maintained before the world. The anger excited against the United States by the action of congress has now largely subsided in view of the careful and considerate action of the president and cabinet. The threat of war half uttered at the beginning of the quarter under the stimulus of an expected combination of Russia with one or two other European monarchies in aid of Spain against the too masterful republic, was suppressed when such a combination was seen to be a dream. The Queen Regent's speech in the new cortes on May 11, was dignified and calm, unyielding yet with an undertone of pathos or even of despair. It was clear in its recognition of the correct attitude of our government, while regretting the misplaced sympathy of our people. Spain had not been, is not, averse to reforms in Cuba. Action had been taken to initiate a system of reforms in February, 1895, but was checked by the outbreak of rebellion. Till violent resistance ends, no progress can be made. Soon as conditions will permit, the government will move in the difficult but necessary work of leading Cuba by degrees into a position of local self-government, while leaving untouched the sovereignty of Spain.

Letters from Madrid near the end of the quarter reported that nearly all the main sources of Spanish revenue are now or are soon to be "farmed out" for long terms. The Rothschilds, for an advance of \$17,000,000 to the treasury, have gained control of the Almaden quicksilver mines for thirty-four years.

**Policy of the United States.**—Early in April the president took action in relation to Cuba, but not in accordance with the action of congress either in recognizing Cuban belligerency, or in offering the “good offices” of this country to Spain for recognition of Cuban independence. On April 10 a dispatch to Minister Taylor at Madrid was started from Washington, but was withdrawn from the foreign mail pouch at New York, and in substance was sent on April 18 to the Spanish minister at Washington. Its purport was a friendly offer to Spain of mediation by this government for the ending of the dreadful war by a settlement of all the differences. This “settlement” is understood to have involved a granting of reforms by Spain and a degree of local self-government. All signs show that this friendly proposal will meet immediate and utter rejection by both contestants. Spain will not, and probably cannot, now pledge and secure any thorough and enduring reform; and Cuba distinctly refuses even to consider any solution except absolute independence. The insurgents will trust no Spanish pledges, will accept no compromises. Their proposal is to make the island either independent or a desolation. Recently some prominent residents of Havana have been reported as favoring annexation to the United States.

Early in June it was reported that Spain was to be called on to pay for injuries inflicted by her soldiers on two Americans temporarily resident in Cuba.

On May 16 Senator Morgan of Alabama addressed the senate, urging a joint resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency. On June 5 another resolution by Senator Morgan was debated in the senate. Its purport was that the president be requested to communicate to the senate all details respecting the cases of the American citizens captured on the *Competitor* and condemned to death. Mr. Morgan urged that naval vessels be ordered immediately to Havana to secure the release of these prisoners. The resolution went to the calendar.

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## THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

**Sequels of Dr. Jameson's Raid.**—Of the members of the Johannesburg reform committee arrested by the Transvaal authorities (p. 60) and confined in the prison at Pretoria, three, *viz.*, Colonel Francis Rhodes (brother of

Cecil J. Rhodes), Lionel Phillips, and George Farrar, on being arraigned in court April 24, pleaded guilty of treason. On the same day the rest of the prisoners, except John Hays Hammond, pleaded guilty of *lèse majesté*, but without hostile intent against the independence of the South African Republic. On April 27 John Hays Hammond pleaded guilty of treason. Then counsel for Hammond, Farrar, Phillips, and Rhodes submitted a statement signed by them, in which they confessed that they had asked Dr. Jameson to go to Johannesburg; but they deplored his mistake in entering the South African Republic and marching on Johannesburg when there was no urgent need of his presence. They maintained that their action was not hostile to the government. They recited the grievances of the Uitlanders, and declared that when the committee learned certain facts, they sent, on December 27, two messengers across country to meet Dr. Jameson and to forbid him to advance farther.



COLONEL FRANCIS RHODES,  
MEMBER OF THE JOHANNESBURG REFORM  
COMMITTEE.

The court took twenty-four hours for deliberation, and on April 28 pronounced sentence of death on the four leaders named above, together with Charles Leonard (who had escaped arrest). The other prisoners were sentenced to pay heavy fines, to be imprisoned for two years, and then to be banished from the South African Republic. Among them were four Americans, *viz.*, Victor B. Clement, J. S. Curtis, Captain Mein, and a Mr. Lawley.

The same day in the British parliament, the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, made public a dispatch which he had cabled to Sir Hercules Robinson at Cape

Town immediately upon receipt of the intelligence from Pretoria. Governor Robinson was instructed to communicate to President Krüger this message on behalf of the colonial office:

"The government has just learned that the sentence of death has been imposed upon the chief leaders of the reform committee. The government has no doubt that Your Honor will commute the sentences. Indeed the government has assured parliament that this is Your Honor's intention."



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JOHN HAYS HAMMOND,  
MEMBER OF THE JOHANNESBURG  
REFORM COMMITTEE.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing the day after the close of the trials, reported a very bitter feeling among the prisoners at Pretoria.

They consider (says this correspondent) that they were badly advised in pleading guilty. Fully forty of the prisoners avow that they could have proved their innocence, except so far as joining in the movement at the last moment constituted guilt. A number of interviews have been had with English residents of Pretoria who were summoned as jurors; and all of them concur in the opinion that it would have been impossible for Judge Gregorowski to have imposed any other sentences

upon the prisoners. It was unfortunate, these persons thought, that all had pleaded guilty. Had the case gone to the jury, many of the latest adherents to the movement would have been acquitted. There is a strong feeling in Pretoria that many persons against whom no accusations were made were far more guilty than those who have been sentenced by the court.

The next day, April 29, the secretary of state of the South African Republic informed Sir Jacobus de Wet, British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, that the executive council of the republic had decided to commute the death penalty imposed upon Hammond and his four companions. At the same time the state attorney officially contradicted the report that an agreement had been made in accordance with which lighter penalties would be imposed on the leaders in consideration of their pleading guilty. Secretary of State Olney, in a telegram to the secretary of state of the South African Republic, having asked for an assurance that the death sentence of Hammond would not stand because an understanding had been reached beforehand that in consideration of the plea of guilty the sentence would be commuted, received this reply from Mr. Leyds:



"There was no talk of an understanding between judge and government before the sentence of death was pronounced: but before the reception of your telegram the executive council had resolved to let mercy take the place of justice, and not to enforce the death penalty."

The executive council of the South African Republic at the end of May ordered the release of all the prisoners except Hammond, Farrar, Phillips, and Rhodes. The men (fifty-nine in number) were required to take oath that they would never again interfere in the affairs of the republic. The sentence of death upon the four chief members of the reform committee was commuted to imprisonment for fifteen years; but again, on June 10, the penalty of imprisonment was changed to a fine of \$125,000 upon each, with liberty to return to Johannesburg under promise to abstain hereafter from interference in the politics of the Transvaal. Colonel Rhodes refused to give this promise, and was banished for life.



LIONEL PHILLIPS,  
MEMBER OF THE JOHANNESBURG  
REFORM COMMITTEE.

When a numerous deputation of mayors of towns and cities in South Africa, on June 13, visited Pretoria to express to President Krüger their thanks for the clemency shown to the prisoners, he said that he had only one authority to guide him—"that book" (pointing to a large Bible). He made this reference to Mr. Cecil Rhodes:

"What must be thought of a person who egged on the dogs to fight while he was sitting quietly and unpunished? He, the man who had caused all the trouble, was free."

The reply of President Krüger to the dispatch addressed to him by Mr. Chamberlain in February (p. 65), was not made till April 20.

President Krüger repeats that he cannot ask the volksraad to allow him to visit England until a basis for discussion has been settled. So far (he writes) no agreement has been reached, but hope is still entertained of a satisfactory settlement. The Transvaal cannot admit any right of a foreign power to interfere in internal matters, and it relies on its independence in that respect provided in the convention of London.

The publication of the reply gave occasion to the German press to comment severely on the bearing of Mr.

Chamberlain toward the head of the South African Republic.

The *Vossische Zeitung* blames Mr. Chamberlain for want of tact in dealing with President Krüger, for insulting the Boer administration by accusing it of wholesale corruption, and for acting throughout as though it were an absolute fact that South Africa is going to pieces. "It is an extremely serious matter," the paper continues, "to find that the words 'race war' are current throughout the Cape. If a conflict takes place between England and the Transvaal, the British possessions in South Africa will be at stake."

In replying to a question in parliament, Mr. Chamberlain, on May 8, said it had been suggested that the British government ought to have sent an ultimatum to President Krüger. But this would certainly have been rejected and would have led to war. The government, he declared, could not think of resorting to war in order to enforce internal reforms in the Transvaal. This declaration was received with cries of "Hear! Hear!"

The Transvaal secretary of state telegraphed, on June 10, to the governor of Cape Colony, asking him to transmit to London the demand of the government of the Transvaal that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, directors of the British South Africa Company, be immediately brought to trial on charges similar to those brought against Dr. Jameson. Two weeks later the resignations of Rhodes and Beit as directors were accepted by the management of the company.

In the British parliament, on April 21, the colonial secretary was questioned as to the importation of munitions of war and men by the Transvaal government. He replied that munitions were being imported into the Transvaal, but that Great Britain had no right to interfere unless there should be evidence showing that the material was not intended to be used purely from the purpose of defense. Mr. Chamberlain had received assurance for the Transvaal government that it had not imported any mercenaries; still, he thought there was no doubt that many immigrants to the Transvaal had received military training.

**The Cipher Telegrams.**—After conviction and sentence of the members of the reform committee, the Transvaal government published a series of telegrams which went to prove that the raid of Dr. Jameson, instead of being the result of a sudden call upon him to come to the relief of the women and children of Johannesburg, was in fact the outcome of a prearranged plan on the part of officials of the South African Chartered Company to seize the region of Witwatersrand and annex it to Rhodesia.

In the telegraph office at Johannesburg, the Transvaal authorities, on occupying the town, had seized a number of copies of telegrams which had passed between members of the reform committee and the South Africa Company. The telegrams were in cipher, but the key of the cipher had been found in Dr. Jameson's baggage when he was made prisoner at Doornkop. The telegrams bore dates from December 7 to December 30, 1895. All of them were not published, only a sufficient number to fix responsibility for the raid upon the South Africa Company's officers. Among those published were the following:

Hammond, Johannesburg, December 18, to C. J. Rhodes, Groot-schuur:—

Cannot arrange respective interests without Beit. Flotation must be delayed until his arrival. How soon can he come?

Dr. Wolff, Johannesburg, December 18, to Bobby White, Pitsani:—

Would suggest that you at once instruct Major Raleigh Grey forward as soon as possible two hundred thousand his surplus ammunition to Gardner F. Williams. \* \* \*

Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg, December 21, to Charter, Cape Town:—

Please inform C. J. Rhodes that it is stated that chairman will not leave unless special letter inviting him. Definite assurance has been given by all of us that on day of flotation you and he will leave. There must be no departure from this, as many subscribers have agreed to take shares on this assurance. If letter necessary, it can still be sent; but it was agreed document left with J. A. Stevens was sufficient, and that you are responsible for chairman's departure. It is very important to put this right. Reply to Lionel Phillips.

Harris, Cape Town, December 21, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg:—

Beit has telegraphed to Lionel Phillips last night to urge start flotation new company. You must see that wire; reply when you can float in your opinion, so that I may advise Dr. Jameson.

Harris, Cape Town, December 21, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

A. Beit has telegraphed Lionel Phillips urging instant flotation new company. I have telegraphed also to Colonel F. A. Rhodes same effect.

Harris, Cape Town, December 23, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg:—

A. Beit has telegraphed to Lionel Phillips assuring him that chairman starts immediately flotation takes place. No invite necessary.

Harris, Cape Town, December 23, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

Company will be floated next Saturday 12 o'clock at night. They are very anxious you must not start before 9 o'clock and secure telegraph office silence. We suspect Transvaal is getting aware slightly.

Harris, Cape Town, December 24, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

You must move before Saturday night. We are freely confident this will take place Saturday night.

Harris, Cape Town, December 26, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

Following from Colonel F. A. Rhodes dated 26 December—Mes-

sage begins:—"It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation. Chas. Leonard left last night for Cape Town."—Message ends. Chas. Leonard will therefore arrive at Cape Town on Saturday morning. You must not move until you hear from us again. Too awful: very sorry.

S. W. Jameson, Johannesburg, December 26, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation through unforeseen circumstances altogether unexpected, and until we have C. J. Rhodes's absolute pledge that authority of imperial government will not be insisted on. Charles Leonard left last night to interview C. J. Rhodes. We will endeavor to meet your wishes as regards December, but you must not move until you have received instructions; so please confirm.



GEORGE FARRAR,  
MEMBER OF THE JOHANNESBURG  
REFORM COMMITTEE.

Hays, Johannesburg, December 27, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

Wire just received; experts' report decidedly adverse. I absolutely condemn further developments at present.

Harris, Cape Town, December 27, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

Mr. Rhodes says No; not be blamed at our having 600 men at Pitsani. We have the right to have them, you know. We are sorting the B. S. A. police for eventual distribution, and if they are so foolish as to think you are threatening Transvaal we cannot help that. B. S. A. Company's police at Mafeking will cost half what they do in Matabeleland, and horses do not die. At the same time, as you know, we must keep up a certain B. S. A. Company's police force as our agreement with imperial government.

Harris, Cape Town, December 28, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

You are quite right with regard to cause of delay of flotation, but Charles Leonard and Hamilton of *Star* inform us that movements not popular in Johannesburg. When you have seen Captain Maurice Heany let us know by wire what he says. We cannot have fiasco.

Starr—i. e., Jameson—Pitsani, December 28, to Wolff:—

Meet me as arranged before you leave 9 Tuesday night, which will enable us to decide which is best destination. Make Advocate W. A. Leonard speak; make cutting to-night without fail; have great faith in P. H. Hammond, A. L. Lawley, and miners with Lee-Metford rifles.

Harris, Cape Town, December 28, to Jameson, Pitsani:—

Lionel Phillips telegraphs A. Beit the following:—Message begins:—"It is absolutely necessary to delay flotation. If foreign subscribers insist on floating without delay anticipate complete failure."—Message ends.

Jameson, Pitsani, December 29, to S. A. Jameson, Johannesburg:—

Dr. Wolff will understand the distant cutting: British Bechuanaland police have already gone forward: guarantee already given: therefore let W. H. Hammond telegraph instantly "All right."

M'Williams, Johannesburg, December 30, to J. R. M'Andrew, Port Elizabeth:—

Get P. A. G. ready. (These letters are understood to refer to the Prince Albert Guard.)

The Harris who takes so prominent a part in the affair is Dr. Harris, secretary of the South Africa Company.

On the publication of these dispatches, the *London Daily News* said:

"The government will immediately have to face a demand for the revocation of the South Africa Company's charter;" and asks why Dr. Jameson was made a scapegoat.

According to the *London Times*:

"The telegrams prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the revolutionary movement was not only approved by but was assisted with the cognizance of Cecil Rhodes."

#### Miscellaneous.—

In the Bow Street police court, London, Eng., the examination of Dr. Jameson was, on April 28, adjourned till June 11, pending the arrival of witnesses from South Africa. On June 15 Dr. Jameson and his fellow officers in the raid, Sir John Willoughby, Colonel White, Major White, Colonel Gray, and the Hon. Charles Coventry, were committed for trial in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, the trial to commence July 20.

On April 9 the Transvaal government seized the De Beers mine at Kimberley, owned by the South Africa Company. In March Gardner Williams, an American, manager of the De Beers Mining Company, was arrested on the charge of having supplied arms to the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, and was fully committed for trial. Williams admitted that an official of that company had ordered that a portion of the military supplies stored at the mine should be forwarded to Johannesburg.



COUNT VON HATZFELDT,  
GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

General P. J. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the South African Republic's army, was elected vice-president and member of the executive council, May 13.

A telegram from Pretoria, May 3, announced the prospective early return of Dr. W. J. Leyds to Berlin in an official capacity. In return the German imperial government will send to Pretoria a diplomatic representative, this without asking the opinion of England.

**The Matabele Revolt.**—This insurrection appears to have come unexpectedly, yet the natives had been for some time preparing for it; and they seem to have risen in revolt without instigation from the Boers or from German or other enemies of Great Britain, though at first such instigation was strongly suspected (p. 56). The settlers were taken completely by surprise. A police official, it is true, had a few weeks previously been told of a "war scare" at Umzingwani, but gave the report no thought: it was impossible, he said, that there could be insurrection, or even insubordination, without the knowledge of the native police. Just so! The native police were the contrivers of the revolt. So, without further warning, the troubles began suddenly in the Filibus district, seventy-five miles southeast of Buluwayo; and eight white men were killed, among them Police Inspector Bentley, shot to death by his own men. A son of Lobengula now took a leading part in the rising, and the Matabeles spread terror throughout the whole district.

News of the insurrection was borne to Buluwayo by F. C. Selous, the well-known artist and African traveller, whose farm in Essex Vale had been raided, and who, with his wife, had had a narrow escape from massacre. The town was put in a state of defense. The women and children of neighboring settlements took refuge in Buluwayo. A force of insurgents was reported to be near the town, and an attack was momentarily expected. Dr. Jameson had left the place ill provided with war material. There was but one Maxim gun, with one Gardner and two seven-pounders. Small columns went out to relieve the colonists scattered about the country; and these had several sharp encounters with bands of the natives. Reinforcements of men and war material were authorized by the high commissioner at Cape Town, for Buluwayo. The force at the disposal of the South Africa Company was 1,300 men. In Buluwayo were about 3,000 whites, a very large proportion of them males, accustomed to the use of the rifle. In the districts of Selukwi and Gwelo was a

white population of 600; and in the neighborhood of Inyati, Tekwe, and Jingen, 200 more. Cecil Rhodes, at the first intelligence of the revolt, hastened to Salisbury, and there mustered a force of 420 volunteers; he himself, with 100 mounted men and 50 on foot, left for Gwelo. The Transvaal government offered to allow its burghers to proceed to Matabeleland for the purpose of protecting the women and children of the settlers. The people of Johannesburg resolved to raise a corps of 500 men.

Patrols sent out from Buluwayo had frequent encounters with the rebels. Captain Brand's patrol, 130 men, about April 10, was attacked by 1,500 Matabeles. The whites formed a laager and made a desperate fight. When their ammunition was spent and their one Maxim gun disabled, they fought their way through the rebel force with a loss of five killed and fifteen wounded. The Matabeles lost 150 killed and wounded. The Hon. Maurice Gifford's patrol had five fights in four days, and killed 200 rebels.

The situation was becoming daily more menacing. Captain Nicholson telegraphed from Buluwayo, April 15: "It is impossible to estimate the number of the insurgents, but the whole country is now in their hands." A train of dynamite was laid round the outskirts of Buluwayo: this will be fired by electricity in case of an attack in force being made by the rebels. Bombs were prepared and men specially told off to throw them should the Matabeles gain entrance to the town. The town had food supplies sufficient for two months.

To take the place of the imperial troops ordered to Matabeleland from Cape Colony and Natal, other troops were sent out from England, in all about 1,100 men. At the same time a telegram was addressed by the British government to President Krüger, assuring him that this dispatch of troops did not imply any departure from the friendly policy pursued by Great Britain toward the South African Republic. A soldier of large experience in African wars, Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, was appointed to the chief command in the campaign against the Matabeles, April 18. General Carrington was then at Gibraltar, commanding the infantry brigade. Pending the arrival of the commanding general and reinforcements, the military officers in Matabeleland were cautioned to act strictly on the defensive. Nevertheless the patrols continued to strike the rebels whenever opportunity presented itself. On April 24 Commander Duncan, with 100 whites and 200 blacks, had a sharp engagement with a strong

force of Matabeles on the Umgaza river, four miles north of Buluwayo. The rebels attacked the British in force, and both wings were thrown forward for an enveloping movement. The British feigned retreat, to lead the Matabeles to cross the river in pursuit. The ruse was successful. The rebels started in pursuit, and, when they were within 300 yards of the British right wing, fire was opened



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. CARRINGTON,  
COMMANDING BRITISH FORCES IN  
MATABELELAND.

on them with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns; and at the same time the right flank advanced upon them and drove them into the river. The same tactics were followed by the left flank. The British then advanced and inflicted heavy loss on the rebels in the hills on the opposite side of the river.

Lord Grey, the new governor of the Chartered Company's territories, arrived in Buluwayo in the beginning of May. In an address to the troops he expressed the hope that the rebellion would be suppressed before the arrival of the reinforcements from the Cape. Buluwayo was now, he said, "as safe as London." The greatest danger was "the dispersion of the rebels before they had received the punishment necessary for the safety of the country." A daily coach service between Buluwayo and Mafeking was organized which brings up food stuffs and munitions of war as desired. Mr. Rhodes's column from Salisbury reached Gwelo about the same time. The enemy had disappeared from that vicinity. It was believed that the whole Matabele nation was about to *trek* north of the Zambesi. General Carrington arrived in Buluwayo June 2. The rebels no longer ventured to act on the offensive; and daily they were attacked and routed and slain by flying columns. On June 9 an impi 900 strong was reported to have been seen by scouts five miles north of Buluwayo. A force was sent out to attack them; and the rebels were utterly routed, losing 150 men; on the side of the British two men were severely wounded, and one horse killed.

As early as May 19 Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose column from Salisbury that day formed a junction with Colonel



Napier's force from Buluwayo, declared the revolt as virtually ended. He divided the combined force into two columns, which were to scour the country and drive the rebels still in the field into the Matoppo hills, where they could be dealt with at discretion. One more battle would crush the rebellion. The Chartered Company, he promised, would compensate the settlers for their losses. He congratulated the Rhodesians on the fact that they had themselves practically suppressed the rebellion before outside aid arrived. Early in June Mr. Rhodes delivered an address at the Sanitary Board dinner in Buluwayo, in which he made a glowing forecast of the future of the company's territory.

If he were allowed to remain at work with them, he looked in the future for the charter to lapse, and for the people to become self-governing. He ridiculed the idea of amalgamation with the Transvaal or annexation to the Cape of possessions north of the Zambesi. The people should keep in their hearts the idea of free trade and of speedy communication with the Cape, with a system of joint defense, which, summed up, would mean federation. A railway to Buluwayo was certain within two years, and to Palapye within fifteen months. The country was known to be rich in minerals. It was the duty of the Chartered Company to protect mining interests by pushing on the railway. The necessity for the future would be to fight the natives instead of the natives fighting us. He was determined to stay in Rhodesia and devote himself by his personal exertions to the development of the country.

An influential personage among the revolted Matabeles was the so-called "god" Mlimo. Intelligence was received at London June 24, that an American scout, Burnham, had come upon the god in a cave in the Matoppo hills. Burnham tried in vain to capture the god alive, but, being unable to do so, killed him. This loss, it was expected, would utterly dishearten the rebels. The latest advices, however, betoken a spread of the insurrection to the kinsmen of the Matabeles in Mashonaland, and to tribes in the Portuguese territory and in the Transvaal; there was even apprehension of a native revolt in Cape Colony. A London journal thus contemplates the outlook:

"We are probably in for a very large Kafir war. Fortunately, the imperial government is under no illusion on this point, and substantial reinforcements have already been ordered to the Cape. The dispatch thither of the Malta battalion will bring up the number of British troops in South Africa to over 6,000 men. Large as this force is, it will be none too large for the formidable work in hand, not to speak of contingencies. Apart from smashing the native rebellion, there is a need in South Africa for a demonstration of British power and resources. We should have fewer difficulties with both the aborigines and the Boers if we seized the present opportunity for

making such a demonstration. At present there is an idea at Pretoria and in the Matoppo hills that John Bull is not so formidable a person as he thinks himself. A similar idea prevailed in more civilized and intelligent quarters some six months ago, but it precipitately vanished before the 'Flying Squadron.' We want a repetition in a suitable form of this disillusioning experiment in South Africa."

## ABYSSINIA AND THE SOUDAN.

**Abyssinian War Ended.**—At Kassala (p. 73) Colonel Stevani on April 3 attacked the dervish intrenchments, and inflicted a severe defeat on the followers of the khalifa. The dervishes abandoned their camp at Tucruf and retired to Osobri on the Nubian side of the Atbara river, leaving behind their mules, their wounded, and their stores.

King Menelek, having learned of a speech of the Duke of Sermoneta, Italian foreign minister, in which it was stated that the peace negotiations were intended only to gain time, withdrew all the offers of peace that had previously been made, and ordered the Italian envoy, Major Salsa, to be made prisoner as a spy. The treaty of peace which the envoy was empowered to offer to Menelek, contained these provisions:

- An offensive and defensive alliance;
- Conclusion of a commercial treaty;
- The annulment of the treaty of Ucciali (p. 74);
- That Tigré be made a buffer state under Ras Makonnen;
- The establishment of an Italian frontier at Marel; and
- The support of Italy in putting the finances of Abyssinia on a sound basis.

A telegram of May 4 from Massowah reported the relief of Adigrat by General Baldissera. Having gained this advantage, the Italian government decided to abandon the place and reopen negotiations with the Abyssinian king. The troops who had occupied Adigrat were withdrawn May 19 to a position behind the frontier of Erythrea. Menelek, on his part, gave up to General Baldissera all the Italian prisoners remaining in his hands.

Thus ends the war of Italy against King Menelek. Tigré was evacuated by the Italians; and, on May 24, thirty-five battalions of infantry, seven battalions of artillery, and four companies of cavalry took ship at Massowah to return home. The conclusion of the peace is variously attributed to the good offices of the emperor of Russia and

of the Pope. Throughout the whole course of the war, the czar studiously favored the cause of King Menelek. At the same time Russia professed a sincere friendship for Italy. A curious demonstration of Russia's good-will toward both of the combatants was given when the czar's government, early in April, ordered the organizing of two parties of the Red Cross Society, one to operate with the Italian, and the other with the Abyssinian armies. In the Italian parliament the Marquis di Rudini, premier, in answer to an interpellation, declared that in his opinion the Pope, "in using his influence for his fellow countrymen, had acted in obedience to his deep Christian and human feeling. \* \* \* The government was exceedingly grateful to the occupant of the chair of St. Peter."

The radicals in the Italian parliament having, May 9, demanded the impeachment of ex-Prime Minister Crispi as chargeable with the disasters of the army in Abyssinia, Premier Rudini's government rejected the demand, which action was sustained by a vote of 278 to 133.

On June 11 the court-martial at Massowah, which tried General Baratieri, found that officer "not guilty." The charges against General Baratieri were: Incapacity, negligence, hasty abandonment of his troops at the battle of Adowa. In the absence of official reports of that disastrous engagement, the following statements, taken from an article by Lieutenant-Colonel Pallieri in an Italian military journal (*Italia Militare e Marina*), will serve to show how complete was the reverse to the Italian arms.

"Some regiments, battalions, and artillery batteries fought with



MARQUIS DI RUDINI,  
ITALIAN PREMIER.

such heroism and under such disadvantages that they lost from 88 to 92 per cent of their effective force. In fact, it appears that the Italian troops at the Adowa battle numbered 11,430, that is, 553 officers and 10,887 soldiers. The survivors were 4,555, of whom 265 were officers and 4,290 soldiers. The losses, including the prisoners and exclusive of the native troops, amounted to 7,043, that is, 283 officers and 6,755 soldiers. The 4th battery had all its officers killed, and it was the same with the 11th battalion of infantry. This is a glorious record of the bravery of the Italian troops, who fought

desperately against an enemy ten times as numerous as they were, and most of whom were armed with the best weapons of modern warfare."



SIR H. H. KITCHENER,  
COMMANDING THE NILE EXPEDITION.

**The Soudan Expedition.**—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the khalifa's country (p. 75) is defended by the London *Times* of April 8, on the ground of the lawful right of the khedive's government to reassert its sovereignty in the Soudan.

Were that government to suffer the rule of the khalifa to continue, the Belgians, or the French, or the English might be compelled by force of circumstances to seize the country. In Equatoria and the Bahr-el-Ghazel the inhabitants have to a considerable extent succeeded

in shaking off his sway; but in Darfur and Kordofan, so far as can be seen at present, he remains powerful and oppressive. The Belgians on the Welle, and the French on the Mbomu, both about like the British in Uganda upon the Bahr-el-Ghazel; and possibly both have cast longing eyes upon a province valuable alike for its fertility and for its strategical position. But neither British, French, nor Belgians are at present in a position to take any effectual steps to bring that region under the influence of European civilization. It has to be observed that the province undoubtedly forms part of the Egyptian Soudan, or, as some prefer to phrase it, of the Ottoman empire. Though relinquished by Egypt under stress of circumstances, there is no lapse of the rights either of the khedive or of the sultan. That is a cardinal fact of the situation, which this country must not forget or allow others to ignore. But it is admittedly difficult to secure continuous recognition of rights which are not fully exercised; and it

would undoubtedly simplify the whole situation were Egypt enabled to assert *de facto* the right which *de jure* is assuredly hers. That right can only be strengthened in the eye of international law if Egypt takes the lead in destroying the power of the khalifa, which now terrorizes the Soudanese provinces in which it is not actually supreme.

In the middle of April the advance beyond Assuan was hampered by defective river service and the want of forage. At the same time Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent at Cairo, announced that it would soon be necessary to draw upon the Egyptian treasury for £1,000,000 in addition to the £500,000 already drawn.

The camp at Akasheh occupying a bad strategic position—on low ground surrounded by hills—it was found necessary to strengthen it with a chain of forts. The extreme heat impedes the work even of fellaheen laborers, and the construction of the defenses is necessarily slow. The government was purchasing a number of light-draft, stern-wheel steamers for transporting the troops up the Nile, the commander-in-chief, Sir H. H. Kitchener, having decided against a march across the wide stretch of desert between Suakin and Berber.

The religious scruple of the sultan of Turkey against giving his approval even to an expedition designed to reconquer for his vassal the khedive territories that by right belonged to the Egyptian crown, was quieted when he was reminded that the khalifa and his dervishes are heretics, against whom the faithful may lawfully make war: the dervishes were fighting for the cause of the false prophet. Thus the war is a sort of "Crescentade," a "holy war." A correspondent of the London *Times* expresses surprise at the indifference with which the people of England regard the "worse than Turkish cruelty" of the khalifa, while they are full of indignation against the perpetrators of outrages in Armenia. Says the *Times*:

"One-half of the inhabitants have been destroyed by wholesale slaughter and by famine, numbers having been despoiled of all their possessions and put to death with torture because they threw in their lot with Egypt under British administration. Though the Soudanese have no active committee in London to urge their claims, the sufferings they have undergone, and our own close connection with the events to which these sufferings are due, might at least win the sympathy of humanitarians for a tardy effort to save them from their tyrant."

The campaign was not to open before Dongola was reached; but before the end of June there occurred a few skirmishes, in which the dervishes suffered loss. On April 15 a force of 1,000 natives, under the command of Colonel

Lloyd, left Suakin for the Horasab hills, to support the friendly Arabs. They halted at noon at the Teroi wells, and a cavalry squad was sent out to reconnoitre. Three miles out the squad was attacked in the bush by 200 dervish horsemen supported by infantry. The Egyptian cavalry took up a position on a small hill, and kept the dervishes at bay all night, repulsing four attacks. In the morning the dervishes retired, their loss having been thirty killed and many wounded. The reconnoitring party lost twelve killed, three wounded. At about the same date 250 men of the Soudanese battalion, under command of Major Sidney, while moving from Tokar to co-operate with Colonel Lloyd, were attacked in the Khor Wintri by a dervish force of 200 horsemen and 1,000 foot soldiers. The dervishes were beaten off with considerable loss. Then the two bodies of Egyptian troops united in the Khor Wintri. In view of the military enterprise shown by the dervishes, it became apparent to the Anglo-Egyptian commander that at least 5,000 British troops would be needed in the Soudan in the fall. The need of a commander skilled in the strategy of war in the desert was also recognized; and at Cairo it was expected that Sir Redvers Buller would be appointed to the command in chief when the campaign should begin in earnest. The Aldershot military balloon establishment was in the middle of April directed to furnish two sections of the aeronautic corps for operations against the dervishes, one for the Nile column and one for Suakin. This is the first serious attempt to employ balloons in active service with British troops.

Toward the end of May a brigade of Indian troops consisting of the 1st Bombay lancers, 5th Bombay mountain battery, 26th Punjab infantry, 35th Sikhs, and a company of Madras sappers, under command of Colonel Egerton, sailed for Suakin, and were to constitute the garrison there, setting free the Egyptian garrisons of Suakin and Tokar for service at the front.

On June 1 there was fighting near Akasheh, and the dervish loss was eighteen killed, eighty wounded. On June 6 there was another sharp engagement. The force at Akasheh was looking forward to a season of inaction till the fall, but the Arabs were not inclined to allow the enemy any rest. They gathered their hosts from Dongola, Abu Hamed, and Berber, and came down to meet the Egyptians. The battle occurred at Firkeh, about twenty miles south of Akasheh, whither an advance guard of the Egyptians had gone. The Egyptians, under British officers and with

British discipline, fought gallantly, and inflicted a decisive defeat on a much larger force of Arabs. The loss of the latter was 2,000 killed and 450 taken prisoners. Immediately afterward the Egyptian cavalry pushed on some twenty miles farther south toward Suarda, about midway between Wady-Halfa and New Dongola. Suarda had been the advance post of the dervishes; and its garrison had consisted of 250 infantry, 100 cavalry, and 1,000 spearmen. The Egyptian force, led by Major Murdoch, readily captured the place, seizing all the supplies and munitions of war there stored.

These engagements are more important because of the proof they afford of the steadiness and bravery of the Egyptian troops than for their direct bearing on the outcome of the campaign. Not many years ago Egyptians were about the poorest soldiers in the world. Before a determined charge of a single Arab regiment, a whole army of them would flee like sheep. But they have since learned much, and have gained something in manliness and moral courage. They are now men, and feel that they have a country to fight for.

*The Campaign Fund Question.*—On June 8 the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo delivered judgment in the action against the Egyptian government and the *Caisse de la Dette* in connection with the advances made from the reserve fund for the Nile expedition. The court pronounced against the Egyptian government and the British, German, Austrian, and Italian commissioners; condemned the Egyptian government to repay the advances made (£500,000); and ordered the four commissioners to abstain from making any advances out of the reserve fund. The judgment was to be executed by the French and Russian members of the *Caisse*; and the Egyptian government is condemned to pay all the costs except those of the Egyptian syndicate.



## THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

**Expulsion of Mr. Knapp.**—Two American missionaries, Messrs. Cole and Knapp, having been ordered by the governor of Bitlis to depart from that town, a strong protest against their expulsion was lodged with the Turkish government by J. W. Riddle, American *chargé d'affaires*, in the absence of Mr. Terrell, the American minister. Mr. Cole was permitted to remain; but, regardless of the protest, the governor of Bitlis expelled Mr. Knapp; and on April 7 a telegram from Constantinople reported him to be in jail at Diarbekr and treated as a common malefactor. This imprisonment was denied by the Turkish foreign minister, Tewfik Pasha, who assured Mr. Riddle that Mr. Knapp was a guest of the vali of Diarbekr, and was treated kindly. One week later the Porte addressed to Mr. Riddle a written promise to deliver Mr. Knapp to the United States consul at Alexandretta. The expulsion of the missionary was justified by the authorities, on the ground that he had instigated the Armenians to revolt against the Turkish government. He was to be tried on that charge on his arrival at Constantinople, but not in a Turkish court nor according to Turkish law, the treaty of 1830 giving to American citizens in Turkey the right of trial in American extraterritorial courts, and according to the laws of the United States. On reaching Alexandretta, Mr. Knapp was surrendered to the United States consul unconditionally.

The expulsion of Mr. Knapp was generally considered to be the first step toward the suppression of all European missionary work in the Turkish empire. This inference received an official contradiction from the Turkish government, which on April 11 sent the following dispatch to its legation at Washington:

“It has been falsely stated that the missionaries would be expelled. The imperial government has not taken, nor does it intend to take, any general measure of expulsion of missionaries and Catholic priests. Those among them who attend peacefully to their business are not and will not be disturbed. But, surely, it cannot be the same for those who by their attitude try to disturb the order and tranquillity of the country and place themselves in open hostility toward the laws and regulations in force in the empire. The imperial government, watchful to the maintenance of public security, has the duty to send them away from its territory; and in so doing it avails itself of a right which nobody in all justice could contest.”

The Constantinople correspondent of the London (Eng.) *Daily News* ascribes to Turkish jealousy of the greater thrift of the Armenians, as much as to theological rancor,



the animosity against the Armenian Christians and the Western missionaries:

"The efforts of the missionaries," writes this correspondent, "have been successful in raising the tone of morality among the various Christian populations, and the education they have given has enabled thousands of Armenians to become comparatively prosperous. \* \* \* Instinctively the Turk recognizes that the education given by those foreign *giaours* places the Christians at an advantage in trade and even in agriculture. There are, indeed, many cases, both in the provinces and in the capital, where both boys and girls have been sent by Moslem parents to mission schools. What was desired was, of course, secular instruction, and not religious teaching. Such children had to be sent more or less secretly; and in many cases they were refused entrance on account of the difficulties raised by the government when the fact of their admission became known.

"These are exceptional cases; but it may be taken as certain that the Turks recognize generally that the labors of the foreign missionaries are beneficial to the Christian rather than to the Moslem population, since the latter cannot come under their influence. The agents of the government feel also that these missions, with their schools and colleges, their hospitals, their medical men and trained nurses, are the symbols of the advance of civilization upon Western lines. For many years past there have been constant incidents showing irritation against the progress of the Armenian people due to the work of missions in Turkey."

**Relief Work in Armenia.**—On April 15 Mahmoud Pasha, a Mussulman, was appointed governor of Zeitoun, in defiance of the agreement made with the representatives of the European powers, that the governor of that place should be a Christian (Vol. 5, p. 821). Still another instance of Turkish disposition to obstruct work of relief and reform, is found in the fact that the valis of Bitlis and Harpüt were insisting that the relief distributed to the Armenians at those places should be given out at the government storehouses, in obedience to orders received from the palace, notwithstanding the promise made by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, that the work of the outside relief agents should not be interfered with. Miss Clara Barton, however, reported as follows in the beginning of April:

"The way is all made clear for sending supplies. The suitable agents all along the route are now known, and have been arranged with for service, so that heavy supplies can be sent at any and all times as they are needed. I feel my breath come lighter as I think of these poor scourged and fever-stricken towns without even one doctor, when our sixteen strong, skilled men, with twenty-five camels' burden of supplies, shall carry some light of hope and help into their night of hopeless woe. I am happy to be able to say for the comfort of contributors, that I hold the written word of the Porte, officially given through the minister of foreign affairs from the grand vizier, that not the slightest interference with any distribution within the province will be had. This official document was addressed and de-

livered to Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, and by him passed to me. The decision is general and final, without question or reservation, and settles all doubt."

And May 14 she again wrote:

"Not only is no direction sought and no obstruction placed in our way by the government, but our people are requested by it to report where difficulties are found, escorts for their safe-conduct have been promptly ordered when asked for here, and in our medical relief valuable appliances are generously loaned by the authorities."

The embassies of the great powers entered their protest against the appointment of Mahmoud to the governorship of Zeitoun, immediately on its promulgation. To this the Porte replied that the appointment was only *pro tempore*, and that later the provisions of the reform bill would be complied with. At the end of June the Mohammedan governor was still in control.

**Reconciliation.**—The New York *Herald* of May 20 published "on the highest authority" a report that the Armenian question was soon to enter on a new phase. Though nothing occurred between that date and the last of June to show that the relations between the Porte and the Armenian people had undergone any change, the report of the *Herald's* correspondent may rightly claim a place here. The communication is dated London, Eng., May 19, and says:

"At this moment a movement is on foot here, in Paris, and in Brussels, in favor of a reconciliation of the Armenians with Turkey. There is every reason to believe that this movement has been started with the consent and even at the desire of the sultan himself. His Majesty, according to my informant, has been vividly impressed by the regrettable state of affairs in Anatolia, created by the sad events of the past year. It is necessary, however, that the well-intentioned section of Armenians should come forward honestly, and, without *arrière pensée*, endeavor to forget the past and boldly make an appeal to the personal sentiments of the sultan; in other words, grasp the hand which is already as good as tendered.

"I may add that this turn of affairs would be received with a deep sense of relief among English politicians of both parties."

**The United States Minister to Turkey.**—Mr. Terrell, while in Washington on leave of absence from his post at Constantinople, was questioned regarding certain complaints made against him by Mr. William E. Dodge and the Rev. H. O. Dwight of Constantinople. Missionaries at every post in Asia Minor save one, Mr. Terrell declared, had expressed to him "their gratitude for life and rights protected." The one exception, he said, was a missionary who "refuses to swear to support the constitution of his country because he cannot find God in it." Nevertheless, even that man Mr. Terrell had protected by a guard; and,

when requested by the Ottoman government to expel him, Mr. Terrell had replied that it was for him to protect his countrymen, not to expel them. To the charge that he was too often a guest at the sultan's board, Mr. Terrell replied:

"Whatever men may think of the sultan of Turkey, he is an intellectual and courteous sovereign, whose courtesies I accepted; and I have never felt called on to destroy my influence by accusing him as the author of atrocities. He has protected American missionaries whenever requested, during a period of fearful trial, as promptly as any Christian monarch in Europe could."

**Statistics of Outrage and Loss.**—The following table relates only to Harpüt city and its seventy-three dependent villages. It was compiled by American missionaries at Harpüt in March, and published in this country in April.

Needy persons.....	26,990
Houses plundered.....	6,029
Houses burned.....	1,861
Churches burned.....	29
Churches badly injured and defiled.....	15
Protestant chapels destroyed.....	5
Protestant chapels badly damaged.....	18
Monasteries burned.....	2
Monasteries damaged.....	4
Forced marriages to Turks.....	166
Rape.....	2,300
Forced conversions, priests.....	12
Forced conversions, men and women.....	7,664
Wounded.....	1,315
Miscarriages.....	629
Killed in fields and highways.....	280
Persons burned.....	56
Died from hunger and cold.....	1,014
Suicides.....	23
Martyrs, bishop.....	1
Martyrs, priests.....	11
Martyrs, Protestants.....	3
Martyrs, teachers.....	7
Martyrs, men, women, and children.....	1,908
Total deaths.....	4,127
Loss of property.....	\$7,268,605

These figures do not include reports from the Malatia, Arabkir, Egin, Char-sanjak, Geghi, Palu, Choonkoush, and Diarbekr districts.

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The unusual dangers which threatened the peace of the world during the closing months of 1895 and the beginning of the present year, had the effect which extreme conditions usually produce, namely, of awakening the public conscience to a realization of the nature of the impending catastrophe and to a movement for averting it. These dangers, as the readers of CURRENT HISTORY know, came from the question of the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, which threatened to disturb the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States; from Dr. Jameson's raid into the republic of the Transvaal, which stretched to the utmost the

kindly feelings of the English for the Germans; and from proposed recognition by the American government of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, which excited very inimical passions in both Spain and the United States. There were moments in the case of each disturbance when it seemed as if the result of the excitement might be war. But in no case was the more violent spirit allowed to prevail. The outcome of all the disturbance has been that only the representative branch of our government voted to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, the executive declining thus far to take that momentous step; that Emperor William explained away the effect of his hasty dispatch to President Krüger, and England promptly disavowed any official responsibility for Dr. Jameson's act; and that the United States government appointed a committee to examine into the Venezuelan boundary dispute and invited the co-operation of Great Britain.

More important, however, than any of these acts of temporary expediency which insure peace for the time being, are the spirit shown, the arguments made, and the steps taken, in favor of a plan for maintaining universal peace and practically eliminating war. A sentiment favorable to arbitration has been developed, particularly in Great Britain and the United States. As a result of the excitement following the outbreak of the Venezuelan controversy, the possible consequences of war between these two nations have been thoroughly discussed. The consensus of opinion of some of the most eminent men in both countries is that war between England and the United States is almost inconceivable, a condition which could not be tolerated, an emergency which could never arise. In order to give expression to such views, some notable gatherings have been held; and important memorials have been addressed to the authorities, calling upon them to agree to some plan for perpetual international arbitration. The first conspicuous appeal came from Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Cardinal Logue, archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, and Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster.

This appeal is addressed "To all those who are wont to hearken unto our counsels." inviting them to put forth every effort for the establishment of a permanent tribunal of peace. This tribunal, the cardinals say, should be a second line of defense, to be called into use only when the ordinary means of settling difficulties have been exhausted. Their conception of the functions and the value of such a court are expressed in the following words

"The establishment of a permanent tribunal, composed, maybe,

of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation, with power to nominate judges and umpires according to the nature of the differences that arise, and a common acceptance of general principles defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject-matter of such a tribunal, would create new guarantees for peace that could not fail to influence the whole of Christendom."

A further evidence of the interest taken by the Roman Catholic Church in the question of maintaining peace, is the Pope's letter through Cardinal Rampolla to the London (Eng.) *Chronicle*, in which His Holiness expresses his satisfaction in the work done by that paper toward the institution of a permanent tribunal for the purpose of deciding international controversies. Still another expression of a large constituency of the religious world, was the resolution adopted by the Council of the Evangelical Free Churches of England at its annual session at Nottingham, in favor of a permanent court of arbitration to settle all questions arising between Great Britain and the United States.



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The steps which have been taken in this country toward securing an amicable settlement of differences arising between our nation and other countries, have received cordial support both from individuals whose authority among us is the highest, and from the people in general. The first organized attempt to sketch a definite plan of arbitration was made by the New York State Bar Association in April. The association prepared a memorial and appointed a committee to present it to President Cleveland.

This memorial is in the form of a petition; and states that the committee which was appointed to draft the statement had given most careful attention to the question, and had reached the conclusion that it would be impracticable to form a satisfactory peace tribunal which should be composed of representatives of Great Britain and the United States alone. It goes on to recommend that the government of the United States enter into correspondence with the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico,

Brasil, and the Argentine Republic, for the purpose of securing a union with us in the laudable undertaking of forming an international court. It moreover recommends that a court be established called "The International Court of Arbitration;" that it be composed of nine members, each representing the highest court of the nation selecting him; and that they hold office for life or according to the will of the courts which choose them; that the court make its own rules of procedure; that powers not represented in this court be permitted to submit questions to its jurisdiction, provided they agree to abide

by its decision; that the court be always open for the filing of cases and counter-cases under treaty stipulations by any nation."



CARDINAL VAUGHAN,  
ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

This petition was favorably received by the president. A little later than this, the International Arbitration Congress was held in Washington. To this gathering came many of our leaders in thought, education, and diplomacy. There were ex-Senator Edmunds, one of the most eminent of constitutional lawyers; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, late official adviser to China in the negotiations arising out of the war

with Japan; Carl Schurz, president of the Civil Service Reform League; Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Angell of Michigan, Patton of Princeton, and Gates of Amherst; ex-President White of Cornell; Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia; Charles Dudley Warner; Edward Atkinson; and many other men of high character and exceptional abilities.

The sentiment most strongly expressed in the speeches made before the congress, was a strong belief in the greatness of the United States in peace, and the opinion that her greatness was most evident in cultivating the arts of peace. The idea prevailed that the exceptional advantages which the United States enjoys through her isolation and

her consequent immunity from the maintenance of a large army, fits her peculiarly for leadership in attaining universal peace, and that it would be singularly rash, not to say wicked, for our country to forget this great privilege and to rush into a war upon any pretext whatsoever aside from the necessity of maintaining national honor. The principal addresses were made by Mr. Schurz, President Eliot, and Mr. Atkinson. In his capacity of statistician, Mr. Atkinson showed the enormous cost of standing armies and navies. He suggested that the congress discourage any increase in our navy, on the ground that war vessels are destroyers of commerce. This proposition was regarded by the majority of the congress as extreme, and did not receive their indorsement. The meeting embodied the substance of its conclusions in the following statement, which was submitted to President Cleveland:

1. In the judgment of this conference, religion, humanity, and justice, as well as the material interest of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain and with all civilized nations at the earliest possible day, of a permanent system of arbitration.

2. It is earnestly recommended to our government, as soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British government, to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practical application of the method of arbitration to international controversies.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of this conference be appointed to prepare and present to the president of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view.

Early in June a conference was held at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., which may be regarded as supplementary to the arbitration congress. It had the same president, Senator Edmunds, but it represented more particularly the leaders of religious thought in the country. Dr. E. E. Hale, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Dr. MacArthur were the chief speakers. The same questions were there discussed as at the congress in Washington, and much the same sentiment prevailed.

Some most truly representative opinions regarding international arbitration were expressed in the *New York Independent* of May 7. All sides of the question were discussed by eminent clergymen, lawyers, diplomatists, and educators. No argument was presented against the desirability of an international court, and no word was spoken in favor of war as a final arbitrament. But many practical objections were made to the present existence of an international peace tribunal, and particularly to the existence of a court whose only functions should be the set-

tlement of difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. The chief obstacles were stated to be the lack of an international code which could receive the adherence of all nations concerned, and the armed condition of Europe which would be a standing menace to submitting questions to arbitration.

It is instructive to observe that in all the arguments made on the question of arbitration, the Geneva Tribunal, which settled the *Alabama* controversy so well, is acknowledged to have tested almost the widest uses to which diplomacy can be put. The fact that the decision of that court was so well received and so faithfully acted upon, is a strong support for all arguments in favor of a permanent international tribunal.

Previous to the present widespread interest in this subject, a practical effort was made to introduce arbitration as a permanent mode of settling questions between our country and Great Britain. This was in 1887, when 233 members of the British house of commons addressed to the president and congress of the United States a memorial, expressing the wish that all future differences between the two countries be settled by arbitration. In 1890 congress, by a unanimous vote, requested the president to open negotiations to this end with all countries with which we have diplomatic relations. And early in 1895, an address in favor of international arbitration, signed by 354 members of the British parliament, was submitted to President Cleveland by Mr. W. R. Cremer, M. P., who came to America for that purpose (Vol. 5, p. 177).

### INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

With free-silver coinage so prominent among the issues of the presidential campaign in the United States, special interest is naturally renewed in the topic of international bimetallism. Opinions are divided as to the effect which free coinage by the United States would have upon the attitude of the present gold-standard countries of Europe toward the adoption of an agreement fixing a ratio. That effect would no doubt depend largely upon the success or failure of free-coinage in the United States in maintaining parity among the various forms of American currency, and in restoring economic prosperity to the American people. M. Henri Cernuschi, a prominent European advocate of bimetallism, writes:



“Under the *régime* of the new standard, the productive power of the United States would receive so enormous an impulse, and this development would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetalism as the only true solution even upon those who to-day deny the possibility and efficacy of it.”

On the other hand, those who see in free coinage the herald of coming disaster for the United States in the total disappearance of gold, depreciation of currency, restriction of credit, and commercial and industrial ruin, are already saying that the adoption of the Chicago free-silver platform has wrought the cause of international bimetalism irretrievable damage.

On the whole, there has been lately but little evidence of positive progress toward solution of this problem. There are tremendous obstructions in the way of any wide agreement on the part of the great commercial nations. The attitude of Great Britain seems to be the main determining factor in Europe. In Germany bimetalism has a considerable following; and, while the government is for the time committed to the gold standard, there is reason to believe that Germany would follow the lead of England in taking steps looking to an international conference to fix the ratio. In France, too, the sentiment in favor of bimetalism is marked; and Premier Méline, a leader among protectionists and bimetalists, is authority for the statement that the success of bimetalism now depends on the conversion of England to the principle. In Lancashire and the agricultural counties of England there is a strong bimetallic movement; and, even in the British ministry itself, there are four or five well-known bimetalists, with Arthur Balfour as their leader. There is, however, no immediate prospect of the British government entering upon any experiment involving such a fundamental change in financial policy as the proposals of the bimetalists would necessitate.

However, while little definite progress has been made, we must not underrate the importance of the steps taken at the bimetalist congress which sat in Brussels April 20-23, 1896. It included representatives (unofficial) from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Denmark, Holland, Roumania, and Russia. The object of the congress, as stated by M. Beernaert, Belgian minister of state, who presided over some of the sessions, was to place the question of bimetal-

lism on a practical basis, removed from any question of any school.

It was decided to establish a permanent bimetallist committee with the object of discussing such suggestions as are brought before it, and finally arriving at the most desirable practical plan for an international adoption of bimetallism. When it is remembered that one of the causes which rendered ineffective the negotiations of the Brussels monetary conference of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 338; Vol. 3, p. 24)—as also of previous gatherings of similar purpose—was the lack of any definite prearranged schemes in view of which the governments represented at the conference might have given their delegates definite instructions, the significance of the action taken at the bimetallist congress of the present year will be readily understood.

A permanent committee was formed, of which the members are pledged to continue their efforts to arrive at a solution of the monetary problem through the adoption of the principle of international bimetallism. The congress adopted M. Beernaert's motion demanding the establishment of a fixed ratio in the value of gold and silver by means of an agreement among civilized nations, and advocating the gradual rehabilitation of silver. Hope was expressed that Great Britain would take the initiative in raising an international discussion.

### THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

On April 15 the treaty between Great Britain and the United States providing for the appointment of a commission to assess damages arising out of illegal seizures of British sealing vessels, was ratified by the United States senate. On June 3 ratifications of the convention were exchanged in London; and on June 11 its full text was made public.

It was on February 8 of the present year that the treaty was originally signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary of State Olney after negotiations which had been pending for many months (p. 97).

As finally ratified, two amendments were made in the wording of the original draft. It had been provided originally that the commission should sit at Vancouver, B. C.; but San Francisco, Cal., was also made a place of meeting. And the word "award" was expunged from the text in reference to the decision of the Paris tribunal of 1893, on account of the impression likely to be conveyed by that

word, that the tribunal had really made an award on the question of damages. The United States government contended that the Paris tribunal had even refused to consider that question, and had left it to be adjusted by later diplomatic negotiations.

A bill appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the United States in the joint commission, passed congress, and was approved by President Cleveland May 8.

A bill was also enacted, appropriating \$5,000 for the "conduct of a scientific investigation of the present condition of our fur-seal herds on the Pribilof islands." President David S. Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, was appointed in June, by President Cleveland, to direct the investigation, assisted by Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Moser of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Leonard Stejeneger, curator of reptiles in the National Museum at Washington; and Charles H. Townsend, a naturalist. A body of British scientists will also conduct a similar but independent investigation.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

In the field of diplomacy, the general public is never let into the secret of impending changes. Official disclosures are not made until after final steps are taken, and, even then, give sometimes only a general outline, not a detailed statement, of accomplished results.

During the quarter ended June 30, 1896, speculation has been rife regarding the renewal of the Triple Alliance, the formal ratification of the Dual Alliance, and the situation in southeastern Europe connected with the spread of Russian influence in the Balkans and the important revolt in Crete. Very little, however, of an official character has been revealed, upon which to base positive and definite statements.

**The Triple and Dual Alliances.**—It is tolerably certain that no immediate formal change in the status of international relations on the continent is contemplated. The *Dreibund* on the one hand, and the Dual Alliance of France and Russia on the other, together dominate the situation, and make for peace rather than war. The visit of the German emperor to the king of Italy and the emperor of Austria-Hungary in April, is generally taken as affording fresh evidence of the firmness of the foundation upon which the Triple Alliance rests, and as giving assurance of its renewal for another period of years on the approaching expiry of its present term of life.

On April 11 William II. exchanged most cordial greetings with King Humbert at Venice; and on April 14 he was received by Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna with every evidence of friendly accord, and amidst demonstrations of great popular enthusiasm.

In certain quarters, notably in France, the disaster to Italian arms at Adowa (p. 68) and the retirement of Signor Crispi had been heralded as prophetic of the collapse of the *Dreibund*; but to all these imaginings the meetings of the three sovereigns have been an unmistakable answer. Moreover, another guarantee of the permanence of the Triple Alliance is found in the closer relations which recent incidents in Africa have cemented between England and the tripartite league. It would be contrary to the traditional policy of Great Britain to become a formal party to such an alliance as the *Dreibund*; but her recent announcement of friendship for Italy and support of Italian policy in Africa has strengthened the Triple Alliance by assuring to this great defensive league of peace the continued moral support of the "mistress of the seas."

The above interpretation of recent incidents is further confirmed by official declarations made at Rome, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth. On May 25 Premier di Rudini declared in the Italian chamber that the *Dreibund* was a necessity to Italy, and that "if such an alliance did not exist, it would be necessary to create one." On June 1 Emperor Francis Joseph, speaking to the Austrian delegations, expressed hope for continued unanimity of the powers regarding maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans, and complimented the Italian army in Africa. Also Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in his annual statement before the delegations at Buda-Pesth, referred to the closeness of the relations between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy; declared that his government was in favor of the maintenance of the *status quo* of the Balkan states; and justified the support given by Austria-Hungary to the British request for an advance from the Egyptian reserve fund toward the cost of the Soudan expedition.

On the other hand, if the basis of the Triple Alliance has recently been strengthened, the same, it seems, may be said of the *entente* between France and Russia. It has been rumored that a formal agreement between the French and Russian governments was signed at Moscow on the eve of the coronation of Nicholas II.

The two powers are said to have mutually guaranteed the integ-

city of their territory, undertaking to defend each other against all foreign aggression, but reserving their liberty of action in the event of either power inaugurating an aggressive campaign against any other state.

However, as the French constitution prevents any treaty from becoming definitely binding until adopted by parliament after public discussion, probably the utmost that can be said at present is that the relations of France and Russia are growing daily more intimate. France seems disposed at all points to favor the ambitious schemes of Russia. At Constantinople, too, Russian influence has become dominant. Only forty years ago France and Turkey were allied with Great Britain against the Muscovite empire.

**The Outlook in the Balkans.**—The most striking feature of the situation in southeastern Europe, aside from the possibility of complications arising out of the Cretan revolt (see below), is the restored predominance of Russian influence. With the exception of Roumania, which inclines to the Triple Alliance, Russia is to-day the political mentor of the Balkan peoples from the Adriatic to the Black sea, and from Salonica to the Danube. In Bulgaria Russian influence has been re-established. Prince Ferdinand visited St. Petersburg in April, dined with the czar, and was received by the diplomatic corps. We note in passing that recognition has also been accorded him by the German emperor, who has conferred upon him the title of "Royal Highness;" and he is said to have refused to conclude a military alliance with Turkey. In Servia, too, evidence of Russian control is seen in the refusal of the Belgrade government to participate in the Hungarian millennial celebration. Hitherto Servia had stood in close relations to Austria-Hungary. The bulk of her trade was with the dual empire, and Austrian capital had done much to promote her prosperity. Moreover, an uprising to secure autonomy for Macedonia is considered a possibility of the near future, the agitation being fomented by a committee sitting at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. And the rumors of impending changes even include the formation of a Balkan confederacy embracing Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, under the protection, more or less direct, of Russia. Naturally the powers of the Triple Alliance watch developments in some anxiety—Austria especially, who sees in the prospect of a Macedonian uprising and of a strong Balkan confederacy, a threatened checking of her ambition to possess some day the important Roumelian port of Salonica, and a threatened pre-

cipitation of a general war whose effect upon the integrity of her dominions none could forecast.

It is noteworthy, however, that Russia, instead of gaining, is losing ground in that Balkan state which lies nearest to her own borders—Roumania. And Roumania is an important factor to be considered. She has begun to build a powerful navy. With the strategical advantages accruing from her possession of an impregnable rendezvous in the mouths of the Danube, she could no doubt do much to harass commerce and check the naval operations of any opposing power on the Black sea.

**The Revolt in Crete.**—The Cretan question has succeeded the Armenian question as a source of acute international apprehension. The dissatisfaction of the Christian subjects of the sultan in the island, has finally culminated in a renewal of revolt, which at the end of June is still in progress and contains possibilities of grave complications.

One cause of the trouble is found in the turbulent disposition of the Cretans themselves, whose restlessness, revengefulness, and mendacity are notorious, rendering them unfit for the self-government which for a time in their history they enjoyed.

To this cause of trouble is added the fruitful one of antagonism of creed. In Crete—the ancient Candia—as in most of the Turkish islands, the population is mainly Christian, belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church: the Mussulmans comprise the garrisons and a few settlers around the chief towns. The Christian people in Crete are now said to number 270,000, while the Mussulmans number only about 70,000. The latter constitute the landed aristocracy of the island, and enjoy many privileges denied to the Christian population. They are, however, not of Turkish blood, but descended from Greek ancestors, who, when Crete was wrested from Venice in the seventeenth century, abjured the Christian faith and accepted that of the conquering Turks.

The Cretan Christians have long aspired to union with Greece, in which direction their natural affinities lie. Numerous attempts have been made to throw off the Turkish yoke—in 1821, in 1858, in 1866, and again in 1877—the uprisings being fomented by leaders of the Pan-Hellenist movement in Greece, and by foreign consuls in the island. The object of the Pan-Hellenist movement is the conquest of Macedonia and Albania, of Crete and the other Turkish islands, and even of the old Greek provinces of Asia Minor, and the re-establishment of a Greek dominion such as Athens had in the days of Pericles.

In 1867, at the instance of the powers, an "organic law," or con-

stitution, was drawn up, under which Crete was endowed with nominal autonomy; and in 1878 the so called Halepa pact—an outcome of the Berlin congress—extended still more widely her powers of real self-government.

There was an elective assembly with fixed proportions of Christian and Mussulman members, though the latter were able to obstruct Christian legislation owing to a clause requiring a two-thirds vote in order to any enactment. Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot were conceded. The term of office of the governor was fixed at five years so as to save the island from a rapid succession of hungry pashas. It was also laid down as a general rule that every high administrative official should have an assistant of the rival creed.

In practice this liberal-spirited *régime* did not work well; and all the worst evils of party intrigue manifested themselves in the conduct of public affairs. When the so-called conservative party found themselves defeated at the elections in 1888, they got up a revolution in order to compel the sultan to send a strong governor of the old type. The result was the dispatch of Shakir Pasha, for many years Turkish envoy at St. Petersburg, with 20,000 men; the proclamation of a state of siege; and the withdrawal of most of the privileges conferred by the pact of Halepa. Chronic discontent has continued ever since. The question of finances is also a cause for complaint on the part of the Christians, for the larger portion of the taxes for the "Vakoufs," or benevolent and religious societies, is diverted to the support of Mussulman institutions. Finally, the corps of *gendarmérie*, or military police, numbering 2,000 men, should be composed exclusively of natives, but it is now mainly composed of Albanese, sent to Crete by the Turkish government.

The immediate occasion of the present active outbreak seems to have been the recall, in the spring of this year, of the Christian governor, Caratheodory Pasha, and his replacement by a Mussulman, Turkhan Pasha, for many years ambassador of the Porte at Rome. Turkhan began his term with a decree of amnesty; but delayed the opening of the Cretan assembly, a measure against which the European consuls at Canea, the chief commercial city, protested. This was taken as an indication that Turkey was little disposed to restore the rights guaranteed by the Halepa convention; and the Christians took to arms.

As early as April 24 advices reported a bloody encounter at Episkopi, in which fifty persons were killed or wounded. On May 17 a Christian was shot by a Turkish soldier in Vamos, the result being a general uprising of the Christian populace, who besieged the Turkish garrison in that town. Reinforcements sent from Canea were met by the insurgents and defeated with considerable loss. It was not until near the end of May that Abdullah Pasha, military governor of the island, succeeded in relieving the garrison at Vamos, and then only after a bloody battle, in which he carried the town of Tsivara.

Serious fighting took place in Canea on May 24, 25, and

26. The cavasses of the Russian and Greek consuls were murdered by a Mohammedan crowd, who were angered, it is said, at the firing of a revolver by the Russian cavass, whereupon a mob of Mohammedans, soldiers and civilians, rushed into the town and began plundering the shops of Christians. A general *mélée* ensued, in which seventeen Christians were killed and six wounded, the Mohammedan loss being three killed and six wounded. Desultory encounters with fatal results occurred on the 25th and 26th; but comparative quiet was restored on the arrival in the harbor of the British man-of-war *Hood*. Warships of other powers also were at once ordered to the disturbed scene. At Retimo, in the middle of June, desperate fighting was reported.

At the end of the quarter, general anarchy was said to be reigning in the island, with business completely paralyzed. The insurgents had taken to the mountains and proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece; and many Christian villages and centres of prosperity had been laid waste by the Turkish troops.

The aim of the Christians is to gain, if possible, complete autonomy, a union with Greece, or a protectorate under some other European power than Turkey. In spite of the efforts of the Greek government to observe its obligations of neutrality, there are many of the people of Greece who not only sympathize with the uprising, but have organized to give it aid and comfort. A Cretan committee was organized at Athens in June, which formulated demands including the economic independence of Crete, the island to receive half of the customs, which are now paid into the Turkish treasury, and also the nomination of a Christian governor with five-year term of office guaranteed by the powers.

As in the case of Armenia, there is reported a "concert" of the European powers against continuance of massacres in the island. Whether it will be more effective than in the earlier instance, remains to be seen. However, even Russia, which is suspected of having thwarted the scheme of international intervention in Armenia, is said to have been most emphatic in giving warning to the Porte. A similar warning was uttered by Count Goluchowski, foreign minister of Austria-Hungary, in his annual statement to the delegations at Buda-Pesth early in June. He reminded Turkey that unless she took such measures as would justify Europe in believing in her vitality, her best friends would be unable to prevent her fall.



In regard to Crete, it would be necessary, he said, to secure the enforcement of the convention of Halepa.

It is not probable that the present attitude of the powers comprises more than a general desire for the restoration of order in Crete, and the maintenance of the *status quo*. Mr. Curzon, under-secretary of the British foreign office, declared in the house of commons that England would not imperil the peace of Europe by taking isolated action, and would go only so far as the other powers were willing to go.

Toward the end of June, the Porte, responding to suggestions from the foreign representatives, recalled its Mohammedan governor of Crete; and appointed a Christian, Georgi Pasha, prince of Samos, in his place. This was followed by a proclamation offering amnesty to all insurgents who would lay down their arms, and inviting the Cretan assembly to formulate a statement of popular desires. The insurgents resolved to disregard the offer unless the reforms promised were solidly guaranteed by the powers.

### THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

**Japan and Russia in Korea.**—The developments of the past three months in the Hermit Kingdom have gone to confirm further the foothold which Russia secured as a result of the *coup d'état* of February 11 (p. 104). It will be remembered that after the murder of the queen in the uprising of October 8 last (Vol. 5, p. 826), a new ministry was organized under the Tai-Won-Kun, which secured recognition from the Japanese representative, Count Inouye. When this ministry was overthrown on February 11 of the present year, under the protection, if not with the connivance, of Russia, there were few who did not recognize in the fact a serious blow to the Japanese hopes of reform. The king, with his ministers and the crown prince, continued to remain at the Russian legation (where they still were at latest advices), and to administer from there all affairs of state. A semblance of order in the capital was preserved by the presence of detachments of Russian and other foreign troops; but collisions of Koreans and Japanese occurred at various points; and early in April it was announced that the Tai-Won-Kun, the king's father, had at last been murdered.

By this time all hopes of Japanese ascendancy in Korea as contemplated by Japan when she went to war with China, seem to have been abandoned. Negotiations were

begun between Japan and Russia, looking to joint action of the two powers in administering the affairs of the kingdom, the chief points of discussion being the king's return to the palace from the Russian legation, upon which Japan insisted, the disposition of Japanese and Korean troops throughout Korea, and the transfer of the Japanese telegraph line from Seoul to Fusan to the Korean authorities.

About the middle of June the unofficial announcement was made that Field Marshal Yamagata, who represented the Mikado at the festivities connected with the coronation of the czar, had concluded an agreement with the Russian government.

The two powers were to act together to maintain order in Korea; each was to keep a small force, 500 troops, at Seoul, which force was not to be increased by either power except with the consent of the other, unless on occasions of sudden necessity, such as might render advisable the landing of detachments from warships.

A hopeful feature of the Korean situation is the prospect of extensive railroad development. In April the American Trading Company obtained a concession for the first railroad in Korea, between Seoul and Chemulpo, which will be about thirty miles long. A French company has also secured one for a road from Seoul to the mouth of the Yalu river; while still another road, from Fusan to Seoul, is contemplated.

**The Che-Foo Incident.**—Early in May an incident occurred at Che-Foo, a Chinese treaty port on the north side of the Shan-Tung promontory, which concerns Great Britain, Russia, and China. It seems that Russia had succeeded in obtaining from China a concession of lands at Che-Foo which were owned or occupied by British subjects, or in which British subjects had vested interests. The "ascertained facts" are stated as follows in a Shanghai dispatch dated May 12:

"The Russian Steam Navigation Company secured a tract of foreshore belonging to the English firm of Fergusson at Che-Foo, and proposed to build a pier thereon. Other firms objected to the Russian company having possession of the property, whereupon the Russian government intervened and compelled the Chinese authorities to accede to the full transfer of the property to the Russian company."

There does not seem to be any doubt that China is within her legal rights in granting the concession to the Russian company. Evidently the British subjects whose rights are now infringed had been content to enjoy those rights under protection merely of the ordinary law of the

land. At the same time, China's action would seem to create an equally valid right to compensation on the part of British subjects affected. Diplomacy may close the incident on this basis.

### THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

**Madagascar a French Colony.**—The status of Madagascar as defined by the treaty which was signed by the Malagasy queen January 18 (p. 111), found as little favor with the ministry of M. Méline as did the treaty of October 1, 1895, with that of M. Ribot. Accordingly, in the beginning of June, M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, submitted to the chamber of deputies a bill declaring the island of Madagascar and the islands adjacent to it a colony of France. The Ribot ministry, it was declared, had decided in favor of a protectorate—and at that time M. Hanotaux held a protectorate to be “the only form of government for Madagascar” (p. 111)—but this plan had been modified by that ministry's successors in office, who took possession of the island, leaving to the queen authority over the internal administration.

This settlement involved grave difficulties. Foreign powers having relations with the island, while they did not deny that the disappearance of native sovereignty would make an end of the old treaties, were unwilling to grant that a mere declaration of taking possession could have the same effect. If French citizens and French products were to enjoy special privileges in Madagascar, the question of the previous treaties must be settled without delay. And the simplest solution was to be found in a declaration that Madagascar had been made a colony of France. This would involve no change in the internal administration. The queen would retain her title, honors, and emoluments; and the co-operation of the native chiefs would also be assured. The measure was approved by the chamber, the vote being 312 against 73.

The intelligence of this action of the French legislature produced no little commotion in the mercantile world. The New York Chamber of Commerce requested of the department of state at Washington advice as to any injury that might be caused to American trade with the island by the nullification of the commercial treaties formerly concluded between this country and the Hova government of Madagascar. Already the intentions of the French government had been manifested to the prejudice

of American citizens. An American who had purposed to explore certain gold fields in the island, was apprised by the British and American consuls at Tamatave that the French authorities would not permit him to proceed with his enterprise. It is understood that the British government desires to work in unison with the United States in maintaining the treaty rights of Englishmen and Americans. The position of the United States differs from that of England and Germany. Both of those countries in 1890 recognized the French protectorate over Madagascar. This the government of the United States has never done.

A Madagascar correspondent of the Paris *Temps* writes that the Malagasy queen purposes to attend the Paris World's Fair of 1900.

### OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**The Mexican Border.**—Several incidents of recent occurrence have a very deep significance as bearing on the diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States. A decision was handed down March 16 by the supreme court of the United States, and a treaty was signed early in June between the two countries, the combined effect of which will, it is thought, put a final stop to those raids of bandit outlawry which in recent years have more than once been a cause of tension.

The supreme court decision referred to was an outcome of the Garza raids of 1891 and 1892. It will be remembered that after a murderous attack upon a small Mexican garrison at the village St. Ignacio, December 10, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 417), the raiders, about 200 strong, under Benavides and Gonzales, lieutenants of Garza, recrossed the Texas border, but were pursued and captured toward the end of the following month by United States troops (Vol. 3, p. 108).

The prisoners were subsequently convicted of violation of the neutrality laws, and, with the exception of a few who turned states' evidence, were sentenced to various fines and terms of imprisonment. Meanwhile the Mexican government requested their extradition. A test case was brought before Judge T. S. Maxey of the United States district court, who refused extradition on the ground of the "purely political" character of the revolutionary movement in which the men had been engaged. The case was carried to the United States supreme court, where, on March 16, 1896, the decision of Judge Maxey was

overruled. A month later, a mandate from the court was received in Texas, ordering that the prisoners be turned over to the Mexican authorities. In its decision the court denied the contention that the men were revolutionists entitled to protection as political refugees, and held that they were simply banditti organized for plunder and subject to the terms of the existing treaty of extradition between Mexico and the United States.

On June 6 it was announced that Secretary Olney and Señor Romero, Mexican minister at Washington, had signed an agreement permitting the troops of either country to cross the border of the other in the pursuit of criminals and outlaws, the object being to facilitate the suppression of Indian depredations on and near the boundary. The immediate occasion of the negotiations seems to have been the depredations of an Indian band led by the Apache warrior "Kid." Temporary agreements of a similar character had previously been reached on several occasions, notably during the Geronimo raids.

**The "Whitford" Incident.**—At the end of June a reply was still awaited from the Colombian government to a demand twice presented by the United States secretary of state, Mr. Olney, for an apology for an outrage committed on the American schooner *George R. Whitford* by Colombian authorities. It appears that the schooner, having cleared from Porto Bello for Cartagena March 31, and sailing under the American flag, was overhauled by a Colombian gunboat when about six miles off Manzillo point, and, under threat of a broadside, was ordered to sail to Colon. There, it was only after considerable delay that permission was given to Captain Hendricks of the schooner to see the United States consul.

**Miscellaneous.**—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Japan and Germany.

Germany grants Japan the privileges accorded to the most favored nation; while Japan grants, besides the most-favored-nation treatment, a special tariff for certain wares. Generally speaking, the duties to be imposed on German goods are higher than those now in force, but it is not expected that this will form any obstacle to German trade. Among the articles which Japan refused to place on the tariff, were implements and munitions of war. The treaty is for twelve years. A consular convention has been concluded also for twelve years.

A treaty along similar lines has also been ratified between Japan and Sweden.

Up to the end of June, it is officially announced, Brazil had not given her assent to the proposal from Great Britain to submit the Trinidad dispute to arbitration (p. 113).

## THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**T**HE first session of the 54th congress came to a close on June 11, when Vice-President Stevenson and Speaker Thomas B. Reed declared the respective houses over which they preside, adjourned. The session was one of the shortest of the first, or long, sessions of congress in recent years, the close



HON. A. M. DOCKERY,  
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI.

being hastened by the inability to secure action on the two important pending measures relating to tariff and finance, and also by a desire to participate in the national conventions and campaigns. The emergency tariff bill, known as the Dingley bill, was left on the senate calendar without action, no progress having been made since the adverse vote on Senator Morrill's motion to consider it, as fully stated in the preceding quarter's review (p. 121). The emergency bond bill, also, permitting the issue of short-time, law-interest bonds in time of financial emergency (p. 119), was left on the calendar without action. Both measures served, however, as texts for tariff and financial speeches.

With these important bills eliminated, most of the time of the session was given to appropriation bills, and to a considerable number of measures of general legislation.

**Large Appropriations.**—The total of appropriations at the close of the session reached the unprecedented figure of \$515,759,820.49, to which must be added \$78,241,480.91 for contract liabilities created by the appropriation bills. Some of these bills were considered in the preceding number of this review (p. 122); but most of them

were delayed between the two houses, and did not pass until the closing days of the session. As finally passed, the totals, as compared with the appropriations of last session, are as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Title.	Amount this session.	Amount last session.	Reduction.	Increase.
Agriculture.....	\$3,255,532.00	\$3,303,750.00	\$48,218.00	.....
Army.....	23,278,402.73	23,252,606.09	.....	\$25,794.64
Diplomatic and consular.....	1,642,558.76	1,574,458.76	.....	68,100.00
District of Columbia.....	5,905,062.48	5,745,443.25	.....	159,639.23
Fortifications.....	7,397,888.00	1,904,557.50	1,372,254.45	5,493,330.50
Indian.....	7,890,496.79	8,762,751.34	372,883.57	.....
Legislative, etc.....	21,518,834.71	21,891,718.08	14,736.05	.....
Military Academy.....	449,525.61	464,261.66	.....	1,146,494.64
Navy.....	30,502,739.95	29,416,245.81	52,000.00	.....
Pension.....	141,828,580.00	141,381,570.00	.....	3,025,506.36
Postoffice.....	92,571,564.22	89,545,997.86	.....	12,621,800.00
River and harbor.....	12,621,800.00	.....	18,537,008.21	.....
Sundry civil.....	33,081,152.19	46,568,160.40	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>390,954,157.44</b>	<b>373,811,522.15</b>	<b>15,398,000.06</b>	<b>22,540,725.37</b>
Deficiencies.....	15,320,508.05	9,825,374.62	.....	5,501,128.23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>396,280,660.49</b>	<b>383,636,896.77</b>	<b>15,398,000.06</b>	<b>28,041,853.60</b>
Miscellaneous (estimated for this session).....	425,000.00	297,667.37	.....	127,332.63
<b>Total, regular annual appropriations.....</b>	<b>396,705,660.49</b>	<b>383,934,564.34</b>	<b>15,398,000.06</b>	<b>28,169,186.23</b>
Permanent annual appropriations.....	119,054,100.00	113,073,056.32	.....	5,980,308.68
<b>Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations.....</b>	<b>515,759,820.49</b>	<b>497,008,520.66</b>	<b>15,398,000.06</b>	<b>34,149,389.91</b>

Net increase this session over last session, \$18,751,399.83.

In addition to the large aggregate of \$515,759,820.49 of specific appropriations made at this session, contract liabilities to be met at the next and succeeding sessions of congress, are authorized as follows:

River and harbor act, for rivers and harbors.....	\$59,616,404.91
Sundry civil act, for public buildings, lighthouses, and revenue cutters.....	1,406,000.00
Fortifications act, for defenses and armament.....	4,195,078.00
Naval act, for new warships.....	12,900,000.00
District of Columbia act.....	124,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$78,241,489.91</b>

It will be noted that while the actual appropriations for rivers and harbors are \$12,621,800, contracts are authorized up to \$59,616,404.91, making the aggregate for rivers and harbors \$72,238,204.91. So, too, while the total of the naval bill is placed at \$30,562,739.95, contracts for new warships increase this total to \$43,462,739.95.

*Presidential Vetoes.*—The amounts of the appropriation bills brought out two vetoes from President Cleveland, one as to the River and Harbor bill, and the other as to the General Deficiency bill. Mr. Dockery of Missouri (dem.) led the opposition in the house to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and in fact throughout the

session posed as the advocate of retrenchment and economy in public expenditures. The debate in the house was lengthy, being participated in by Chairman Dingley (Me.) of the ways and means committee, Chairman W. B. Hooker (N. Y.) of the committee on rivers and harbors, Representative W. A. Stone (Penn.), and others. The bill passed the house by 216 to 40 votes. The senate accepted the bill, having made a few changes therein. A conference committee agreed on the bill, May 22; and the following day it was sent to the president. Mr. Cleveland, however, refused to give it his assent.

In vetoing the River and Harbor bill, the president said:

"In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the constitution, it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge a duty to our people when I interpose my disapproval of the legislation proposed.

"Many of the objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare, and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities or in aid of individual interests.

"On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted, that after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars new experiments for their accomplishment have been entered upon.

"While those intrusted with the management of public funds in the interest of all the people can hardly justify questionable expenditures for public work by pleading the opinions of engineers or others as to the practicability of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the objections of the examining engineers.

"I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually agreed with the government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality, and not the allowance of unfair favoritism.

"I hope I may be permitted to suggest, at a time when the issue of government bonds to maintain the credit and financial standing of the country is a subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in this bill would create obligations of the United States amounting to \$62,000,000 no less binding than its bonds for that sum."

The bill was again considered in the house and senate, and passed over the veto by majorities far exceeding the necessary two-thirds. In the house, June 2, the vote stood 220 to 60 in favor of passing the bill; and in the senate the following day it was repassed by a vote of 56 to 5.

The president's veto of the General Deficiency bill was due to his objection to the French spoliation claims, aggre-



gating \$1,027,314, and the claim of Charles P. Chouteau for \$174,445, which had been inserted in the bill. The spoliation claims date back to the last century, and that of Chouteau was for the construction of the steam battery *Ethel* during the Civil War. The veto was sustained in the house, June 6, by a vote of 170 to 39; and a new General Deficiency bill, omitting these objectionable items, was passed.

**Sectarian Education.**—The question of abolishing sectarian schools for the education of Indian children (p. 123), was contested until the closing days of the session, when the following provision was inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill:

“And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make hereafter no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school: *Provided*, That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with contract schools apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1897; but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to public schools of any state, territory, county, or city, or to schools herein or hereafter specifically provided for.”



HON. WILLIAM A. STONE,  
REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE FROM PENN-  
SYLVANIA.

The effect of this provision is to abolish sectarian Indian schools after July 1, 1897. The provision led to animated debate in the senate and house, during which the relations of church to state were thoroughly discussed.

The same question arose in making appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia, and the following limitation was enacted:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination, or any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control; and it is hereby enacted that, from and after June 30, 1897, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination, or to any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

**Three New Battleships.**—One of the final acts of the session was to agree on three new battleships as a feature of the naval bill. Early in the session the house had provided for four such ships, and the senate on May 2 reduced the number to two. As finally agreed on, the provision is as follows:

"That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the president is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract three seagoing coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$3,750,000 each; and three torpedo boats, to have a maximum speed of not less than thirty knots, to cost in all not exceeding \$800,000; and not to exceed ten torpedo boats, to cost in all not exceeding \$500,000, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class."

**The Filled Cheese Bill.**—One of the most important general measures enacted was that prepared by Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, defining cheese, and regulating the manufacture and sale of filled cheese. It is analogous to the act regulating the sale of oleomargarine.

The bill taxes manufacturers of filled cheese \$400 *per annum*; wholesale dealers, \$250; retail dealers, \$12. In addition to this, each pound of filled cheese is taxed one cent; or, when imported, eight cents. Each package must be stamped "Filled Cheese" in black-faced letters not less than two inches in length; and every dealer selling the article must conspicuously exhibit a sign having the words "Filled cheese sold here."

The purpose of the act is to prohibit, rather than to regulate, and is in the interest of the dairy industry of the country. When the bill was debated in the senate early in June, efforts were made to add amendments advancing or reducing the rates of duty fixed by the present tariff law on a variety of commodities; but these were voted down as not germane to the measure.

The Filled Cheese bill declares that for the purposes of the act the word "cheese" shall be understood to mean the food product known as cheese, and which is made

from milk or cream and without the addition of butter or any animal, vegetable, or other oils or fats foreign to such milk or cream, with or without additional coloring matter; and that certain substances and compounds shall be known and designated as "filled cheese," namely: All substances made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetable or any other oils, or compounds foreign to such milk, and made in imitation or semblance of cheese.

The substitute for genuine cheese known as "filled cheese" has found its way into the channels of American export trade within the last four or five years under false names and brands.

**Other Measures Enacted.**—Besides the Filled Cheese bill, two other measures calculated to add to the revenues were passed. One amends the tariff law, by repealing the provision granting a rebate of tax on alcohol used in manufactures and the arts. The other exempts distillers of fruit brandies from the general provisions of the law relating to the manufacture of spirits.

Among the more important general measures enacted were the following:

An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a trans Mississippi and international exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. This act provides for a government building to cost \$50,000, and a government exhibit, the whole not to exceed \$200,000 in cost.

An act to incorporate the National University. This measure creates a national corporation, empowered to establish a university at Washington.

An act making one year's residence in a territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce there. The purpose of this measure is to overcome the indiscriminate granting of divorces in the territories after brief residence of the parties to the action.

An act to authorize the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to loan or give to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and municipal corporations, condemned ordnance, guns, and cannon balls which may not be needed in the service of either of said departments. This act will do away with the many special acts giving cannon, etc., to particular institutions.

An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers. This enacts that in order to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft, whether as observers or participants, taking part in regattas, amateur or professional, that may be held on navigable waters, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft taking part in such regattas.

An act authorizing the secretary of war to make certain uses of national military parks. This measure provides that in order to obtain practical benefits from the establishment of national military

parks, said parks and their approaches are declared to be national fields for military manœuvres for the regular army of the United States and the national guard or militia of the states: *Provided*, That the said parks shall be opened for such purposes only in the discretion of the secretary of war, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

An act putting in force the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, as adopted by the International Maritime Conference, and approved by all maritime nations.



HON. MARION BUTLER OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

An act to regulate mail matter of the fourth class, so as to include only such matter which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and is not above the weight provided by law (which is declared to be not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, except in case of single books weighing in excess of that amount), and which is not declared non-mailable under existing statutes relating to lotteries, gift concerts, fraudulent schemes, etc.

Other acts approved provide for a government naval training school on Goat island, San Francisco (Cal.) harbor; ratify the agreement

between the United States and Great Britain by which the claims of Bering sea sealers will be submitted to an international commission (p. 342); provide for the deportation of Canadian Cree Indians who entered Montana during the Louis Riel rebellion of 1885 in the Canadian Northwest; and authorize a scientific investigation of the fur-seal fisheries of Bering sea.

The foregoing comprise the measures of general importance which passed both houses, were approved by the president, and are now laws.

**The Butler Anti-Bond Bill.**—Aside from the bills which actually became laws, many important measures passed one house and were not acted on in the other

branch of congress. Among these was the bill of Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, reading as follows:

· “*Be it enacted*, That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever without further authority of congress is hereby prohibited.”

This measure caused the most spirited contest of the session in the senate, Mr. Hill of New York leading a protracted opposition. On June 2 the senate passed the bill by a vote of 32 to 25. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Allen (Neb.), Bacon (Ga.), Bate (Tenn.), Berry (Ark.), Brown (Utah), Butler (N. C.), Cannon (Utah), Chilton (Tex.), Daniel (Va.), Dubois (Ida.), George (Miss.), Hansbrough (N. D.), Harris (Tenn.), Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Mills (Tex.), Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan (Ala.), Pasco (Fla.), Peffer (Kan.), Pettigrew (S. D.), Pritchard (N. C.), Pugh (Ala.), Stewart (Nev.), Teller (Colo.), Tillman (S. C.), Turpie (Ind.), Vest (Mo.), Walthall (Miss.), Warren (Wyo.), White (Cal.), Wolcott (Colo.).

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Aldrich (R. I.), Allison (Io.), Brice (O.), Burrows (Mich.), Caffery (La.), Chandler (N. H.), Cullom (Ill.), Davis (Minn.), Faulkner (W. Va.), Gallinger (N. H.), Hale (Me.), Hawley (Conn.), Hill (N. Y.), Lindsay (Ky.), Lodge (Mass.), McBride (Ore.), Mitchell (Wis.), Nelson (Minn.), Palmer (Ill.), Platt (Conn.), Quay (Penn.), Smith (N. J.), Vilas (Wis.), Wetmore (R. I.), Wilson (Wash.).

An analysis of the vote shows that 10 republicans, 17 democrats, and 5 populists supported the bill, while 16 republicans and 9 democrats voted against it.

When the bill reached the house, Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee reported it adversely, June 5. His report states:

“Practically, the senate bill under consideration takes away from the secretary of the treasury the power to borrow either gold or silver to maintain the coin redemption fund, in the face of the fact that the government owns only 28 millions of silver dollars and a little over 100 millions of gold that can be used for redemption purposes, which fund would disappear in a very brief period if it should be understood that the power to borrow in an exigency had been abrogated. The inevitable result of such a reckless course would be repudiation by the government, depreciation of the currency, and such a panic in the country as was never before experienced.”

Owing to the adverse report, the bond bill was not acted on by the house.

**Senate Bond Investigation.**—Another bond measure which excited bitter controversy in the senate was that of Mr. Peffer of Kansas, proposing an investigation of recent bond issues. After a stirring debate, in which Mr. Hill again led the opposition, the investigation was authorized as follows:

*Resolved*, That the committee on finance be directed—

“To investigate and report generally all the material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896. \* \* \*

“To investigate and report as to the manner of disposing of said bonds, by what authority, and what contracts, advertisements, or proposals were made by the secretary of the treasury in relation thereto; what agreements or contracts, and whether oral or in writing, and whether publicly or privately, were entered into by the secretary of the treasury and any syndicate or person or persons with respect to the sale and purchase of the bonds, and the profits made or to be made by such syndicate or any person or persons connected with such syndicate, directly or indirectly; whether such contract or agreement had any and what effect on the prices offered for the bonds, what the effect was, and who, if any person, profited by it, and to what extent.”

Acting on this resolution, an investigating committee, drawn from the membership of the finance committee, was appointed as follows: Senators Harris, Vest, Walthall, Jones of Nevada, and Platt. The committee examined Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Curtis, August Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others, and had not completed its work at the end of June.

**Contempts of Court.**—The bill regulating the practice in contempts of court passed the senate, but did not pass the house. It grew out of the great railroad strike of 1894, when Eugene V. Debs and others were imprisoned for contempt of court, in failing to observe the court order to desist from encouraging the strike.

The bill permits summary punishment for direct contempt of court, in the presence of the judge. But in indirect contempts, the court is to be obliged to give the accused a reasonable opportunity to purge himself of such contempt. If the accused answer, the trial shall proceed upon testimony produced as in criminal cases, and the accused shall be entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him; and, upon application of the accused, a trial by jury shall be had as in any criminal case.

**Restricting Immigration.**—On May 20 the house passed the bill further restricting immigration, by excluding all male persons between sixteen and sixty years of age who cannot both read and write the English language or some other language. In the senate Mr. Lodge reported the bill with the following addition:

“For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of said constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants, in double small pica type. The immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read, and afterward write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the five lines printed thereon.

Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished; and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted; but he shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law."

The bill was fixed as the first order of business in the senate on the reconvening of congress in December of the present year.

**Nicaragua Canal Bills.**—Bills to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company, and to build the railway, were reported favorably in the senate and house, but were not acted on in either body. The bills in each house propose \$100,000,000 of canal bonds, guaranteed by the United States, the proceeds to be used in building the canal. The house report sums up the advantages of the project as follows:

"The board of engineers have stated in their depositions before the Interstate Commerce Committee that they believe the Nicaragua canal is entirely feasible, and when completed will be practicable for commercial purposes; but they differ with the engineers of the company as to the probable cost of the work. As we have already stated, the advantages to be derived from the construction of this great interoceanic waterway are so vast that we believe the canal should be built, even though the cost of its construction exceed the figures of the board of engineers. In our opinion the government should assist the company in the completion of the work, even if it costs over \$150,000,000; but if, as we believe, it can be constructed for about \$100,000,000, so much the better. The canal should be built as a matter of national need.

"The difference of opinion existing between the board of engineers and the engineers of the company does not in any way affect the feasibility or practicability of the canal, nor in any way lessen its importance to the United States. From all the evidence submitted to the committee, it is evident that the canal is a perfectly feasible project. Under these circumstances we feel justified in recommending that congress should take immediate action to give such aid to the enterprise as may be necessary to obtain the funds which are necessary to complete the work already commenced. As we have already stated, the advantages to be derived by the United States from such co-operation are untold, whereas the risk is practically nothing.

"It is the opinion of the committee that a commanding sense of patriotic duty to our whole country demands that the government of the United States give such aid to the enterprise as will assure its speedy and economical construction. It is no longer a question as to whether the canal will be built or not, but as to who shall build it and who shall control it when built. The feasibility of the proposed interoceanic waterway has been fully demonstrated, and its importance and advantages to commerce have never been seriously questioned. Its consummation is inevitable, for its necessity is present and imperative; and when completed it will insure the safety and prosperity of the interests and industries of the American people."

**Pacific Railway Debt.**—Bills to fund the Pacific railway debt were reported in both houses, but not passed. The debt reaches 61 millions and is fast maturing, so that some mode of settlement is imperative. The bills reported seek to extend the debt over a period of years and gradually extinguish it. Adverse reports were made in both houses, and notice given of strenuous opposition to this plan of extension.

**Private Acts.**—Among the private acts of interest were those pensioning the widow of General Doubleday at \$100 per month; the widow of General Walter Q. Gresham at \$100 per month; the widow of General Thomas Ewing at \$75; and the daughter of General Phil Kearney at \$25.

**Senate and House Calendar Bills.**—Among the bills on the senate calendar at the date of adjournment, which had been favorably reported from committees, were a number of considerable importance, among which were the following:

House bill to prevent the extermination of the Alaska fur-seal herd; house bill to reduce the cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted; senate resolution to open to public entry the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah; senate bills for admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states; senate bill for the appointment of a non-partisan labor commission; senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a Board of Naval Officers to report upon the cost of establishing a coaling station on Navassa island; senate bill providing for the election of a delegate in congress from Alaska; senate bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; senate bill for laying a cable between the United States and Hawaii and Japan; and senate bill directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to prepare a uniform freight classification.

Among the more important measures on the house calendar, were the following:

To aid the public-land states to establish and support schools of mines; to amend the postal laws relating to second-class matter; to create a special commission on highways—the "Good Roads Commission;" the Hawaii-Japan-China cable bill; to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; to authorize the people of Oklahoma to form a constitution and state government; to grant *per diem* service pensions to honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the War of the Rebellion; to prevent the purchase of or speculating in claims against the government by United States officers; to prevent free labor from convict competition; to provide for the election of a delegate in congress from Alaska; and bills to provide for the admission as states of Arizona and New Mexico.



**BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.**

**The Steel Pool.**—One of the most important events of the quarter was the formation of the steel pool in April. This "largest combination of manufacturers known to the modern industrial world" consists of twenty-one steel companies; and, though not all the great companies are included in it, it is thought to be sufficiently powerful to control the output and to advance the prices of steel billets. The companies in the pool are:

Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steelton, Penn.; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point, Md.; Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company, Scranton, Penn.; Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, Pittsburg, Penn.; Jones & Laughlins, Limited, Pittsburg, Penn.; Hainsworth Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; National Tube Works Company, McKeesport, Penn.; Shenango Valley Steel Company, Newcastle, Penn.; Wheeling Steel Works, Wheeling, W. Va.; Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va.; Bellaire Steel Company, Bellaire, O.; Junction Iron & Steel Company, Mingo Junction, O.; Ashland Steel Company, Ashland, Ky.; King, Gilbert & Warner, Columbus, O.; Ohio Steel Company, Youngstown, O.; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, O.; Johnson Company, Lorain, O.; Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, O.; and the Union Steel Company, Alexandria, Ind.

The only steel-making companies of importance that are not comprised in the pool are these six:

Schoenberger Steel Company of Pittsburg, Penn.; North Branch Steel Company of Danville, Penn.; Wellman Steel Company of Thurlow, Penn.; Pottstown Iron Company of Pottstown, Penn., (which has not produced any steel for several months); Troy Steel Company of Troy, N. Y.; and the Illinois Steel Company, which is kept out of the pool by the anti-trust laws of the state of Illinois.

The capital interested in the pool is \$300,000,000. Every mill has its percentage in the pool, the distribution being made on the basis of the total shipments month by month. Any concern which exceeds its allotment pays \$2 per ton for its excess, the money thus collected being distributed among the works which have not shipped their allotment. The concerns will not deal through commission merchants and brokers, but with consumers directly.

**Business Failures.**—At the opening of the quarter *Bradstreet's* had to report that the total number of failures for the first three months of the year was much larger than usual. It was in fact

"So much larger than ever before as to challenge attention, particularly when it is recalled that these reports exclude failures of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, in any of the professions, in transportation enterprises, or as employes in mercantile and industrial concerns, or of those engaged in purely personal service."

For the three months ended March 31 the business fail-

ures in the United States numbered 4,512, or exactly 700 more than in the corresponding period of 1895. The largest number in any previous first quarter was in 1885, when the total was 4,050. The total liabilities in that quarter amounted to \$41,464,000; but in the first quarter of 1896 the amount of liabilities was \$62,513,000.

**Textile Industries.**—The condition of these industries throughout the quarter was one of great depression. At the end of the quarter the signs of improvement were not encouraging. The tendency was still downward. In the last week of June fourteen announcements were published of the closing of woolen mills, and only one announcement of increase in hours of work. Most of the cotton mills in New England announced a stoppage of work for two weeks in July and two weeks in August. In the middle of June there were 3,000,000 pieces of print cloth on hand unsold, with prices the lowest ever recorded.

**Mercantile Sentiment.**—At the end of June the mercantile situation was on the whole satisfactory, in spite of the usual depression incident to a holiday season, and especially a holiday season during a political campaign. There was no general desire shown on the part of merchants to borrow; on the contrary, the tendency had for some time been to bring their affairs more nearly down to a cash basis. Thoughtful men were desirous of being out of debt. They knew that, whatever might be the ultimate benefits or disadvantages to accrue from the adoption of the free coinage of silver, the result for a time, longer or shorter, could not fail to be great confusion while a readjustment of values to the new standard was in progress.

### THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

Owing to the important place assigned to the question of reciprocity in the republican national platform of 1896 (p. 258), special interest attaches at this time to the history of the working of the treaties which were concluded in accordance with Section 3 of the McKinley Tariff act of 1890, and were abrogated by the democratic 53d congress in 1894. A full record of the incidents connected with the negotiations of each of those treaties, of their bearing upon the expansion of American foreign commerce, and the effects of their repeal, will be found in preceding numbers of CURRENT HISTORY.\* Under the McKinley law,

\* See Vol. 1, pp. 90, 92, 218, 231, 313, 348, 350, 409, 477, and 560; Vol. 2, pp. 6, 126, and 336; Vol. 3, pp. 21, 559, and 667; Vol. 4, pp. 47, 263, 555, and 778; Vol. 5, pp. 62 and 54; Vol. 6, p. 181.

it will be remembered, the president was empowered to suspend the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides from any country imposing upon American products duties in his opinion reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates of duty to be levied during such suspension, were fixed by the law. Under this act treaties of reciprocity were concluded with Brazil, Spain (for Cuba and Porto Rico), Germany, Austria-Hungary, San Domingo, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the British West Indies, and British Guiana. While differing in details, the general principle underlying all the conventions, was to grant the privileges of the American market to foreign products only on condition of securing for American products reciprocal advantages in foreign markets. In 1894 the democratic tariff legislation of the 53d congress annulled the treaties and ignored their principle.

**Working of the Treaties.**—With the exception of some special lines—notably flour—it does not appear from the returns of foreign trade in recent years that the reciprocity treaties were accompanied by the full degree of expansion in American foreign commerce which the framers of the treaties had expected. It should, however, be noted that all economic causes, whatever may be their natural tendency, are liable in actual working to be interfered with by the operation of other principles whose real bearing may be overlooked; so that any conclusion regarding the expansion or falling off of exports or imports may require to be qualified in the light of a more extended knowledge of the active principles at work. Except in the case of the Spanish West Indies, there was no marked general increase of American foreign commerce during the life of the reciprocity treaties, and no marked general decline immediately following their abrogation. The following are the figures of our trade with Germany since 1888:

## FOREIGN TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.
1888	\$78,421,835	\$56,414,171
1889	81,742,546	68,002,504
1890	90,837,689	82,563,312
1891	97,316,883	92,705,456
1892	82,907,553	106,521,558
1893	96,210,208	83,578,968
1894	69,387,905	92,357,163
1895	81,011,443	92,053,953
1896 (estimated)	99,542,166	79,390,390

The reciprocity agreement went into operation Febru-

ary 1, 1892 (Vol. 1, p. 477), or after the middle of the fiscal year 1892. In that year there was a very large export, but in 1893, wholly under reciprocity, the exports were less than in 1890 or 1891; in 1894 there was an increase, but the export for 1895, nearly all of which was subsequent to the termination of the agreement, was the same as the previous year; the exports for the current year show a considerable decline.

In the case of the treaty with Brazil, the earliest reciprocity treaty concluded, which went into operation April 1, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 92), the year 1892 showed but little increase in the American export trade; 1893 and 1894 showed considerable decrease; 1895, part of which was subsequent to abrogation of the treaty, showed increase; while estimates for the fiscal year 1896 show no falling off. Figures are given as follows:

## FOREIGN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.
1888.....	\$53,710,284	\$7,137,008
1889.....	60,403,804	9,351,081
1890.....	59,318,756	11,972,214
1891.....	83,230,595	14,130,349
1892.....	118,633,604	14,291,873
1893.....	76,222,138	12,398,124
1894.....	79,360,159	13,966,006
1895.....	78,831,476	15,165,009
1896 (estimated).....	78,549,083	15,358,974

On the other hand, the effect of the treaty with Cuba and Porto Rico was undoubtedly a large increase in American exports, due to the concessions secured from Spain, as the following figures show:

## FOREIGN TRADE WITH CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Year.	Imports from.	Exports to.
1888.....	\$53,731,570	\$12,023,178
1889.....	55,887,996	13,926,242
1890.....	57,855,217	15,381,953
1891.....	64,878,505	14,380,122
1892.....	81,179,678	20,809,573
1893.....	82,715,129	26,668,299
1894.....	78,813,895	22,845,829
1895.....	54,312,468	14,147,248
1896 (estimated).....	49,128,507	10,635,522

The temporary schedule took effect September 1, 1891; and the permanent, July 1, 1892 (Vol. 1, p. 348). An almost immediate result was that the United States secured a large part of the flour trade of Cuba, which Spain had held before the treaty and which Spain has since resumed. We should bear in mind, however, that our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico had shown some increase before the treaty was signed, and that the enormous falling off in

1895 and 1896 is in part accounted for by the curtailment in the purchasing power of the Cubans due to the low price of sugar and the demoralization accompanying the present war in the island.

No reciprocity treaty was made with Venezuela, the result being that the duties imposed in the United States caused a transfer of Venezuelan coffee exports to Europe, and our imports from the republic fell off about two-thirds. Our exports thither have, on the other hand, shown but little change.

The reader will form his own opinion from the results noted above, as to the efficiency of the reciprocity policy. It is undoubtedly effective in special circumstances and along special lines; but there are also other conditions which operate materially to expand or to contract foreign commerce.

On May 28 a report on the whole subject of reciprocity and the present condition of the American export trade, was submitted to the ways and means committee of the house of representatives by a sub-committee (Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, chairman) consisting of the republican members, who had for some time been conducting an investigation. Statements were gathered from many representatives of the various arts and industries interested. The report is of course a partisan one, but is interesting to all students of this important subject. A summary of it is here presented.

A "remarkable unanimity" was noted as to the value and results of the reciprocity arrangements and the disastrous effect of their repeal. In the case of Germany, it is stated, the treaty removed the embargo which had been placed on American products in 1880, admitted free a number of agricultural products and many more at a greatly reduced rate of duty. "For twelve years the United States had tried to accomplish this by diplomatic negotiations; but it had always failed until the adoption of the reciprocity policy enabled the secretary of state to offer the Germans a compensation which they deemed equivalent in the free admission of their beet sugar to the United States."

The result of the repeal of the treaty with Germany in spite of the formal protest of her ambassador, has been the adoption by that country of a policy of retaliation which has been a serious blow to the American export trade thither. Sympathetic retaliation has followed from Austria, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, until now American agricultural products are practically shut out of the markets of northern Europe, and the result is felt by every man who raises a bushel of wheat or corn, or who sends a hog or steer to the stock yards. Thus exports of corn to Europe dropped from 52,000,000 bushels in 1894 to 23,000,000 bushels in 1895. Exports of wheat dropped from 84,000,000 bushels to 71,000,000. There was a loss in the exports of flour of 1,700,000 barrels, and other interests suffered accordingly.

Extended mention is made of the protests filed by Austria, Guatemala, Brazil, and other countries against the repeal.

The report next dwells on the effect of the repeal on the milling and live-stock industries, which, it says, have suffered more by the revocation of the reciprocity arrangements than any other interests. One of the largest manufacturers of flour is quoted as having informed the committee that the loss to the merchant millers of this country occasioned by the repeal was at least \$16,000,000 a year, or 4,000,000 barrels of flour. Large mill-owners assert that the reciprocity treaties of 1890 were extremely favorable to the export trade of the United States. They kept the flour trade in a healthy condition, and were the cause of the fine development of that industry, which has placed the United States ahead of all other milling countries. The effect of their repeal is the disastrous milling trade now existing.

The fear is expressed by the committee, that the injury done to American commerce with Brazil by the repeal of the reciprocity arrangement is permanent, at least so far as flour is concerned. Under that convention, from April 1, 1891, to August 28, 1894, flour from the United States was admitted free into that country. Now there is a duty of 52 cents a barrel. Then this country had absolute control of the market. Now American wheat and flour exporters are entirely at the mercy of the Argentine Republic and the capitalists who have erected mills in Brazil to grind the wheat from that country and Uruguay.

The report shows that under reciprocity American exports of flour to the German empire increased from 9,000 barrels in 1881 to 54,000 in 1892. In 1893 these importations were increased to 210,000 barrels, with a further exportation to 286,000 barrels in 1894. One year after the abrogation of the treaty, exports of flour to Germany were reduced to 256,000 barrels. Equally interesting are the statistics with reference to the exportation of flour to France. In 1892 the value of these exports was \$1,178,000, while now it has dwindled to \$4,000.

Reference is made to the circumstance that nearly all the great nations are increasing their rates of tariff both for the protection of domestic industries and for revenue; and attention is directed to the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary of Great Britain, on March 25 (p. 181), in which he proposed an imperial *Zollverein* based on free trade within and a tariff for protection without the British empire. This is a striking indication of the development of the protection sentiment in Great Britain.

Regarding trade with Latin America, the report states that last year the United States bought of the republics to the south of it products worth in the aggregate \$246,000,000, and that 92 per cent of these products were admitted free of duty. During the same year it sold to them merchandise to the value of \$143,000,000, which was taxed from 5 to 100 per cent on its value in their custom houses. The balance of trade against the United States, \$103,000,000, was paid in gold.

"The exports from England to Latin America consist of cotton goods and other wearing apparel, drugs and medicines, machinery and implements, boots and shoes and other articles of leather, hardware, railway supplies and other articles of iron and steel, and all the various forms of manufactured merchandise that enter into the wants of men. The almost uniform testimony of the merchants and manufacturers who have replied to the enquiries sent out by this commit-

tee, is that the advantages enjoyed by their competitors in cheaper labor, in convenient banking facilities, and in regular lines of transportation, are almost insurmountable obstacles to the extension of their trade. While the reciprocity arrangement was in operation in Brazil, the privileges it gave to merchandise from the United States were an almost complete offset to the advantages their European rivals had enjoyed; and if they had been allowed to remain undisturbed, our manufacturers and merchants might have obtained a fair share of the trade."

**PUBLIC AC-  
COUNTS.**

**The Public Debt.**—At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, the total public debt of the United States, less \$267,432,096.70 cash balance in the treasury, was \$955,297,253.70, against \$932,830,667 net public debt on June 30, 1895, an increase of \$22,466,586 during the year. The official figures showing details of the debt, also treasury assets and liabilities, at the close of the fiscal year, are as follows:



HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE OF KENTUCKY,  
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

**PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1896.**

Interest-bearing debt.....	\$847,363,890.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,686,890.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	373,728,570.14
<b>Total gross debt.....</b>	<b>\$1,222,729,950.40</b>
Cash balance in treasury.....	267,432,096.70
<b>Total net debt.....</b>	<b>\$955,297,853.70</b>

**CASH IN THE TREASURY.**

Gold—Coin.....	\$111,803,339.78	
Bars.....	22,217,024.13	\$144,020,363.91
Silver—Dollars.....	378,614,043.00	
Subsidiary coin.....	15,730,976.22	
Bars.....	119,053,694.73	513,398,718.95
Paper—United States notes.....	121,229,658.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	34,465,919.00	
Gold certificates.....	497,430.00	
Silver certificates.....	11,359,995.00	
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	150,000.00	
National bank notes.....	10,668,619.65	178,371,621.65
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	21,938.00	
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,235,643.23	
Deposits in nat'l bank depositaries—gen'l acc't... ..	13,088,461.42	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	3,788,993.24	18,114,936.00
<b>Aggregate.....</b>		<b>\$863,905,635.51</b>

## DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$42,818,180.00	
Silver certificates.....	342,619,504.00	
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	31,990,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	129,688,280.00—	\$547,110,973.00
Fund for redemp of uncurrent nat'l bank notes.....	8,247,486.04	
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	3,481,077.69	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	21,818,811.47	
Agency accounts, etc.....	5,815,190.61—	39,362,565.81
Gold reserve.....	\$100,000,000.00	
Net cash balance.....	167,432,096.70.....	267,432,096.70
Aggregate.....		\$853,906,635.51

The bonded indebtedness of the country has been enormously increased within the last few years. On July 1, 1893, it was in round numbers \$585,000,000; on July 1, 1894, it was \$635,000,000; on July 1, 1895, it stood at \$716,000,000; on July 1, 1896, it had reached \$847,000,000—a total increase of \$262,000,000 in the last three years. It is now made up of about \$722,000,000 in 4 per cent, \$100,000,000 in 5 per cent, and \$25,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds.

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—The expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, exceeded receipts by over \$26,000,000, as compared with a deficit of about \$42,000,000 in 1895, and about \$70,000,000 in 1894. The following are the figures for 1896, with figures for 1895 for comparison:

## RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR.

	1896-6.	1894-5.
Customs.....	\$160,534,351	\$152,749,405
Internal revenue.....	146,508,264	143,567,464
Miscellaneous.....	19,146,611	16,998,297
Total.....	\$326,189,226	\$313,315,166

## EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR.

	1896-6.	1894-5.
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$87,268,558	\$93,272,591
War.....	50,890,981	51,880,304
Navy.....	27,148,281	28,900,835
Indians.....	12,163,166	9,934,441
Pensions.....	139,434,046	141,391,624
Interest.....	35,366,488	30,915,920
Total.....	\$332,281,470	\$356,185,215

Customs duties during the year just ended brought in \$160,534,351, or about seven and three-quarters millions more than during the preceding year. Sugar duties last year helped out amazingly in revenue, and at least twelve millions of this comparative increase in customs duties came from this source. While the importation of raw



sugars last year did not reach normal, or what it was in 1892, still the higher price of the raw commodity latterly has brought in a revenue of perhaps \$30,000,000, or fully \$12,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Internal revenue receipts for the year were \$146,508,-264, or three millions more than during the preceding year. The whisky tax yielded about \$78,000,000, or several millions less than during the preceding year, while the revenues from taxes on fermented liquors and tobacco were about the same as in the preceding year.

**Monetary Circulation.**—The total circulation of the country June 30, was \$1,509,725,200—a *per capita* of \$21.15, against \$1,604,131,968, or a *per capita* of \$22.96, a year ago—a decrease during the year of \$94,406,768. The amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation on the dates mentioned, are shown by the following table:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

	July 1, 1896.	July 1, 1895.
Gold coin .....	\$456,128,488	\$480,275,057
Standard silver dollars .....	52,175,998	51,968,162
Subsidiary silver .....	59,999,805	60,219,718
Gold certificates .....	42,280,750	48,381,569
Silver certificates .....	381,259,509	319,731,752
Silver treasury notes .....	95,217,361	115,978,708
United States notes .....	225,451,358	265,109,456
Currency certificates .....	31,840,000	55,405,000
National bank notes .....	215,381,927	207,047,546
Totals .....	\$1,509,725,200	\$1,604,131,968

**Coinage.**—The coinage at the mints during the fiscal year just ended reached a total value of \$71,188,468; number of pieces coined, 78,330,773. Details are given as follows:

COINAGE, 1895-6.

	Value.	Number of pieces.
Gold .....	\$58,878,490	3,584,760
Silver .....	11,440,641	20,424,529
Minor coins .....	869,337	54,321,484
Totals .....	\$71,188,468	78,330,773

The coinage of standard silver dollars was \$7,500,822—almost wholly within the last half-year, the amount during that period being \$7,500,412. There was no coinage except for proof pieces until January, when Secretary Carlisle found it necessary to order additional coinage for the purpose of redeeming Sherman notes presented for redemption in silver.

## THE ARMY.

The manufacture of a new gun device known as the "centre-pintle" gun has been authorized by the Board of Fortifications. The average gun heretofore has been limited in its fire to an arc of 170°; but the centre-pintle gun will command an all-around fire. The invention is to be applied to the Buffington-Crozier 10-inch rifles—the first application of the principle of an all-around fire to any guns mounted on disappearing carriages.

On April 9 the committee of the house of representatives on military affairs submitted a favorable report on the pending joint resolution reviving the rank of lieutenant-general to be conferred upon Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army.

## THE NAVY.

**Speed Trials.**—The new class of war vessels known as the "*Indiana* class" now numbers four, the *Indiana*, *Iowa*, *Oregon*, and *Massachusetts*. The government required of the builders of these vessels that they attain a speed of not less than fifteen knots an hour. The fastest of these ships is the *Oregon*, and the speed that she showed in her trial trip off Santa Barbara, Cal., May 15, was 16.78 knots. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, her builders, receive \$175,000 premium for excess of speed over contract requirements.

The *Massachusetts*, which made her trial trip off the Maine coast, April 25, attained a speed hardly less than that of the *Oregon*. Her record for four hours' continuous steaming was 16.2079 knots an hour. For 6.2 knots she made the unusual record of 17.3 knots an hour. The premium which the Cramps, her builders, won, was \$100,000.

**Launch of the "Terror."**—On April 15 the double-turreted monitor *Terror* was launched at the Brooklyn navy yard. Work was begun on her twenty-two years ago, but, through smallness of available appropriations, has been allowed to lag until this year.

The *Terror* has a displacement of 3,990 tons, is propelled by twin screws, and is expected to have a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Two 10-inch guns in each turret compose her battery.

The *Puritan*, a larger monitor with 12-inch guns, is now in process of construction at the Brooklyn navy yard. The recent large appropriations for the navy have stimulated work on the monitors as well as on other classes of vessels.

**Dudley Pneumatic Gun.**—On April 13 the Sims-Dudley Defense Company submitted their new power-pneumatic gun to a test. The object of the test was to show that the gun could project high explosives without gunpowder. This gun is less ponderous, and its machinery less intricate, than that of other pneumatic or dynamite guns, because it requires neither boiler, accumulator, nor compressor, inasmuch as the compressed air can be created in a few seconds by the use of ordinary gunpowder. The powder is exploded in a series of three tubes which are in uninterrupted communication.

There were two parts to the test. The first consisted in firing five 32-pound projectiles, loaded with fifteen pounds of explosive gelatine, a mile into Long Island sound. This was a success in every way. The second part, however, was less successful. A target was set up 2,100 yards from the gun; and a cigar-shaped "dummy" projectile filled with high explosives was used. In this "dummy" there were two plugs of wood, a chamber filled with powder, one filled with lead, and a metallic point. The result of the test was the explosion of the gun. This accident was attributed to a defect in one of the plugs in the "dummy," which allowed it to split and consequently prevented its being expelled from the gun.

**Armor-Plate Tests.**—At the Bethlehem Iron Company's proving grounds on May 5, a plate representing the group of plates for the turrets of the battleship *Iowa* was tested. The plate was 17 feet wide, 9 feet high, and 15 inches thick. This was cracked with a Carpenter projectile, weighing 500 pounds, fired from a 10-inch gun with a charge of 154 pounds of powder.

Throughout the whole history of testing iron and steel plates, the advantage seems to have been with the gun. This was certainly true during the years when iron or steel or compound plates were used. After the Harvey process was invented, however, the armor seemed to have the better of the contest. "Harveyized" plates present a face hard enough to cut glass, and depend for their power of resistance rather upon this hardness than upon thickness. On the other hand, the improvement in gun-making has kept pace with that in plate manufacture; and at present the gun, in test cases, seems to be able to crack any armor that may be procured. In action, however, the advantage of careful and direct aim cannot be procured, as the target is not likely to be stationary as it is at the proving grounds, and the ball is not sure to strike the ves-

sel squarely. The competition between the gun and armor makers continues. At present the gun seems to have the advantage; but the supreme test of the Harveyized steel plates is awaited with great interest.

**A Turret Tested.**—On May 9 an experiment was made in testing the structural sufficiency of a turret similar to those used on the *Indiana*. The result of the test was to prove the sufficiency of the turret framing to withstand a shock of more than 25,000 foot tons. The ammunition consisted of a 10-inch shell of 475 pounds, a 12-inch shell of 807 pounds, with a charge of 355 pounds of powder, and a 12-inch Johnson shell, fired with a charge of 440 pounds of powder. On the turret framing were set dummy armor plates of cast iron except at the point of attack, where a Harveyized nickel-steel plate, 15 inches thick, was set.

**The Johnson Shell.**—The possession of this shell places the United States above all other nations in respect to projectiles. The head is of soft steel, and is placed over the hardened point. As soon as the opposing surface is touched, the cap becomes fused by the intense heat, and lubricates the point, enormously increasing the penetrative power of the projectile.

**Comptroller Bowler's Decision.**—On May 30 Secretary Herbert sent to congress a letter stating that Comptroller Bowler of the treasury had made a decision in the case of A. W. Brown, steward to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, which conflicted with the practice of the navy department. Sections 1426 and 1573 of the *Revised Statutes* provide that if any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, fireman, coal-heaver, or boy, having been honorably discharged, shall present his discharge and re-enlist for three months, he shall be entitled to pay for that time, the same as if he had been in active service. Bowler's decision was that Brown did not belong to the class entitled to honorable discharge. This decision, the secretary said, was far-reaching in its effects, and would deprive a very meritorious class of seamen of deserved rewards. The senate thereupon passed a resolution making the above statutes applicable to all enlisted persons in the navy.

## LABOR INTERESTS.

**Milwaukee Street-Car Strike.**—A strike of the street-railway employés of Milwaukee, Wis., began May 4, over 1,200 men being called out. They had asked an in-

crease of one cent per hour in wages, and a reduction in the length of the working day from twelve to ten hours, besides some other concessions. The company refused to make any concessions whatever.

The strike which followed not only disturbed labor circles, but also agitated commercial and political interests throughout the state. The strikers instituted a boycott of the street cars; and, as a means of furthering their cause, all the busses, and express, and bandwagons available were fitted up to carry passengers and pressed into service. From the beginning a very strong feeling against the company possessed the public; and the long continuance of the boycott was largely due to this fact. The company secured a full working force, and cars were run regularly, but they were not patronized. The different labor unions declared against riding in the cars; and individual members were asked to use their influence with their friends to the same end. Any one riding in the cars, whether he was a professional or business man, was marked and boycotted. Public entertainments for the benefit of the strikers were liberally patronized. Governor Upham was asked to call the legislature together in order that legislation might be enacted which would enable Milwaukee to buy the properties of the street-railway company.

Gradually the boycott grew less severe; and on June 19, after a struggle of over five weeks, the strike was formally declared off, the busses were discontinued by the organization, and the public were no longer asked to refrain from riding in the cars. Many of the old employés asked to return to work, but were mostly put on the company's waiting list. As is usual in labor troubles, violence was resorted to toward the end of the strike. A conductor and motorman were shot and seriously wounded by unknown persons; obstructions were placed on the tracks; at night barbed wire was stretched above the tracks to injure the motormen; and many other deeds of violence were committed by the more radical of the strikers and their sympathizers.

**The Socialist Alliance.**—A conference of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was held in New York city, for four days early in July. Among the delegates were many recognized leaders in socialistic work and thought.

Lucien Sanial, a Frenchman by birth, was elected to represent the alliance at the London Socialist Labor congress to be held in London, Eng., July 27. For many years he has been a writer for the

leading socialistic journals, and in 1894 he was nominated for mayor of New York by the socialist labor party. He believes in establishing trades unions that will take independent political action; and avers that strikes and boycotts may still be of some little use in industries where capital has not reached a high degree of concentration. But in industries which are syndicated or formed into trusts, the strike is of no benefit, but a great detriment to the working classes.

Another man who attended the sessions of the Alliance was Daniel De Leon, who, some years ago, was professor of languages in Columbia College, but resigned owing to his socialistic opinions, which he would not renounce.

The Alliance was organized December 7, 1895, and has a membership of 80,000 or 90,000. The objects of the organization are to advance legislation favorable to the laboring masses; to abolish classes; to restore the land and all the means of production, transportation, and distribution, to the people as a collective body.

**Miscellaneous.**—At a meeting of the New York Central Labor Union, May 10, a letter was received from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking the union to join that organization. It is thought that this is the beginning of a general movement which has for its object the amalgamation of the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor.

The Central Labor Union committee appointed to aid the Improved Housing council in its work, reported favorably and spoke in favor of the project of the capitalists in providing better homes, at reasonable rental, to workingmen.

A letter was also received from Brooklyn (N. Y.) Knights of Labor, requesting the Central Labor Union to use its influence to have workingmen patronize the Nassau street railway lines in Brooklyn, and not the lines of the Brooklyn Heights Company. It is alleged that the latter company compel their men to work fourteen hours a day, and some men had worked that length of time for 56 cents. The Central Labor Union voted to do what it could to help their fellow unionists.

A strike of lithographers and engravers, after several months' continuance, was settled about the middle of May through the arbitration of Bishop Potter of New York. Both sides have accepted his decision, which gives the employers one of the contested points fixing the hours of work for a week at forty-seven and a-half hours, and the employés the two others, making \$18 a week the minimum wages, and abolishing piecework.

Two other points of controversy, namely as regarded the employment of apprentices, and the payment of wages for overtime, had been practically settled by mutual agreement.

On June 8 all the linotype operators and printers on all the daily newspapers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., went out on a strike. The proprietors asked that piecework be abolished, and that all men work for \$23 a week of fifty hours. The men asked \$24 a week of forty-nine hours.

### SPORTING.

**College Boat Races.**—Since disagreements regarding the conduct of sports caused the discontinuance of the annual Harvard-Yale boat race, popular interest has been transferred from the Thames at New London (Conn.) to the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) course on the Hudson. Here Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and Pennsylvania rowed the great American race of this year on June 26. Each university had two crews, the 'Varsity and the Freshman; and in the two races the respective order of the four universities was the same. Cornell won both races; Harvard came second; Pennsylvania was a good third; and Columbia lagged far in the rear. In the Freshman race, Cornell won easily with a long, steady, sweeping stroke. The work of her crew was unusually good. The time made by each crew is as follows, the course being two miles: Cornell, 10 minutes 18 seconds; Harvard, 10 minutes 22 seconds; Pennsylvania, 10 minutes 26½ seconds; Columbia, 10 minutes 51 seconds.

In the 'Varsity race Cornell showed no less skill, and won with as great ease as in the Freshman contest. Cornell's 'Varsity crew made a record of four miles in 19 minutes 21 seconds; Harvard came second with a record of 19 minutes 32 seconds; Pennsylvania, third, time 20 minutes 11 seconds; Columbia, fourth, time 21 minutes 34 seconds. The race was a faster one than any rowed at New London between Harvard and Yale, but the fact must be taken into consideration that the Poughkeepsie course is naturally faster than the course at New London. All conditions for the race were unexceptionable, and Cornell's victory was well earned.

**College Baseball.**—One of the most interesting college baseball games ever played, was that between Harvard and Princeton at Cambridge, Mass., May 30. Sixteen innings were played, and finally Princeton won by a score of 8 to 6. At such a game between colleges the greatest excitement prevails; and it is said that the enthusiasm at Cambridge during this game had never been equalled.

**Whist Tournaments.**—The sixth annual congress of the American Whist League was held at Manhattan Beach during the latter part of June. The trophy for which the match was played was the Hamilton cup. This cup was first offered as a prize in 1891 by Dr. Forrest, a member of the Hamilton Whist Club of Philadelphia, Penn. It has been won in successive years by the Minneapolis Whist Club, the University Club of Chicago, the Hyde Park Whist Club of Chicago, and the Hamilton Club of Philadelphia. The last-named club won it this year. The final games were between the Hamilton Club and the Baltimore Whist Club. The former won twelve tricks. The Baltimore Club won the Minneapolis trophy. The American League trophy was won by the New York Whist Club.

One result of the congress was the disappearance of short-suit players. Before the playing began, it was announced that many of the participants would use the short-suit leads. But it was found that few were "short-suiters," and that these few were not successful.

**The Chess Championship.**—On April 6 the fifteenth game in the Showalter-Kemeny match was played at Philadelphia. Showalter won this game, and thereby became champion. The final score shows that he won seven games, Kemeny four, and that four were drawn.

**The Brooklyn Handicap.**—In the Brooklyn Handicap races, which were run at Gravesend, June 4, Sir Walter won by a neck. Clifford, the general favorite, was beaten, presumably because of a heavier and less skilful rider.

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

The famous Burden diamond robbery, committed on December 27 last (Vol. 5, p. 898), has finally been cleared up, most of the \$60,000 worth of jewelry stolen recovered, and the robbers convicted and sentenced. The thieves, William R. Dunlop and William Turner, who had been servants in the Burden household, were caught in London, Eng. A jeweller to whom they attempted to sell some of the diamonds, noticed their value, and communicated with the Scotland Yard detectives, who arrested Dunlop and Turner, and found in their possession jewels of great value. Mr. Burden was notified; and, on May 1, he and Mrs. Burden, in the Bow Street Police station, identified the jewelry as their property, and also recognized the prisoners as having been in their employ as servants. The British au-



thorities turned Dunlop and Turner over to the detectives from New York, whither they were taken, arriving June 4. At the trial both Dunlop and Turner pleaded guilty; and on June 29 they were both sentenced to nine years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison. About \$10,000 worth of the jewels were not recovered.

In Rockville, Ind., April 25, Peter Egbert, who had been an inmate of an insane asylum and discharged as cured, procured a double-barrel shotgun, and, going into the home of Herman Haske, shot and killed the latter's wife and two children. Egbert then walked into the business part of the town, and killed two officers who attempted to arrest him. Having finally been run down and disabled by a bullet-wound in the heel, he shot and killed himself.

The Rev. Francis Herman, pastor of the First Scandinavian church of Salt Lake City, Utah, is wanted in that place to answer some grave charges. He is accused of the murder of Miss Anna Samuelson and Miss Henrietta Clausen. He is also charged with having poisoned three wives and two infants.

President George H. Wyckoff of the Bank of New Amsterdam, New York city, was fatally wounded by George H. Semper, June 15. Semper walked into the president's private office and presented a letter demanding \$6,000. Upon the refusal of this demand, he drew a revolver and shot Mr. Wyckoff. Semper then shot himself twice, from the effects of which he died the next day. Brief hopes were entertained for the recovery of Mr. Wyckoff; but he died June 20, from blood poisoning.

At La Plata, Md., early on the morning of June 27, Joseph Cocking, awaiting trial for the murder, on April 23, of his wife and sister-in-law, was taken by a mob from the jail and hanged.

Romulus Cotell, alias John Smith, was arrested at Tallmadge, O., April 8, having confessed to the murder of Alvin Stone and wife and Ira F. Stillson on the night of March 28 (p. 141). On April 15, however, he denied all knowledge of the crime, claiming to know nothing of having confessed.

The execution of Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes (Vol. 5, p. 897), took place in Philadelphia, Penn., May 7. Though having recently confessed to the killing of more than a score of people, almost his last words were a denial of all crimes except in causing the death of two women by malpractice.

John W. Hildreth, charged with wrecking the mail train on the New York Central railroad, near Rome, N. Y., in November last (Vol. 5, p. 898), was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced, May 8, to Auburn prison for life. Theodore Hibbard and Herbert Plato pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree in connection with the same wreck, and were sentenced to forty years each in Auburn prison.

In the case of Scott Jackson, accused of the murder of Pearl Bryan (p. 141), the jury, on May 14, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree; and Jackson was sentenced to death.

On April 21 the court of appeals at Albany, N. Y., granted a new trial to Maria Barberi, the Italian woman convicted in July, 1895, of murdering her lover (Vol. 5, p. 638).

### AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**Republican State Conventions.**—Space forbids a detailed account of the proceedings of party conventions in all the states. Owing to the prominence given to the silver question in the presidential campaign, the chief interest in the state conventions of both republicans and democrats centred in the money planks adopted. The general attitude of the republican organizations may be read in the vote taken on the adoption of the single-standard gold plank at the national convention in St. Louis (p. 263). However, a few details regarding some of the republican state conventions held this quarter are of general interest, and are therefore recorded.

*California.*—The convention, May 6, enthusiastically instructed delegates for McKinley, and at the same time adopted a free-silver platform as follows:

"We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private."

The platform also declared for woman suffrage.

*Colorado.*—The convention, May 15, elected Senator Teller to head the delegation to St. Louis, and instructed the rest of the delegates to vote according to his views. The platform declares for protection, and contains the following money plank:

We therefore declare that the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 is for the time being of paramount and controlling importance and the most pressing question connected with our political duty and action. The doctrine of bimetalism has never been denied by any national republican convention, but often asserted, and they who deny it are false to the party, and not we who will maintain it. International bimetalism can only be achieved through national bimetalism adopted by the United States. To the maintenance of this principle, as well as to the restoration of silver as a money metal to the full standard of the constitution, we as republicans pledge our most arduous and persistent effort."

*Connecticut.*—The convention, April 22, declared for protection and for the Monroe doctrine, and pledged its support to the "nominees of the national republican convention, from whatever states they may come." The money and tariff planks were as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the government or the banks, the free coinage of silver at any ratio; and favor a single standard of value, and that standard, gold.

"We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the government and properly support it.

"We believe in such discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms as will again revive our shipping interests, and extend our trade and commerce to every land."

*Delaware.*—There was a "split" in the convention—an outcome of the contest between Colonel H. A. Dupont and Mr. J. E. Addicks over the vacant seat in the United States senate (Vol. 5, p. 366). Mr. Addicks secured control of the regular convention; and uninstructed delegates to St. Louis were chosen. The anti-Addicks men organized separately, and indorsed McKinley for president. Both conventions declared for sound money and protection. At the national convention in St. Louis, the Addicks delegation were excluded on the ground that Mr. Addicks had combined with the democratic opposition, in the face of his own inevitable failure to secure the senatorial seat, to prevent the election of a United States senator to fill the vacancy. (See below under "Delaware").

*Illinois.*—Interest in the convention, held April 30, centred in the struggle between the McKinley men and those who favored the nomination of Senator Cullom for president. A test vote on a motion to table resolutions instructing for Cullom resulted in 832 for McKinley against 503 for the Illinois candidate. Thereupon the Cullom forces capitulated, and a motion to substitute the name of McKinley for that of Cullom in the resolutions was carried by acclamation. The platform condemns the Cleveland administration and the democratic party, indorses protection and reciprocity, advocates "unrestricted exchange of non-competitive articles," "a firm, vigorous, and dignified" foreign policy, stronger coast defenses and navy, and expresses sympathy with the Cubans. The financial plank declares opposition

"To any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only, and under such restrictions, that parity with gold can be maintained."

*Indiana.*—The convention, May 7, instructed delegates for McKinley by an overwhelming vote. The platform declared for protection and reciprocity, restriction of immigration, and liberal construction of our pension laws. As to money, it declared:

"We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

*Kentucky.*—The convention sat April 15 and 16. The free and unlimited coinage of silver was strongly disapproved, and an unqualified declaration made for the gold standard, with such legislation as will keep silver and paper money on equal terms of value with gold. The usual indorsement was given protection. Delegates were instructed to vote first for Governor W. O. Bradley for president, and then, in event of his name being withdrawn, to vote for Mr. McKinley.

*Maine.*—The convention met April 16. Delegates were instructed

to support Speaker Thomas B. Reed for the presidency; and the resolutions adopted declared him "opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement," and as favoring a gold standard in the meantime.

*Maryland.*—The convention met April 22. No instructions were given to delegates regarding the presidency. The platform declared for protection and reciprocity, and said:

"We believe in the gold standard upon which to base our circulating medium, and are opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver until an international agreement of the important commercial countries of the world shall give silver a larger use."



HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM,  
REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

trolled by the faction led by Chauncey I. Filley, in opposition to that headed by R. C. Kerens.

*Montana.*—The convention, May 11, declared for free silver, protection, and reciprocity. Delegates were not instructed. A contesting A. P. A. delegation was refused admission by a vote of 197 to 104.

*Nebraska.*—The convention met April 15. Instructions to support McKinley were given; and a financial plank was adopted as follows:

"We pledge ourselves in advance to the platform of the forthcoming republican national convention, knowing that it will declare for a currency of gold, silver, and paper as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor."

*Nevada.*—The convention, May 9, sent uninstructed delegates to St. Louis. The platform favored free-silver coinage at 16 to 1, and protection.

*New Hampshire.*—The platform, adopted March 31, declares for

*Michigan.*—The convention, May 7, by a practically unanimous vote, instructed delegates for McKinley. The platform declared for a return to the general lines of the McKinley law "with whatever modifications the present condition of our industries may require." It also declared for discriminating duties favoring American bottoms, and expressed sympathy with the Cubans. The monetary question raised a hot debate, which was settled by the adoption of a plank reaffirming the national financial plank of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 175).

*Missouri.*—The convention, May 12, declared for protection and reciprocity and against free-silver coinage, and instructed for McKinley.

The convention was con-

repeal of the Wilson law and a return to the principles of the McKinley law; holds up Reed and McKinley as the "most conspicuous" candidates for the presidency; and, as regards money, declares for

"The enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulation medium in gold, silver, and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar."

*New Jersey.*—The convention met April 16. The platform declared for protection, reciprocity, the Monroe doctrine, the increase of the navy and of our seacoast defenses, "practical sympathy" for "all peoples" struggling for independence, restriction of immigration, discriminating duties in favor of American shipping, and the nomination of Hon. Garret A. Hobart for vice-president. The money plank was as follows:

"The standard of value in this country and in the other principal commercial nations of the world is gold. Wages and prices have been made and fixed in accordance with this standard, and the welfare of the people demands that it shall be maintained. We regard the agitation for the free coinage of silver as a serious obstacle to our country's prosperity."

*North Dakota.*—The convention met April 15. Mr. McKinley was indorsed; and a money plank adopted in part as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to the country a depreciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, until it can be arranged by international agreement."

*Oregon.*—The convention sat April 9 and 10. Delegates were instructed to support Mr. McKinley. The financial plank was a reaffirmation of the national plank of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 175).

*Pennsylvania.*—The convention, April 23, indorsed Senator Quay for president. The platform declared that "First of all national issues stands protection," indorsed reciprocity, denounced the present administration of the pension bureau, and favored restriction of immigration and discriminating duties in favor of American shipping. The money plank was in part as follows:

"Faithful to its record, believing that the people are entitled to the use of the best money, and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the Union, the republican party favors international bimetallicism; and until that can be established upon a secure basis, opposes the coinage of silver except upon government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value."

*Rhode Island.*—The convention met April 10. No presidential candidate was mentioned in the speeches or resolutions. The platform declared inflexible opposition to free-silver coinage, and support of the existing gold standard; and favored the establishment of a court of international arbitration.

*Tennessee.*—The convention, April 22, instructed the delegation for McKinley, and indorsed H. Clay Evans for vice-president. The money plank adopted was as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere."

*Utah.*—The platform, adopted April 7, declares for protection and bimetallicism as follows:

"We believe in a protective tariff; we believe in reciprocity; we believe in bimetallicism, which is the full recognition alike of gold and silver and their free

coinage in the mints of the nation at the ratio of 16 to 1. We hold that as a tariff for revenue has failed to restore prosperity, so a protective tariff, as long as the money of the country is held, ounce for ounce, 100 per cent higher than the money of the Orient and of Spanish-America, is impotent to save our farmers and manufacturers against a competition which they are helpless to meet; and we repudiate the belief that protection without bimetallicism can restore prosperity.

We ask our delegates to St. Louis to do their utmost to secure in the national republican platform a full acknowledgment of the imperative need of a return to real bimetallicism, and a promise of its swift adoption without regard to other nations, by opening our mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

*Vermont.*—The convention, April 29, overwhelmingly passed a resolution indorsing Mr. McKinley as "first choice." The platform declared for protection and reciprocity; non-intervention in Old-World affairs, and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in the New World; liberal administration of pension laws; an adequate system of coast defense; and "a reasonable regulation and restriction of immigration." It opposed free-silver coinage except by international agreement, and in the meantime favored the maintenance of the present standard; and pledged support to the candidate chosen by the national convention.

*Virginia.*—The convention, April 24, declared for protection, did not touch upon the financial question, and instructed delegates to vote for McKinley.

*West Virginia.*—The convention, May 14, instructed delegates for McKinley, and adopted a platform denouncing the bond issues, demanding liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and advocating protection. The money plank was as follows:

"We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth 100 cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the soundest and safest in the world."

**Democratic State Conventions.**—The arrangement of states on the silver question as indicated by the money planks adopted at the various democratic state conventions, is shown in tabular form in our review of the political campaign (p. 274). It is also indicated in general in the votes taken at the convention in Chicago on the adoption of the national democratic platform and on the rejection of the substitute offered by Senator Hill of New York for the free-coinage plank. (See table, p. 281).

As in the case of the republican gatherings, a few additional details of different democratic state conventions may be found useful for reference.

*Alabama.*—The convention, held April 21 and 22, instructed delegates to vote as a unit for free-silver coinage at 16 to 1 and on all other questions; and indorsed President Cleveland on everything except finance.

*Arkansas.*—The convention, June 17-19, elected Senators Jones and Berry as two of the four delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, and, against their vigorous opposition, adopted a resolution, by 420 to 327, instructing the delegates for Bland. The platform favors a tariff for revenue only and popular election of senators, but does not mention the national administration. The money plank was an unequivocal declaration for free-silver coinage.

*Florida.*—The convention, June 16 and 17, elected three silver and five gold delegates to Chicago. A non-committal money plank was adopted as follows:

"WHEREAS, Questions of coinage and the finance are matters prescribed by the constitution for national legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the democratic national convention to assemble at Chicago at an early date to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions, as well as all other national issues; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That all such questions are properly referred for determination to the national democratic convention, and we pledge our support to the policy of the party which may be so enunciated."

*Illinois.*—The convention, June 23, adopted a radical free-silver platform; instructed delegates to vote as a unit; renominated Governor Altgeld by acclamation; and made him also head of the delegation to Chicago. The administration forces under Hon. J. H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, were completely routed. The main clauses of the money plank are as follows:

"We favor the soundest and safest money known to men, and, as experience has shown that this consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full legal-tender power. We demand the repeal of that republican and plutocratic legislation which demonetized silver and reduced it to the basis of token money, destroying by one-half the stock of real money, and, by doubling the work to be done by gold, doubled its purchasing power, so that the farmers and producers had to give twice as much work to get a dollar as they formerly had, and found it hard to meet the debts, interests, taxes, and fixed charges, which were not lowered. In this way the market for those things which the mechanic and laborer made was destroyed, and the factories had to shut down.

"We believe that the benefits of the independence which we gained a hundred years ago—the war for which was initiated upon a matter of tribute—should not be lost by yielding vassalage to a monetary system preferred by other governments.

"We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as standard money at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold of equal fineness, with full legal-tender power to each metal, without waiting for or depending on any other nation on earth. We are also opposed to the contraction of the currency by the retirement of any part of the present outstanding treasury notes."

The platform also declares for a tariff for revenue only; demands "the abolition of government by injunction;" denounces "the arbitrary interference on the part of the federal government in local affairs by ignoring lawful authorities;" and favors a constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.



HON. JAMES H. BERRY OF ARKANSAS,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

*Indiana.*—The convention, June 24, adopted an out-and-out free-silver platform, indorsed Governor Claude Matthews for president, and instructed delegates to vote as a unit for him.

*Iowa.*—The convention, May 20, was controlled by free-silver men, by a vote of 675 to 265. Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa was indorsed for presidential nomination. The money plank adopted was in part as follows:

"The democracy of Iowa reaffirms its allegiance to the time-honored democratic doctrine of bimetallicism, to the use of both gold and silver as primary money, and the coinage of both at a ratio without change or limit.

"We affirm that the act of 1873, in so far as it demonetizes silver and establishes gold as the single unit of value, is a flagrant violation of one of the most important provisions of the constitution of the United States. We therefore demand its unqualified restoration to the right of free and unlimited coinage in the mints of the United States at the old ratio of 16 to 1."

*Kentucky.*—The convention, June 3 and 4, was controlled by free-silver men in the ratio of 691 to 206. The money plank of the platform adopted was as follows:

"We are in favor of an honest dollar—a dollar worth neither more nor less than one hundred cents. We favor bimetallicism; and to that end we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as standard money with equal legal-tender power, independent of the action of any other nation. We hold that the secretary of the treasury should exercise his legal right to redeem all the coin obligations in gold or silver, as may be more convenient; and we are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace for the maintenance of the gold reserve or for any other purpose. We are opposed to the national banking system and to any enlargement of its powers. We are opposed to any contraction of the currency by the retirement of greenbacks or otherwise."

The platform also declares for a tariff for revenue only, and condemns both the A. P. A. and all efforts for a union of church and state or for establishing religious tests for office-holding. Delegates to Chicago were instructed for Senator Blackburn for president.

*Maryland.*—The convention, June 10, was controlled by gold-standard men under lead of Senator Gorman. The platform opposed free silver, declared for tariff for revenue only, and indorsed the administration of President Cleveland.

*Massachusetts.*—The convention met April 21. It indorsed ex-Governor W. E. Russell for president; declared unequivocally against free-silver coinage; commended the Venezuelan policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney; and, regarding the tariff, declared:

"We recognize the benefit that has resulted to our manufacturers and to the people of the country by the admission of wool and certain other raw materials free of duty. We believe the country would enjoy a much larger measure of prosperity if all raw material used in our manufactures were admitted free."

*Michigan.*—The convention met April 29. The choice of delegates was a victory for the "sound-money" wing led by Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, by a vote of 424 to 306. The platform indorsed President Cleveland's financial and foreign policies, and expressed the hope that he would soon recognize the belligerency of Cuba. On the currency question, it expressed a belief in the parity of metals, and deprecated any attempt at a radical change until after a national convention. At the national convention in Chicago, a sufficient number of seats were given to contesting silver delegates, to throw the entire vote from the state under the unit rule into the silver scale (p. 276).

*Mississippi.*—The convention, April 29, adopted a free-coinage platform, but did not instruct for president. Senator Walthall was indorsed for vice-president.

*Missouri.*—In addition to the planks favoring free silver as al-



ready indicated, the platform declared for a tariff for revenue only, and also said:

We condemn the use of federal troops in the states by the federal government for the suppression of domestic riot, no call being made for such troops by the regularly constituted state authority, and are unalterably opposed to a government by injunction by the federal courts; we favor the imposition of an income tax whereby the wealth of the country may be made to bear its just proportion of the public burden."

A resolution indorsing Hon. R. P. Bland for the presidency, was passed.

*Nebraska.*—Two democratic conventions were held—a free-silver convention on April 22, and a "sound-money" convention on April 29. The contest of the two sets of delegates was settled at the Chicago convention. The free-silver men were excluded from the temporary roll by the National Committee; but this action was subsequently overruled in full convention (p. 276).

*New Hampshire.*—The convention, May 20, instructed delegates for Russell (Mass). The platform was strong for the single gold standard, and declared for tariff for revenue with incidental protection, maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and "no proscription on account of religious opinions."

*New Jersey.*—The convention, May 7, displayed great enthusiasm for ex-Governor W. E. Russell of Massachusetts, but gave no instructions to delegates. The money and tariff planks of the platform are in the main as follows:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any rate, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government. \* \* \* We are unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency.

We believe that the federal government should be divorced from the business of banking; we, therefore, demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal-tender or treasury notes by the government. \* \* \* We favor the enactment by congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure in every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

We are opposed to any effort to alter materially the present just and conservative tariff: (1) Because such tariff is sufficient to provide adequate revenue for an economically administered government. (2) Because it is ample to protect American workmen from the competition of foreign labor. (3) Because an attempt to alter the present tariff would tend to unsettle the business of the country."

*New York.*—See below under heading in bold-face type, "New York."

*Ohio.*—The convention, held at Columbus June 24, was controlled by free-silver men. The money plank of the platform, adopted by a vote of 542 to 128, was in the main as follows:

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873; such silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold coin for all debts and dues, public and private."

John R. McLean of Cincinnati was chosen head of the delegation to Chicago; and instructions were given to cast the votes from the state as a unit for free silver. President Cleveland and the present national administration were completely ignored, the convention refusing to recognize a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions giving expression to the party sentiment on the foreign policy or other important questions affecting the country generally. Ex-Gov.

ernor Campbell was also ignored, no effort being made to indorse him as a presidential candidate.

*Pennsylvania.*—The convention, April 29, adopted the unit rule; indorsed the administration of President Cleveland; declared unequivocally for sound money and a tariff for revenue only; and indorsed ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison for president.

*Rhode Island.*—The platform, adopted April 21, indorses President Cleveland's administration, declares for the gold standard, favors the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, says that the Wilson bill was "a step in the right direction," and commends to the delegates William E. Russell of Massachusetts for president.

*South Carolina.*—The convention, May 20 and 21, was controlled by adherents of Senator Tillman, whom the delegates to Chicago were left free to follow. The platform denounced the Cleveland administration as "un-democratic and tyrannical;" charged it with using the appointive power "to subsidize the press" and "to debauch congress;" repudiated the Cleveland construction of the financial plank of the last national democratic convention; denounced the issue of bonds in time of peace; demanded a graduated income tax; urged revision of the national constitution; declared for free coinage; and called for fuller government control of the leading railroad systems.

*Texas.*—Two conventions were held June 23—a "regular" democratic convention and a "sound-money" democratic convention. The former adopted a free-coinage platform, and sent a solid silver delegation to Chicago, instructed for Bland. The gold convention also elected delegates to Chicago, who were to go as an advisory delegation to act with similar delegations from other states, but not to make a contest for seats in the convention.

**Delaware.**—The vacancy in the United States senate (Vol. 5, p. 366) still remains unfilled. On May 15 the upper house of congress rejected the claim of Colonel Henry A. Dupont to the seat, by a vote of 31 to 30, on partisan and factional lines. The vacancy cannot be filled; before the session of the new state legislature next winter.

**Michigan.**—A convention of delegates from various commercial, manufacturing, labor, and agricultural organizations, assembled in Detroit June 2, the primary object of which was to remove the tariff question from the sphere of partisan politics. The following were the subjects to be acted upon, all of which were discussed from a purely commercial standpoint:

(1) The discussion of ways and means for taking the tariff question out of partisan politics, and making it a business question instead of a "political football."

(2) The discussion of ways and means for the improvement of the consular service of the United States and the employment of such service for the increasing of our foreign trade, especially with the Central and South American republics.

(3) The advisability of recommending to congress the creation of a Department of Commerce, Manufactures, and Labor, and of making the chief of such department a member of the president's cabinet.

(4) The advisability of forming a permanent organization for the

purpose of holding annual conventions for the consideration of national questions, and of recommending to congress each year such changes in our laws or in their administration as may be deemed for the best interest of our country.

The following was the method proposed for attaining the primary object in view:

The tariff levied on all goods imported from any foreign country into the United States shall in all cases be an amount fully equal to the difference in the cost of producing said goods in any foreign country and the cost of producing such goods in the United States.

Then establish a court or commission whose duty it shall be to investigate all matters in relation to the tariff, and decide upon the schedules to be enforced.

The attendance was smaller than expected. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Declaring in favor of taking the tariff question out of partisan politics; directing a committee to investigate the subject and frame a bill for the accomplishment of that purpose, and to present the same at the next convention of the association; recommending in general terms the placing of the consular service in the hands of men having knowledge of business and of international law, their compensation to be based on amounts of exports from the United States to their respective countries, as well as amounts of imports therefrom; and urging plans for the development of reciprocal trade with South America.

**New York.**—Chief in the memorable movements of the quarter was the consolidation of New York and its neighboring municipalities into one great metropolitan city.

*Greater New York.*—The bill for consolidation which passed the legislature in March (pp. 144, 145), and was then submitted to the mayors of the three cities concerned, was returned with the veto of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn on April 10, and with the veto of Mayor Strong of New York on April 12. From Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, it was returned with approval.

Mayor Wurster's message gave as reasons for disapproval, not opposition to a consolidation, but his sense of risk as to the provisions of the charter yet to be adopted, his fear of the liability of serious legal complications in relation to a board of supervisors for Kings county, and his conviction of the injustice of refusing to submit the entire question to a definite decision by vote of the people of Brooklyn.

Mayor Strong's message expressed his ardent approval of consolidation, but his conviction that it should not be effected until a complete charter for the great new city had been drafted and submitted to the legislature. A submission to popular vote he disapproved as without legal precedent in this class of cases.

On April 15 the senate passed the consolidation bill over the two mayoral vetoes by a vote of 34 to 14: of the 34, there were republican 23. On April 22 the assembly passed the bill by a vote of 78 to 69, the vote necessary for

its passage being 76. Its fate then rested with the governor, whose signature was necessary to make it a law. The opposition to the measure which had for several months been manifest, grew more strenuous and assertive at this final stage. It is not known how much of this had reference to consolidation itself; and how much to some special features of the plan proposed, or to what was deemed a rash haste in the procedure, or to factional distrust concerning some of its advocates, or to genuine timidity among politicians as to its effect on the success of either party. All these influences were operative, but data are lacking to show their comparative force. There was evident considerable democratic hope, and an equal republican fear, that a great Tammany majority in New York would overwhelm the small republican majorities in the other municipal sections; and that thus that shrewd and well-trained organization would make the Greater New York, with its vast patronage, a citadel of Tammany's permanent political power for control of the state. Many well-known democrats, however, opposed the bill. As to the popular wish, the common conjecture was that in New York a decided majority favored the measure; while in Brooklyn a natural local sentiment, with the other reasons above mentioned, might have rendered a majority against it. On April 28 a mass meeting of men and women from both cities listened to ardent speeches against the measure, and framed a strong protest with an earnest request to the governor to withhold his signature.

On May 11 Governor Morton signed the bill, and filed with it a memorandum, explaining his view of the case, and showing the reasons for his action.

He saw no possibility of disturbance in existing relations until the legislature had fully made provision for government of the new city, and asserted that practically the only immediate effect of the law would be the provision for appointing a committee to prepare the new charter.

By vote of the legislature the Lexow committee on consolidation had also been continued with its somewhat indeterminate functions, although its work seemed fully provided for in the charter commission soon to be appointed. On June 9 Governor Morton announced the following as the nine members of the commission to draft a charter for the Greater New York, to be added to the six members designated in the act of legislature:

Geth Low president of Columbia University, and ex-mayor of Brooklyn.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-judge of the court of appeals, and ex-secretary of the navy.

John F. Dillon, ex-judge of the United States circuit court.

Ashbel P. Fitch, lawyer, ex-member of congress, and now controller of the city of New York.

General Stewart L. Woodford, lawyer, and ex-lieutenant-governor.

Silas B. Dutcher, banker, and ex-superintendent of public works.

William C. Dewitt, lawyer, and formerly corporation counsel of Brooklyn.

George M. Pinney, Jr., lawyer, and district attorney of Richmond county.

Garret J. Garretson, county judge of Queens county.

New York is represented by Messrs. Low, Tracy, Dillon, and Fitch; Brooklyn by Messrs. Woodford, Dutcher, and Dewitt; Richmond county by Mr. Pinney; Queens county by Mr. Garretson.

The other (six) commissioners named in the act are: Mayor Strong of New York; Andrew H. Green, president of the former commission on Greater New York; Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn; Mayor Gleason of Long Island City; Attorney-General Hancock; State-Engineer Adams. On the commission there are at least three active democrats, and four members who represent various degrees of disapproval of the act. The commission must present a complete charter by February 1, 1897, and will cease to exist March 1, 1897.

The expectation is that the legislature of 1897 will adopt the charter—whose enactment will finally establish the new city; and that the first term of the first mayor of the Greater New York will begin January 1, 1898. Andrew H. Green of New York is recognized as the earliest public agitator, and for many years the most steadfast advocate, of the consolidation, which, if consummated, will make New York, with its population exceeding 3,000,000, and with an area of about 317 square miles, the second city in the world.

*The Raines Liquor Law.*—This new law has been on trial before the courts, and has been fully sustained: it is now on trial before the people. An unfortunate beginning was made by State Excise Commissioner Lyman in procuring from Governor Morton a decision classing his sixty special agents as "confidential," and therefore outside of the now constitutional civil service rules that require competitive examination. The plea was that time was lacking for due examination by the Civil Service Commission. State Controller Roberts refused payment of the salaries of the agents thus unconstitutionally appointed.

On appeal to the courts the controller's refusal was upheld, and all the agents were brought under examination.

The law was attacked before the courts in April as contrary to the state constitution; and, after a general decision in its favor in the appellate division of the supreme court, first department, the case was carried up to the court of appeals. The three chief objections were: That the law appropriates the money of the state for local purposes; that it unconstitutionally classifies the taxes on the various grades of cities; and that, though it concerned cities, it had never been sent to their mayors for approval. The unanimous decision of the judges, presented in the opinion read by the chief justice, overruled all the objections and sustained the law as constitutional.

In June the law was attacked in behalf of Albany saloon-keepers, before the federal circuit court of the northern district of New York, as infringing the 14th amendment of the United States constitution by impairing the obligation of a contract. It was claimed that a liquor license granted in February of 1896 for one year was a contract authorized under the excise laws then in force; and that the Raines law, causing all licenses to cease and be void on June 30, is violative of that contract, and infringes the national constitution. An injunction was therefore prayed for to restrain the excise commissioner from executing the law. United States Judge William J. Wallace, on June 24, refused the injunction.

In his decision he declared that police regulation is one of the inherent powers of government essential to the welfare of organized society, and therefore cannot be abridged in any manner; and that all contracts in conflict with such regulation are necessarily void on general principles, and have repeatedly been so decided on appeal by the highest federal tribunal. The judge also pointed out that the Raines law—which would have been within constitutional limits even if it had absolutely prohibited all liquor sale in the state after June 30—had instead made legal a continuance of the traffic on equal conditions for all, and had also provided for a pecuniary recovery in proportion to the time through which any licenses would have run had not the law cut them off. The plaintiff was declared to have no ground for complaint.

A decision on constitutionality as to a minor point in the law was given on June 5 by the appellate division of the supreme court, when the forbidding of the free-lunch counter in drinking saloons was sustained as constitutional. On June 3 Excise Commissioner Lyman put in force a plan to prevent the blackmailing of saloon-keepers by politicians, which has heretofore been so frequent.

The quarter closed before the law had developed its full

effect. It is as yet an experiment, but a hopeful one. On March 30 Justice Davy at Rochester gave a decision that social clubs—inasmuch as they make no real “sale,” but merely dispense liquors from a common stock—are not required by the law to take out a liquor-tax certificate. As the law was fully intended to include social clubs as sellers of liquor, this decision will in some degree invalidate it until legislation amends it at that point. It is certain that the law has wrought some reduction in the number of liquor saloons. It is certain also that it brings from the liquor business a largely increased revenue, to the relief of the taxpayers, the state's share of the annual income being more than \$3,000,000, and that of the various towns and cities more than \$6,000,000. The state tax rate has been reduced from 3.24 mills to 2.69 mills. The prophecy of republican defeat in the state by reason of the Raines law is less frequent and less positive than at first.

*Educational Interests.*—The School Reform bill for New York city, which passed the senate at the end of March (p. 148), passed the assembly in April; and, in spite of strong protests from many teachers and from Tammany Hall, was approved by Mayor Strong and signed by the governor. This important bill (as was noted in the last preceding issue) aims and is expected to take the school system out of politics, and, by giving it unity and thoroughness, to infuse into it a new life. School government by ward trustees is abolished, and the chief control is vested in a board of education.

Mr. John Jasper's term as school superintendent for New York city expired on June 1. The salary has been \$7,500, and the term two years: the term is now lengthened to six years. While there was no question of Mr. Jasper's faithfulness in his official duties, there was a question in some minds whether a new man would not be more free from entanglements in administering the new system with its wide-reaching opportunities of improvement. Interest and surprise were excited by the proposal, on May 20, of President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for the office, and by the announcement that when he had been startled with the question in a private letter as to his possible acceptance of such an offer, he had not answered definitely in the negative, but had indicated his very high estimate of the position as, just at this time of reorganization, “one of the most important in American education.” The proposal of his name to the board of education was not met by that

immediate action; the election was postponed; and in the few days of delay the authorities of the university and the leading citizens of Baltimore took occasion to bring such pressure to bear on him that he felt himself compelled to withdraw his name from the consideration of the board in New York. His positive withdrawal, received on the day fixed for the election, found the board with no other candidate but Mr. Jasper. A motion for further postponement of the election was negatived, and the former superintendent was re-elected by a vote of 13 to 6.

A bill modifying some points in the law requiring in all schools study on the effects of narcotics on the human system, was enacted in April.

*Other Legislation.*—The ballot law was amended at some important points, and the election laws were incorporated with it in one statute.

The number of signatures requisite for an independent nomination for state offices is increased from 3,000 to 6,000; and 50 signatures are made requisite from residents of each county. The days of registration are made the same in all cities of the state, including New York and Brooklyn; and the hours for opening and closing the polls are made the same in all cities and all counties throughout the state. Various other amendments were made, suggested by Mr. Raines in view of the working of the law at the last election.

Among the enactments specially relating to labor, were: The amendment to the Mechanic's lien law—giving the mechanic additional protection; the Mercantile Establishment law, regulating the employment of women and children in great shops; the Bakershop Inspection law, providing more cleanly conditions in bakeries; the Sweatshop law, aimed at correcting some of the disgraceful abuses in that system; and amendments of the Conspiracy law in the interest of workmen. An experiment is to be made with free public employment bureaus in New York city.

The Robbins Coal-trust law makes combinations (of corporations, etc.) to raise the price of necessities liable to prosecution under the Conspiracy act.

The legislature added to the restrictions on prize fighting, made changes in the methods of drawing juries, and divided the department of Charities and Corrections in New York city into two departments.

The Bertillon method of measuring criminals for identification (p. 151) was adopted.

Bicyclists, disappointed at the failure of action on the Good-roads bill, were comforted by the law compelling railroads to classify bicycles, in number not exceeding one to each passenger, as baggage, and to transport them free



as such without requiring the owners to protect them by crate or cover. This law was passed on April 8, in the assembly by a vote of 127 to 1, and on the same day in the senate by a vote of 36 to 4. The bill had been stoutly opposed by the railroad companies; and had been advocated by the League of American Wheelmen in an argument to the effect that the railroad that could afford to haul a trunk weighing 150 pounds free for each of 100 passengers 100 miles,—thus hauling seven and a-half tons,—could afford to haul 100 bicycles weighing in all only one ton, whose hundred owners were paying \$200 total fare.

The legislature adjourned April 30.

*Political Items.*—The state democratic convention at Saratoga, June 24, was harmonious, but without enthusiasm.

It adopted a platform declaring both gold and silver the standard money of the country, proclaiming bimetallism as the policy to which the nation is pledged, but asserting that bimetallism can be safely secured and permanently maintained only by concurrent action of the leading nations. Without such co-operation any attempt by the United States at free and unlimited coinage of silver would be disastrous. It opposed permanent legal-tender paper money, and called for the redemption and gradual cancellation of the United States notes and treasury notes. It upheld the power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds when necessary for redemption of our paper obligations. It praised President Cleveland and his administration, denounced the doctrine of a protective tariff, and called for democratic unity to prevent republican oppression in the South.

A conference of republican friends of Mr. McKinley in the state who are also opponents of Mr. Platt, was followed by a vigorous address, written by ex-Senator Warner Miller, and signed by about 200 men of position in the party.

The address calls on all republican voters in the state to unite their efforts to recover the control of the party from the "bosses" and the "machine," and to take it into their own hands after the fashion of the general popular uprising which at St. Louis compelled the nomination of McKinley and Hobart.

Civil service reform achieved a gratifying triumph on May 28, in addition to the transfer from the "confidential" to the competitive list of the sixty special agents of the excise commissioner under the Raines liquor law. Governor Morton also suspended Schedule C of the civil service commission, and put 500 other official places in the state departments on the competitive list. This is a great step toward extending the competitive rule throughout the state service.

**Ohio.**—A law which has excited considerable discus-

sion has been enacted by the legislature of Ohio, making managers of theatres responsible for the comfort of patrons. Its primary aim is to suppress the at least thoughtless custom of wearing big hats at theatres.

**Rhode Island.**—The first state election of the year was held in Rhode Island April 1, resulting in the re-election of Governor Lippitt (rep.) by a plurality of 11,278 over Mr. Littlefield (dem.). The prohibition party made large gains throughout the state, its candidate, Mr. Peabody, receiving 3,032 votes. Protection *vs.* tariff reform was the leading issue.

**The Tennessee Centennial.**—On June 1 was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at Nashville, the 100th anniversary of the approval by George Washington of the act which made Tennessee the sixteenth state of the Union—the third to be added to the original family of thirteen states. Major J. W. Thomas was president of the centennial organization. John Dickinson, assistant attorney-general of the United States, was the orator of the day. An elaborate military and civic parade was a prominent feature of the festivities; and a prize ode by Mrs. Virginia Frazier Boyle of Memphis was read. A centennial exposition at Nashville next year is contemplated.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Personal Notes.**—On April 6, Monday after Easter, the marriage of ex-President Benjamin Harrison to Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick was celebrated in St. Thomas's church (Protestant Episcopal), New York city. The bride is a niece of the ex-president's first wife, who died in October, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 409).

A noteworthy incident was the trip across the country, in April, of the great Japanese general and statesman, Field Marshal Count Yamagata, on his way to Europe to attend, as the representative of the Japanese emperor, the coronation of the czar. At numerous points he was received with demonstrations of great respect; and he was the guest of New York city for nearly a week. He sailed from New York for Havre, France, April 18.

Among the distinguished recipients of honorary degrees from the University of Pesth on the occasion of the Hungarian millennial celebration in May, was Dr. John Shaw Billings, recently appointed superintendent of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations (p. 154).

Honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Cambridge (Eng.) on Simon Newcomb, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and Francis Andrew March, professor of the English language and comparative philology in Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

On June 2 William Churchill, of the editorial staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Times*, was nominated by President Cleveland to be United States consul-general at Apia, Samoa. David N. Burke, a native of Vermont, consul at Malaga, Spain, was also nominated for promotion to the post of consul-general at Tangier, Morocco.

**Civil Service Reform.**—President Cleveland issued, May 6, an order extending the provisions of the civil service law to 30,000 government employés, increasing the number of places on the classified lists from 55,736 to 85,135. Thus, with a few minor exceptions, the entire service between those officials whose confirmation by the senate is constitutionally requisite, and mere laborers and workmen, is included under the civil service rules.

Under this revision the executive civil service is divided into five branches, the Departmental, the Custom House, the Postoffice, the Government Printing, and the Internal Revenue.

In the first are classified all officers and employés except laborers and persons who have been nominated for confirmation in the several executive departments, the commissions, the District of Columbia, the railway mail service, Indian service, pension agencies, steamboat-inspection service, marine hospital service, lighthouse service, mints and assay officers, revenue cutter service, sub-treasuries and engineer departments, and the forces employed by custodians of public buildings. The only exception made in the treasury department is in favor of those in the life-saving service.

In the custom-house service are included all officers and employés in any customs district where they number as many as five.

In the postoffice service are included all officers and employés in any free delivery postoffice.

In the internal revenue service are included all officers and employés in every district, with the exception of mere laborers.

The number of classified places exempted from examination is reduced from 2,099 to 775, and these are minor places of cashiers in the different services. Indians employed in minor capacity are in the excepted list. The only classified places in Washington excepted under the new rule will be private secretaries or confidential clerks (not exceeding two) to the president and to the members of the eight executive departments. Non-competitive examination is allowed only in the case of Indians employed as teachers in the Indian service.

**Miscellaneous.**—A bronze equestrian statue of General Grant, presented to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Union League Club, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, April 25, by Ulysses S. Grant, son of Colonel

Frederick D. Grant and grandson of the dead soldier. The statue, which is the work of William Ordway Partridge, stands in an open space hereafter to be known as "Grant Square," in front of the clubhouse on Bedford avenue.

A similar incident occurred in Washington, D. C., May 12, when a bronze equestrian statue of Major-General W. S. Hancock, the "hero of Gettysburg," was unveiled by Glynn R. Hancock, a cadet at West Point, grandson of General Hancock. President Cleveland presided at the ceremony. The statue, which stands at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, is the first statue of an army officer in Washington to be erected wholly at government expense. The sculptor was Henry J. Elliott.—On June 5 another statue of General Hancock, the work of W. E. Elwell, was unveiled on the field of Gettysburg.

Still another incident of military and artistic interest was the unveiling on the battlefield of Gettysburg, June 5, of an equestrian statue of General George G. Meade, erected by the state of Pennsylvania. The statue, the work of H. N. Bush Brown, was unveiled by Master George G. Meade, grandson of General Meade. It stands just in rear of the "Bloody Angle."

On April 29 the statue of Father Marquette, presented to the government by the state of Wisconsin, whose acceptance had been opposed by the A. P. A. (p. 158), was formally accepted by the United States senate. Eulogies of the distinguished missionary and explorer were delivered by Senators Vilas and Mitchell (Wis.), Kyle (S. D.), and Palmer (Ill.).

The Cunard Line steamship *Campania*, from New York March 28, arrived at Liverpool April 4, and, in connection with the Great Eastern railway of England and the Hook of Holland route, landed passengers in Amsterdam on April 5, under seven days. This is the best time ever made between the two continents.

On May 15 the American Line steamship *St. Paul* lowered her record from Southampton, Eng., by completing the long course of 3,112 miles in 6 days 9 hours 5 minutes—an average of 20.34 miles an hour. The short course of 3,047 miles had been covered by the *New York* of the same line in 1894, in 6 days 7 hours 14 minutes—an average of 20.15 miles an hour (Vol. 4, p. 617).

On May 2 the new site of Columbia University, New York city, in the tract bounded by the Boulevard, Amsterdam avenue, 116th street, and 120th street, was formally

dedicated, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt delivering the dedicatory oration.

### CANADA.

**The General Elections.**—For the second time in the history of the Dominion, a liberal ministry has been returned to power; and for the first time in that history a representative of the French race has been summoned to guide the ship of state. With the exception of the five-year liberal *régime* of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, which terminated at the elections of 1878, the reins of power have hitherto been in the hands of the conservatives. Between July, 1867, and June, 1891, when he died, Sir John A. Macdonald fought six general elections, winning in all but one. His successors managed to retain power, but with an increasingly weakened hold, especially since the death of Sir John Thompson in 1894.

The general elections, held June 23, 1896, resulted in an emphatic victory for the liberal party, led by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who secured a plurality of about thirty over the conservatives led by Sir Charles Tupper, and a clear majority of about twenty over the combined conservative, McCarthyite (or independent), and patron opposition. Time alone can reveal the full significance of the liberal victory, by showing to what extent it was the outcome of religious rancor, of pride of race, of resentment at federal interference with provincial rights, or of revolt against clerical intimidation. Returns go to show that the fortunes of the election turned upon the vote of the province of Quebec, where the motive of desire to see one of their own race at the head of the government, was undoubtedly decisive with the large French Canadian majority. In certain localities, Roman Catholic bishops had positively instructed their flocks against voting the liberal ticket; but it is to be noted that the general *mandement* from the hierarchy, which was read in all the Quebec churches on May 17 (see below), did not descend to personalities, but left the choice of candidates a matter of conscience.

The issues of the campaign are well known to readers of CURRENT HISTORY. The question of federal intervention for restoration of Roman Catholic separate schools in Manitoba excited the largest share of feeling. It caused divisions within the ranks of both liberals and conservatives, and obscured the meaning of the vote at the polls. It is said, for example, that fully one-third of the conservative candidates in Ontario were opposed to the govern-

ment policy of remedial school legislation, and that most of the Manitoba supporters of Sir Charles Tupper had made a reservation on that question. The liberals, too, seemed somewhat divided in opinion, some of them denouncing the proposed coercion of Manitoba, and others insisting that M. Laurier would introduce a school measure even more drastic than that proposed at the last session of parliament.



HON. WILFRID LAURIER.  
NEW PREMIER OF THE DOMINION.

with the empire, to be strenuously developed by the creation of new steam and cable services; the strengthening of the Dominion defenses; and the admission of Newfoundland at an early date into the Canadian federation. The brief statement was made: "It is the patriotic duty of the government to adhere to the policy they have adopted in relation to the Manitoba school question;" but no stress was laid upon the assertion.

The liberal program, on the other hand, was outlined as follows

"First and always the connection of Canada with the British empire

'2 The economical and honest expenditure of public moneys.

'3 The strict observance of the terms of the federal compact No 'better terms' to one province without the consent of all No attempt to encroach upon the rights of any province.

The school question was, however, not the only issue: the tariff formed an important line of cleavage between liberals and conservatives. In fact the manifesto issued by Sir Charles Tupper early in May, emphasized the tariff rather than the Manitoba school question as requiring the attention of the electors. The following were the leading points put forward by the conservative leader:

A protective tariff, with the addition of preferential arrangements to be concluded between Canada, Great Britain, and the British colonies; an east and west connection

"4. The extension of the franchise and the adoption of provincial franchises for Dominion purposes.

"5. The reduction of the tariff as far as the necessities of the revenue will permit, with the complete elimination of every feature of the tariff having a distinctively protective character.

"6. The enlargement of the trade of Canada by means of treaties, where treaties can be made that will not endanger the political integrity of the country. This includes the right conceded to Canada to make her own treaties, provided such treaties are not opposed to imperial interests."

A peculiarly significant incident of the campaign, was the reading, May 17, in all the Roman Catholic churches in the province of Quebec, of a *mandement* signed by all the bishops of the province, and indicating to the faithful the "only line of conduct to follow in the present election." Its undoubted leaning was in favor of the conservative party, but it did not positively put under the ban of ecclesiastical displeasure those who, through conscientious desire to support the "best candidates," should choose the liberal. The *mandement* said in part:



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

"Your vote should be given in a wise and honest manner, and worthy of intelligent and Christian men. Avoid the excesses against which, several times already, we have put you on guard—that is, perjury, intemperance, lying, calumny, and violence—this party spirit which falsifies the judgment, and produces on the intelligence a sort of voluntary and obstinate blindness. Do not exchange your vote for a few pieces of money. Your vote is a duty, and duty cannot be sold. Do not give your vote to the first man that comes, but to the man who, in your conscience, and under the eyes of God, you judge the most able by his good qualities of mind, the firmness of his character, and the excellence of his principles and conduct, to fulfil the noble duties of the legislature.

"But, \* \* \* a grave injustice has been done to the Catholic minority in Manitoba. Their Catholic schools—their separate schools

—were taken from them; and parents have to send their children to schools that their conscience does not approve of. The privy council of England has recognized the claims of Catholics, and the right of intervention of federal authorities, so that justice be rendered the oppressed. It is thus, at present, the duty of Catholics, with the help of well-thinking Protestants of our country, to join forces and their votes so as to assure the definite victory of religious liberty and the triumph of rights guaranteed by the constitution.

“The means to attain this object is to elect as representatives of the



SIR H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE.  
NEW COMPTROLLER OF INLAND REVENUE.

people only men who are sincerely resolved to favor with all their influence, and to support in the house, a measure which could be an efficacious remedy to the evils suffered by the Manitoba minority. In thus speaking to you, our intention is not to side with any of the political parties now fighting in the political arena. On the contrary, we wish to reserve our liberty. But the Manitoba school question being before all a religious question, intimately bound to the dearest interests of the Catholic faith in this country, to the natural rights of parents, as also to the respect due to the constitution of the country and to the British crown, we would consider ourselves traitors to the sacred cause of which we are the defenses if we did not use our authority to assure its success. \* \* \* All Catholics should vote only for

candidates who will formally and solemnly engage themselves to vote in parliament in favor of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized to them by the privy council of England. \* \* \*

“What we ask for is the triumph of right and justice.”

Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, Ont., is reported as having refused to indorse this mandate, owing to its tendency to cause objectionable antagonisms of creed.

In some of the Quebec counties the priests threw their influence definitely into the scale against the liberal candidates. In Portneuf the supporters of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière were threatened with ecclesiastical penalties; and a specially notable case occurred at Three Rivers. In



a recent debate in the house of commons on the Manitoba school question, M. Laurier is reported to have defined his position, using the following words:

"While I occupy a seat in this house, while I fill the position that I hold, whenever it shall be my duty to take a stand on any question whatever, I shall take that stand, not from the standpoint of Catholicism nor from the standpoint of Protestantism, but I shall take it from motives which appeal to the consciences of all, independently of their religion, from motives which should animate all men loving justice, freedom, and toleration."

This was denounced by Bishop Lafêche of Three Rivers as the utterance of "a rationalist liberal" and as diametrically opposed to Catholic teaching. The bishop directed the voters in his diocese to support only candidates who would pledge themselves in favor of the remedial bill—a proceeding which drew out emphatic protests from the liberals. In spite of this clerical intervention, the province of Quebec returned a large liberal majority.

In the last house there were thirty-one conservatives and thirty-four liberals from that province. In the house just elected, M. Laurier will have about forty-eight members out of the sixty-five.

It is impossible at the end of June to obtain official figures giving details of the returns from the separate provinces. There are to be some recounts, and there will be numerous contested cases; so that the exact political complexion of the house may not be positively known until after a party vote on the floor. So far, however, as can be gathered from returns available at this writing, there will be about 118 liberals, 89 conservatives, and 8 independents. The liberal victory was thus a decisive one, M.



HON. HUGH J. MACDONALD,  
EX-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Laurier having a clear working majority of twenty or more, as compared with a conservative majority of about fifty in the last house.

The most significant overturn of sentiment, as stated, was in the province of Quebec. Outside of that province a slight majority was returned against the liberals. In Quebec, however, three conservative ministers—Messrs.



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, K. C. M. G.,  
NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Angers, Taillon, and Desjardins—were defeated. Mr. Dickey from Nova Scotia was the only other member of the Tupper ministry who failed of re-election. Of M. Laurier's lieutenants, Mr. Mills, ex-minister of the interior, and Mr. Wm. Paterson of Brantford, Ont., were also beaten. Another noteworthy feature of the election was the return of a conservative majority from Manitoba—which, however, loses some of its significance from the fact that many supporters of the government

had made a reservation freeing them from committal to the policy of remedial legislation. Still another remarkable feature of the election was the wrenching from the conservatives of a number of representatives of cities. Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, Halifax, Vancouver, and St. John contributed to the liberal ranks. Winnipeg, London, and Victoria, B. C., however, went conservative. Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, minister of the interior, was elected in Winnipeg, where Mr. Joseph Martin, framer of the anti-separate school law, was defeated.

The patrons of industry did not make a strong showing. Of their 33 candidates (28 in Ontario, 3 in Manitoba, and 2 in the Northwest Territories), four were elected, three of them in Ontario. Of the twenty-nine patron defeats, ten occurred in ridings in which there was but one other candidate. In most of the other ridings, the patron got a smaller vote than either of the other can-

didates. Mr. Mallory, president of the order, was defeated in East Northumberland, Ont., by a conservative, by over 400 majority.

**Laurier Ministry Formed.**—It was not until July 8 that the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues was formally accepted by Lord Aberdeen, the delay being due, it is said, to a difference which arose between the government and His Excellency over the closing up of some executive business in the matter of appointments. The liberal leader, M. Laurier, was at once intrusted with the task of forming a ministry; and on July 13 the new cabinet was sworn in as follows:

Premier and President of the Council—Wilfrid Laurier (Que.).

Minister of Justice—Sir Oliver Mowat (Ont.).

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Sir Richard Cartwright (Ont.).

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—L. H. Davies (P. E. I.).

Comptroller of Customs—William Paterson (Ont.).

Comptroller of Inland Revenue—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière (Que.).

Minister of Finance—W. S. Fielding (N. S.).

Postmaster-General—William Mulock (Ont.).

Minister of Militia—Dr. Borden (N. S.).

Minister of Public Works—J. I. Tarte (Que.).

Minister of Agriculture—Sydney Fisher (Que.).

Secretary of State—R. W. Scott (Ont.).

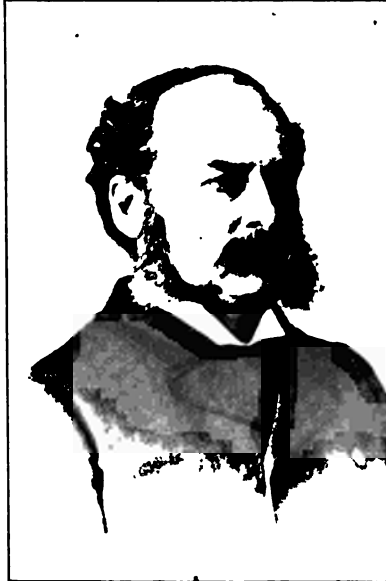
Minister of Railways and Canals—A. G. Blair (N. B.).

Without portfolio—R. R. Dobell (Que.) and C. A. Geoffrion (Que.).

Solicitor-General—C. Fitzpatrick (Que.).

The portfolio of the interior remained for the time being unfilled.

It will be noted that the two comptrollerships have been raised to the rank of ministerial posts. The new administration contains five Roman Catholics—Messrs. Laurier, Tarte, Geoffrion, Scott, and Fitzpatrick.



HON. A. S. HARDY, NEW PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

Owing to the transfer of Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, from the provincial to the federal arena, a re-adjustment of the Ontario cabinet was necessitated, beginning with the transfer, on July 14, of the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, formerly commissioner of crown lands, to the vacant post of premier.

The two most important tasks confronting the Laurier administration, are the settlement of the Manitoba school question and the revision of the tariff. What may be looked for in the school case, none can tell. Negotiations between the provincial and federal governments will be resumed; and M. Laurier is confident, as he has several times stated, that a settlement satisfactory to all interests concerned will prove easy of arrangement. And, as regards the tariff, it is positively known that no immediate radical changes calculated to disturb business are to



SIR J. A. CHAPLEAU, K. C. M. G.,  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE  
OF QUEBEC.

be made. While M. Laurier looks upon free trade as the ideal system toward which all should strive, he has frankly admitted in his speeches that the necessity of raising revenue by custom duties will prevent any radical reductions in the tariff for some time to come. Whatever is to be done, will be done slowly, with due notice to all interests likely to be affected.\*

Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid, new Canadian premier, seventh to hold that office, was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption county, Que., November 20, 1841. At thirteen years of age he was sent to L'Assomption College, Montreal. He began the study of law in 1860, in the office of the Hon. R. Laflamme, with whom, seventeen years later, he became a colleague in the government of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. After obtaining the degree of B. C. L. at McGill College, Montreal, he was admitted to the bar in 1865. For a short time he was editor of *Le Défricheur*. In 1871 he entered public life as member for Drummond and Arthabaskaville in the Quebec legislature, his term expiring in 1874, when he was sent to the Dominion house of commons, of which he has since remained a member. In

\* The above record of Dominion politics is brought up to July 15.

1877-8 he was minister of inland revenue in Mr. Mackenzie's cabinet. From 1878 to 1888 he was leader of the French liberal opposition; and, since the latter date, leader, in succession to Hon. E. Blake, of the Dominion liberal party. He has splendid gifts of oratory, to which his success is in large part due; but he has at the same time a spotless reputation; and, as a parliamentary tactician, he has had no rival since the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, whom he resembles in several ways. He is married, but has no children. His wife belongs to the Lafontaine family, to which also belonged the late Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Bart., at one time premier of Canada and from 1858 to 1864 chief justice of the Queen's Bench. M. Laurier comes to office with the cordial respect of political opponents as well as friends. His private record is as stainless as his personal character is engaging and attractive.

**The Prohibition Judgment.**—Judgment in what is known as the "Prohibition test case" was delivered by the judicial committee of the imperial privy council, May 9. The case was an appeal—"The attorney-general for Ontario *vs.* the attorney-general for the Dominion of Canada and the Distillers' and Brewers' Association of Ontario"—from a judgment of the supreme court of Canada handed down in January, 1895 (Vol. 5, pp. 157, 669). It will be remembered that the seven questions submitted were all answered in the negative by the Canadian court, the tenor of the decision being that the power to prohibit the liquor traffic belonged exclusively and in all its phases to the Dominion and not to the provinces.

The judgment now rendered by the privy council of England, in a word, allots to the federal government the exclusive right of absolute prohibition as to the Dominion or the provinces, but affirms the constitutionality of all the local-option legislation enacted in the past by both federal and provincial legislatures. Prohibition is a question for the Dominion government to settle; but the provinces may legally employ the principle of local option to close saloons and abolish licenses wherever a preponderating number of the inhabitants of any township, city, town, or incorporated village are in favor of such a step, and provided also that the Scott act is not already in force.

As regards the first six questions, the negative answers of the Canadian court are sustained.

The seventh question, however, is now answered in the affirmative; and the autonomy of the provinces is emphasized, the Dominion rights of legislation being strictly confined to matters which are unquestionably "of Canadian interest and importance." The Ontario legislature had jurisdiction to enact Section 18 of the Act in 53 Vic.—the local-option law; but, where localities in a county which has adopted the Scott act have passed a local law, the provincial local-option law is null and void.

**Business Failures.**—*Bradstreet's* shows an increase

of 21 per cent in number, and of 19 per cent in amount, of failures in Canada during the half-year ended June 30, 1896, as compared with the corresponding period of 1895. The record by provinces, in both periods, is as follows:

BUSINESS FAILURES, CANADIAN, FOR HALF-YEAR.

Province.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Ontario.....	527	431	\$2,927,611	\$3,212,079
Quebec.....	459	322	2,747,009	2,044,678
New Brunswick.....	59	31	206,890	231,419
Nova Scotia.....	73	54	297,050	370,940
Prince Edward Island.....	8	7	21,868	65,200
Manitoba.....	16	27	298,000	219,171
Northwest Territories.....	10	8	85,208	91,900
British Columbia.....	52	54	708,896	893,850
Total.....	1,184	934	\$8,234,467	\$6,629,216

**Mineral Production.**—The following figures regarding the mineral production of Canada during 1895 are valuable for reference.

The total production, metallic and non-metallic, was in value \$22,500,000, of which \$6,370,146 was metallic and \$15,875,197 was non-metallic, with \$254,657 as the estimated value of products not returned. The total production in 1894 was \$20,900,000; in 1893, \$19,250,000; in 1892, \$19,500,000; in 1891, \$20,500,000; in 1890, \$18,000,000; in 1889, \$14,500,000; in 1888, \$13,500,000; in 1887, \$12,500,000; and in 1886, \$12,000,000. The production of 1895 was the largest in any one year during the past decade, and there was an increase of \$10,500,000 from 1886 to 1896.

The metallic productions last year consisted of copper of the value \$949,229; gold, \$1,910,921; iron ore, \$238,070; lead, fine in ore, etc., \$749,906; mercury, \$2,343; nickel, fine in ore, etc., \$1,360,984; and silver, fine in ore, etc., \$1,158,633.

The non-metallic productions were: Asbestos, \$368,175; baryta, \$168; chromite, \$41,301; coal, \$7,774,178; coke, \$143,047; fire clay, \$3,492; graphite, \$6,150; grindstones, \$31,532; gypsum, \$202,608; limestone for flux, \$32,916; manganese ore, \$8,464; mica, \$65,000; ochres, \$14,600; mineral water, \$111,048; molding sand, \$13,530; natural gas, \$423,032; petroleum, \$1,201,184; phosphate, apatite, \$9,565; precious stones, \$1,650; pyrites, \$102,594; salt, \$180,417; soapstone, \$2,138.

The highest production in any previous year was \$20,500,000 in 1891, which was exceeded by \$2,000,000 in 1895.

**Personal and Miscellaneous.**—The following Canadians shared in this year's distribution of birthday honours by Her Majesty Queen Victoria: Hon. W. R. Meredith, chief justice of the court of common pleas for Ontario, knighted; Sir Donald A. Smith, high commissioner in London, promoted from K. C. M. G. to G. C. M. G.; and Hon. J. A. Chapleau, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, made a K. C. M. G.

The entrance in May, into the Tupper ministry, of

Hon. L. O. Taillon, premier of Quebec, necessitated a reconstruction of the Quebec provincial cabinet. This was promptly effected under Hon. E. J. Flynn as premier and minister of public works.

A most appalling disaster occurred at Victoria, B. C., on the afternoon of May 26. Through the giving way of a defective span in the Government-street bridge, known as the Point Ellice bridge, over the Victoria Arm, a crowded street car was hurled into the water about 100 feet below. The car was filled with passengers on their way to attend a military parade in connection with the queen's birthday celebrations. About 200 persons were carried down with the span, of whom over sixty were drowned. It is stated that on several occasions the bridge had been condemned as unsafe: it was originally built for wagon traffic, and not intended for railroad use.

The public works' scandal of 1891, connected with the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs railway, was recalled on April 8, when M. Ernest Pacaud was condemned by the court at Quebec to refund to the government, with interest and costs, the sum of \$100,000 which was paid to him by C. N. Armstrong, one of the contractors (Vol. 1. p. 552).

Owing to the exceptionally heavy snow-fall of last winter, the coming on, in the early part of April of a sudden spell of very warm weather, caused disastrous floods which destroyed much property and impeded traffic in various parts of the province of Quebec. The St. Lawrence, St. Francis, Nicolet, Yamaska, and Richelieu rivers overflowed their banks in many places. Richmond, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Sorel, Longueuil, Longue Pointe, etc., were all inundated, in some places to the depth of five feet. Many railway and other bridges were carried away, houses demolished, and cattle drowned. Railway communication was cut off in certain sections.

The benchers of the Law Society of Ontario, June 6, rejected, by a vote of 9 to 6, the application of Miss C. B. Martin of Toronto to be admitted to the bar. She had complied with all the requirements of examination at the Law School.

Professor Goldwin Smith declined to accept from the University of Toronto the degree of LL. D., which had been proffered him. Numerous protests had been sent to the university senate against the conferring of the degree, on the ground of Professor Smith's political views. That a representative Canadian university should honor one

whose advocacy of commercial union (with possible ultimate political union) with the United States seemed to savor of disloyalty to British connection, was, in the eyes of some ultra-conservatives, only to condone his offense. Hence the protests, notwithstanding Professor Smith's acknowledged eminent fitness to receive the highest rewards of scholarly attainment. He declined because any good that might come from his acceptance seemed likely to be more than counterbalanced by the political ill-feeling aroused.

Contracts were awarded in May for the construction of a Royal College for Women in Montreal, Que., at a cost of \$2,000,000—the gift of Sir Donald A. Smith.

Several serious fires occurred during the quarter. The large flour and oatmeal mills of Meldrum & McAllister in Peterboro, Ont.,—said to be the second largest in Canada—were burned May 14. loss \$160,000; insurance about \$65,000.—A large portion of the town of Deseronto, Ont., was destroyed by fire, May 25. The greatest individual loss—about \$250,000, fairly covered by insurance—was inflicted on the Rathbun Milling Company.—The large McKendry departmental store in Toronto, Ont., was burned, June 8. The stock, valued at about \$165,000, was insured for about \$135,000. An insurance of \$30,000 covered the full probable loss on the building.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The legislature was opened June 11.

In the speech from the throne, the governor, Sir H. H. Murray, said that retrenchment had been strictly carried out, the credit of the colony had been restored, interest had been paid, and there was a surplus. Seventy miles of railway had been built last year, and the line would be completed this year. The revenue for the year was \$1,500,000, and the expenditure \$1,800,000. The free list in the tariff would be increased; and grants would be made for roads, education, and public improvements.

## MEXICO.

At the end of June the republic had passed one stage in the formalities attending a presidential election. On Sunday, the 28th—Sunday being the customary day for holding electoral contests in Mexico—the people throughout the twenty-seven states and territories of the republic chose the "electors" whose duty it is formally to elect a chief executive. The country is divided into districts with a population of 40,000 each; and in each district eighty



electors are chosen. While these men are nominally free to vote for whom they like, the result of the polling on June 28 was generally regarded as assuring the re-election of President Diaz for a fifth term.

### THE WEST INDIES.

**Hayti.**—Particulars regarding the death of President Hyppolite (p. 172) were received in April. He was stricken with heart failure early on the morning of March 24 while riding on horseback from Port-au-Prince toward Jacmel, to put down a disturbance at the latter place. A reign of terror had been kept up for two weeks in Jacmel by "General" Jeannis, who had seized the arsenal and ammunition.

A considerable number of Haytian refugees living in exile at Kingston, Jamaica, have availed themselves of the decree of amnesty with which the new president, T. Simon-Sam, began his administration.



PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

During the first week in May the civil war in Nicaragua (p. 173) ended in the unqualified triumph of the government forces under President Zelaya. The month of April witnessed a series of victories for Zelaya's troops—at La Ceiba Mocha, near Nagarote; at Las Limas; and at Santamita, near Momotombo. On April 18 the rebel stronghold at Tablon was captured. By the end of the month the insurgent headquarters at La Paz had been occupied; and Leon was the only rebel stronghold of importance remaining. The capture of Felix Quinonez, a lawyer of Leon,

who had endeavored to enlist the support of Guatemala for the insurgent cause, was a serious blow to the rebels. Having failed in his mission to Guatemala, he had sailed for Costa Rica on a similar errand, but was arrested when his ship touched at the Nicaraguan port of San Juan del Sur, May 1. His capture was quickly followed by the surrender of the rebels, who, however, before evacuating León, destroyed many public buildings and a great deal of private property.

An important incident was the landing, on May 2, of American and British marines, who together occupied Corinto; dispersed riotous mobs of disbanded insurgents, and protected the property of foreigners in the customs house and railroad station until May 4, when the goods were handed over to the Nicaraguan authorities.

The congress of Salvador, early in May, approved the treaty of Amapala concluded last year, providing for a confederation of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the name of "The Greater Republic of Central America" (Vol. 5, p. 676).

### SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

**Argentina.**—The Argentine Republic has been rapidly becoming a larger factor in its commercial relations with the rest of the world. A steadily growing acreage devoted to wheat has enabled the farmers to export so considerable a crop to Great Britain that they are recognized as the chief rivals of American, Australian, and Russian wheat producers. In cattle, too, and sheep, and butter, Argentina is far in advance of most countries of the world. This growing wealth gives to this republic an importance and a promise of stability which its sister states seem unable to attain or to maintain. President Uriburu, in his speech before the chamber of deputies, at the beginning of May, stated that exports during the past year showed an increase over imports of \$24,000,000 in gold.

As to the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile, the president declared himself to be in favor of arbitration as the best means of settlement. His sincerity in this statement was proved by his affixing his signature to the protocol issued by the Chilean government formulating the terms of the boundary dispute. There was much adverse criticism of this act in military circles; but that the sentiment in the two countries is in favor of such methods of settling international questions, is beyond doubt.

Great efforts have recently been made to consolidate

the interests among rival bondholders who share the public debt. These efforts have resulted in benefitting all concerned.

**Brazil.**—About the 1st of June it was reported that Portugal had offered her services to Brazil and England as mediator in the Trinidad affair (p. 113).

The supreme court of Brazil has decided that the amnesty law passed last year for the benefit of persons engaged in the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul (Vol. 5, p. 678), is illegal, in so far as it relates to the exclusion of certain officers of the army and navy.

In Brazilian commercial circles the proposition to establish a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and Argentina was not considered to promise sufficiently large returns to make it desirable. There is, however, a strong sentiment in favor of establishing reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

**Chile.**—Reference has already been made, under "Argentina," to the prospective amicable settlement of the boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile.

Early in May the terms of a treaty of amity between Chile and Bolivia were published.

It provides that Chile shall continue in perpetual possession of the territories actually in her possession as provided by the armistice of 1884. Chile pays the balance due on the Bolivian loan of 1867, and the principal of certain railroad bonds. It is also provided that future questions arising between the two countries shall be referred to arbitration.

In his message to congress on June 1, President Montt made some statements of wide interest.

He said that he was still unable to settle the question of dominion over the provinces of Tacna and Arica, over which Chile and Peru were disputing. The cause of public instruction was being rapidly advanced, and there were now more than 2,000 public schools in operation. The conversion of the currency from a paper to a gold basis had caused temporary inconvenience; but it was an assured fact, and soon its good effects would be observable.

The presidential election in Chile occurred in the latter part of June. There were many factions supporting different nominees; and much bitterness arising from factional disputes. Señor Errazuriz, the candidate of the coalition or liberal-conservative party, was elected. The election was conducted in an orderly manner, and the result was decisive.

There is every reason to hope well for the future of Chile. Her recent treaty with Bolivia, eliminating war as

a method of settling disputes, should prove of great advantage to a South American state situated as Chile is, and desirous of obtaining commercial and political importance.

**Ecuador.**—During the past three months two rebellions have arisen in Ecuador. The first rising was headed by General Riva Deneira. He met a decisive defeat at the hands of President Alfaro's troops near Carichi about the 1st of June. A few weeks later the clerical party, led by an obscure man named Vega, revolted. Vega's followers numbered about 600; and his movements are restricted for the most part to the central portion of the country.

**Peru.**—About the middle of May news was brought to Rio de Janeiro of a popular uprising in the department of Loreto in Peru. This province is near the boundary of Ecuador; and in it rich veins of gold have recently been found. Its capital is Iquitos. The uprising took the form that South American revolutions usually assume. The popular leader organized a provisional government, and called a meeting to draft laws for a prospective free state. The leader in this case was Colonel Ricardo Seminario. The Peruvian government regarded the movement as ridiculous. Soon, however, Seminario had organized an army of 8,000 men, and the revolt was seen to be formidable. As soon as the rebels had become sufficiently united, they sent to the neighboring departments of other states asking sympathy and aid. Although there was a timely response on the part of some of the Brazilian provinces, it was soon understood that that republic, as well as the rest of the South American states, sided with the Peruvian government. Colombia treated with Peru with a view to giving her aid. Brazil, too, granted the Peruvian government certain favors in the way of passage for Peruvian troops through Brazilian territory. President Pierola has made every effort to suppress the rebellion; but he has found that the Indians, too, have revolted and joined the rebels of Loreto.



**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**—Parliament resumed its session on April 9, after the Easter recess. It was in a hopeful mood. The government had the largest majority known in recent years, and was able to report the greatest surplus in the treasury ever recorded. New rules of procedure were expected to speed the progress of all bills which the ministry might originate or adopt, and to bring to an early close a session of rare achievement. The session before Easter had already made an unusual advance in business.

There was somewhere a mistake. Within six weeks the government stood baffled and discouraged. Of the thirteen measures important enough to have mention in the queen's speech, with others afterward placed on the government program, there seemed at the end of six weeks little chance of carrying more than three or four; and before the end of June one of these had been definitely withdrawn, and at least one other was in danger of the same ending. The legislative program, with everything in its favor, has been a failure. This is due not to any subtle strategy or virulent harassing on the part of the opposition; for with their sudden loss of numerical power they had gained a grace of placableness in which with patient watch they waited for the untoward steps into which their foes might soon be betrayed. Their brilliant and genial leader in the commons, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, always genial toward both his comrades and his opponents, soon had unexpected occasions for bringing into play those resources which make him one of the greatest parliamentary leaders now in service in any land. For, as the liberals had grossly overloaded their platform in the last electoral campaign, so did the conservative-unionists overload their legislative program in this parliament. The great measures that were their party badge and pride, they proposed in bills long and complicated, which not only opened numerous points for liberal attack, but also invited at numerous points conservative discord.

The failure of the great unionist majority thus far in the session has been charged largely on their leader, Mr. Arthur Balfour. It is said that he has been irregular in attendance, inattentive to details, dilatory in action at important points, lacking in a definite purpose: there have even been rumors of his wish to retire, and that he is to be shelved loftily in the house of lords to make place for

Mr. Chamberlain. It is wise not to give full credit to such reports of a man whose unusual powers have long been recognized. His leadership has indeed a look of torpidity; but his natural style—or is it as-



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

sumed?—must be taken into account, his sauntering ease and careless attitudes, his air of indifference, out of all which, at times, flashes the fire of his action. His party needed some scapegoat; why should it not use him?

*The Education Bill.*—This chief ministerial measure of the year was introduced by Sir John E. Gorst, vice-president of the committee of council on education, on March 31, on the eve of the Easter recess (Vol. 5, p. 929; Vol. 6, p. 180). Though a mosaic of compromises, as a whole it is revolutionary: thus it is practically un-English,

however many its theoretical excellencies. It bristles with important points, many of which the government might be expected to yield under great pressure; but the features deemed essential were three:

1. Abolition of the control by elected school boards, also in large part of the control by the national officials, and transfer of educational management to the municipal (county or town) councils.

2. Provision for increased financial support to the voluntary or denominational schools from the government taxes, by annulling the existing limit of about \$4.50 annually to each child, and further by establishing a claim for certain school expenses on the rates or local assessments.

3. Granting to a reasonable number of the parents of children in any state-aided school the right to have, on application, their chosen sectarian catechism taught in the school.

This bill had for its chief purpose the saving of the Church of England schools now rapidly declining under the competition of the non-denominational schools. If it

had kept to this purpose alone it might probably have been enacted by the present overwhelming conservative majority, though doubtless introducing an era of bitter popular agitation against clerical control, ending with ultimate repeal. But the purpose either to be or to seem fair to all parties led its framers to weight it with a multitude of compromises: thus it grew into a hopelessly artificial compromise of incongruities. The very churchmen, Roman and even Anglican, in whose interests it was designed, gradually lost liking for it. On May 12 it passed to its second reading with the enormous majority of 267 (423 to 156). Five weeks later, June 11, entering its final and critical stage, it began to be loaded with amendments urged by its friends as well as by those who wished its de-



HON. HENRY CHAPLIN,  
PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

feat: the line of amendments became interminable, surpassing that of any bill for many previous years. On June 20, the house not having yet advanced beyond the first clause of the measure, the government saw cause of alarm, and adopted a proposal to abandon all of the bill save the clauses providing for grants to sectarian schools. It is said that Sir William Harcourt declined to discuss this or



VISCOUNT CROSS,  
LORD PRIVY SEAL OF ENGLAND.

any compromise, considering the measure practically killed. On June 22 Mr. Arthur Balfour rose in parliament and announced the withdrawal of the bill, with the promise to bring it in again as the first business for the next session. The result is regarded as a humiliating defeat to the party in power.

*Agricultural Rates Bill.*—This scheme for a radical change in the taxation of occupiers of agricultural land in England, aims to mitigate the severity of the agricultural depression by causing such land to be assessed at only one-

half its ratable value. It was introduced April 22, by Mr. Chaplin. It is notable as one of the two measures—the other being the Education bill—which the government at the opening of the session had decided must surely be passed.

The great fall in the prices of agricultural products has presented a serious practical problem to the farmer and a serious social and financial problem to the government. The arguments for the bill lay on the surface; those against it were based on the unfairness of subventions to a single class in the community, on the injustice of taking off burdens from the rural and loading them upon the urban and borough population, and on the like-



lihood of the major part of the relief going not to the distressed tenant, but to the landlord, who would possess himself of it by the simple process of raising the rent. The opposition to the measure was not confined to the opposers of the government.

The bill was carried through its report stage in a session which began on Monday, July 6, at 3 P. M., and continued all night—the vote being reached at 8:20 the next morning. It awaits its third reading.

*Irish Land Bill.*—

Any measure applying to the Irish land question must now deal with a subject complicated with abuses of long standing, and made still more confused and perplexing by successive acts of opposite political parties administrating their reforms or their palliatives. The government therefore could plead excellent excuse for adding, on April 17, one more to the list of long and complex bills which they have introduced



EARL OF CADOGAN,  
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

at this session. Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, explained it to the house in a portentous speech of three hours' length, said to be the most technical and complicated on record in that presence.

The measure was spoken of as one not fully understood in all its parts by anybody in the house, not even by the man who was reading its explanation. Its chief aim is certainly to be commended: it is to induce and to help tenants to become freeholders. It facilitates purchase of lands by extending the term of payment of borrowed money from forty-nine years (as under present law) to seventy years. It also does a good work by abolishing a great variety of technical obstacles between tenancy and ownership. To an unprejudiced mind it may indicate that the conservatives of to-day are quite as ready to help Ireland in practical ways—non-political ways—as were the liberals of recent years. In some of its points it agrees with Mr. John Morley's measure set forth by the last liberal government.

The support of the bill by the Irish members in parliament was not very cordial. Many amendments were offered, and the government withdrew some portions of it to placate the landlords. On June 8 it passed its second reading. The quarter ended leaving its fate undecided.

*Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.*—The bill legalizing marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, unexpectedly passed the house of lords, where it has met defeat year after year. It was opposed, as always, by the bishops, but was favored by the Prince of Wales and others of the royal group. It is not expected to become a law this year, because of the pressure of business in the lower house.

*The Budget.*—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, introduced the budget in the commons on April 16.

It showed a more successful development of Sir William Harcourt's "democratic" revenue-producing system than even he had anticipated when last year he bequeathed it to his successor. At first condemned by the opposite party as a "system for confiscation," it had finally in its main principles been adopted and continued by them. Though the expenditure of the last fiscal year, "a wonderful year," was larger than in any previous year since the last great war, yet the present surplus in the treasury was with two exceptions the largest known for fifty years; the reserve fund in the Bank of England was the highest on record—the bullion amounting to £49,000,000; a larger sum than in any similar period before had been applied to reduction of the national debt. The prospective surplus for the current year is to be largely reduced by the prospective increase in the navy estimates; and the remainder is hypothecated to two main objects to which the government considers itself pledged—the relief of agricultural distress as aimed at in the Agricultural Rates measure, and the preservation and larger sustenance of voluntary (*i. e.*, denominational) schools, as was contemplated in the now abandoned Education bill.

The prospective revenue for the year is estimated at £101,755,000, of which sum taxation is expected to yield £84,345,000; postoffice, telegraph, and other non-tax sources, \$17,410,000. The prospective expenditure is set at £100,047,030; leaving surplus £1,708,000, to be applied as indicated above. The chancellor in his speech spoke of trade as having continuously expanded, as shown by the increase in values of exports, imports, railway earnings, and banking returns. The revenue for the fiscal year 1895 had been £101,974,000, mainly from customs, excise, death duties, and stamps—showing increase of £7,290,000. The increase in the customs arose mainly from tobacco, tea, and wine. The increased consumption of luxuries indicated growing prosperity, and accumulation of capital. The condition of workingmen, Sir Michael thought, had never been so satisfactory as at present; the shadow on his picture was that he feared that the condition of agriculturists was worse.

**The Political Situation.**—The surprising failure of the administration in its program of legislation has greatly comforted the liberals, and has weakened its hold on

popular support, though as yet there is scarcely any sign of party disintegration in parliament. Public criticism has been sharp and general, but thus far the blame has been cast on the leadership. Mr. Arthur Balfour has wofully failed to meet expectations; yet he has resources for recovery. Lord Salisbury's foreign policy cannot be said to be satisfactory in its appeal to British sentiment: the management in Egypt is questioned; the dallying with the Venezuelan affair is criticised perhaps without good reason; and Armenia, like a bloody ghost, if it do not haunt the foreign office, somewhat disquiets the public mind. The awkward and dangerous incident in South Africa has been so well handled at the colonial office that the government is now generally held blameless. Increased prosperity at home gives strength to the party in power. Thus the situation is mixed.

One element in the relation of parties is new. Irish home rule has ceased to be a practical question. The field is thus cleared for a possibly new political alignment. The definite liberal loss of the Irish vote in parliament—for that vote, largely Roman Catholic and under clerical influence, went with the conservatives for the Education bill and the denominational schools—seemed at first a frightful reduction of the already reduced liberal strength. Now, it appears to have been really the loss of a burden. Fundamental liberal principles may now be at liberty to make a less hampered appeal to the great British public.

It is to be remembered, too—and this explains in part the failure of the Education bill—that the conservatives have among the voters no such excess of power over the opposition as their huge majority of 150 in parliament might indicate. If the parliamentary membership represented accurately the voters, the majority would probably be not more than fifteen. Conservative tenure therefore requires proper management for its continuance.

**Intra-Imperial Free Trade.**—This title might equally be Imperial Tariff Federation, or Colonial Commercial Union. It stands for a recent movement, simultaneous in Britain and several British colonies, for a closer unity of all parts of the vast empire—a union for outward defense, for inward stability, and for business prosperity. It marks an awakening of patriotic spirit. Its plans are as yet tentative and inchoate. Its most prominent practical suggestion thus far—though the practicalness is not yet in evidence—is that offered by Mr. Chamberlain at the annual meeting of the Canada Club, in London, on March 25.

It is a proposal of an imperial customs union, ending the present protective tariffs in all parts of the empire as against one another, and bringing Britain and all her colonies, with India, under a tariff "for revenue" as against all the world beside (p. 181).

It is remarked that such a tariff "for revenue" would naturally be expected to work some practical "protection" to the business of the countries fenced within its limits,



PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER,  
DISTINGUISHED ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.

and that thus Cobdenism and a high idealistic free trade would be driven from its last stronghold on earth. Britain, dropping thus from her lofty ethical standard of forty years in economics, would become even like unto the United States.

Wide discussion has been aroused by this interesting revolutionary suggestion. The stage of practical proposals has not yet come. The Cobden Club, at its annual dinner at Greenwich on June 28, assailed Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, and rejoiced in the recent Canadian election as

auspicious of continued Cobdenism.

At the third congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire, which opened at London, June 8, Mr. Chamberlain delivered the speech of welcome, in which he presented with somewhat more definiteness his scheme.

He declared as a paramount necessity the commercial union of the empire. Not only British prosperity, but also imperial integrity, is at stake. To commercial union three ways were conceivable: 1. The colonies to abandon their tariffs and adopt English free trade; 2. England to renounce free trade and adopt the colonial tariff system; 3. England and the colonies to adopt free trade among themselves, with the separate contracting parties free to arrange compromise tariffs on certain foreign imports of articles largely produced in the colonies. It was essential to the last plan, which he deemed the only one feasible, that Great Britain should lay a tariff on foreign imports

of wheat, meat, wool, sugar, and other great colonial products which have enormous consumption in England, and which thus might be produced wholly by British labor.

After lively discussion it was unanimously resolved to suggest to the British government that, if the colonies asked such action, it should call a conference to formulate a plan for closer commercial union. Thus a proposal is definitely made from the highest quarter, which includes a re-enactment of the corn laws, which were the chief object of Cobden's victorious attack. It is not denied, however, that very great difficulties will attend any practical attempt to frame and set in motion so revolutionary a system.

**Pacific Cable Conference.**—This conference, which opened at the colonial office in London, June 5, was addressed by Mr. Chamberlain. It marks one of the steps in the path of imperial federation. Its first efforts were given toward procuring and arranging for a telegraphic cable across the Pacific from the western shore of Canada to the British colonies in Australia. Thus a girdle round the globe is to be completed for British commercial and military communication (Vol. 5, p. 921).

**Miscellaneous.**—British trade with Japan has increased immensely since the war ended. The British minister in that country calls the attention of British manufacturers to the recent enormous growth of Japanese commercial activity and development of foreign trade, with the sudden increase of wealth. There has been rapid enlargement of manufacturing industries, and there is in near prospect a heavy demand for all kinds of metals, war material, and ships, together with the ordinary staples. Wages have advanced, prices have risen, and higher standards of living prevail among all classes.

Of the total value of Japanese foreign trade last year, £28,150,785 (imports £18,526,710, exports £14,624,025), the British share was £10,609,167; United States, £6,819,423 (chiefly in Japanese products); China, £3,283,921; France, £3,218,452; Germany, £1,636,121. In steel rails, thus far supplied from England, there is now beginning an American and German competition.

The copyright question as presented by the Treloar bill has been under discussion, but without action by the associated bodies of authors or publishers.

The bill is regarded as revoking the copyright act of 1891, but is not expected to become law. At present, the American author obtains copyright in England for forty-two years by sale there of a few copies of his work simultaneously with its publication in his own country. For the English author to obtain copyright in the United States it is requisite that his book be manufactured there as well as published simultaneously there and in Britain. The Treloar

bill would make it impossible for a foreign author to acquire copyright in the United States unless through assigning his interest to a United States citizen. The British feeling is that such a demand would involve an indignity and an injustice.

The powerful flying squadron, whose going into commission last January (p. 63) was by some conjectured as a menace to the United States regarding Venezuela, and by others as a menace to Germany regarding the Transvaal, was disbanded in May. The object of its formation was not officially published by the government.

The warship *Hannibal*, 15,048 tons, said to be the heaviest tonnage afloat, a mate to the *Majestic*, was launched at Pembroke, April 28.

The new little ship *Desperate* of the British navy is now declared the swiftest of all vessels, her record being more than thirty-one knots, or about thirty-six miles, an hour. In the contracts for her successors, the admiralty are said to be demanding thirty-three knots, or about thirty-eight miles, an hour.

One of the chief events of the English twelve-month, the Derby day on Epsom Downs, received this year an added lustre—the winning horse being “Persimmon,” owned by the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales was installed with high ceremony in the office of chancellor of the University of Wales at Aberystwith, June 26. The Princess of Wales received from the university the degree of Doctor of Music.

The Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), daughter of the queen, has been appointed governor of the Isle of Wight.

In the conferring of birthday honors this year, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Edward Heneage, and Colonel Wingfield Malcolm, are raised to the peerage. Mr. Robert Uniacke Penrose Fitzgerald and Mr. Lewis McIver are made baronets. Professor Max Müller, distinguished Oriental scholar, professor of comparative philology at Oxford, was appointed to be sworn of the privy council.

A new order of knighthood, the Victorian Order, was announced in the London *Gazette*. It is to rank next after the Order of the Indian Empire, and will resemble more than does any existing order the “family orders” under other monarchies. It will be conferred on persons of British or other nationalities whom the queen wishes to recognize with high distinction for their services to herself. Its first class, greatly restricted, will include few persons in Britain besides the royal princes.

The final refusal by the British government of the persistent French demand for extradition of Dr. Herz, gives general satisfaction. This extraordinary case is a lingering echo of the Panama fraud explosion of more than three years ago, and has been frequently before the public. All evidence that can be gathered is now declared to show that Dr. Herz was singled out as a convenient victim to appease the public wrath for that great interlance of thefts. Political antagonism also seems to have been active. The French mob of radicals, extreme socialists, Jew-baiters, etc., eagerly took up the charge against him and insisted that the government should allow no escape. The French officials first summoned him merely as a witness; then lodged against him a criminal charge unsupported by proofs or sworn evidence, and on the strength of this charge demanded his extradition. The British government immediately put him under arrest, but delayed sending him across the channel on the formal remonstrance by four physicians that his health was such as to endanger a fatal result. The government soon sent down a physician of their own selection: he confirmed the remonstrance. Two months later the government sent Sir Andrew Clark and three other physicians, who more than confirmed it. Three months afterward the French government was allowed to send over two physicians, who, without warning, came to his bedside at midnight, but only to add confirmation. Finally, two physicians sent from France thought it possible to remove Dr. Herz. The French government, in default of his extradition, tried him, convicted him, and imposed a severe sentence. At last, the British government, having been by special act enabled to hold a preliminary investigation of the charges at the place where the patient had been three and a-half years under technical arrest, were able thereafter to dispose finally of the case by a trial at Bow Street in Dr. Herz's absence—the result being a refusal of the extradition. The account is here given merely as presenting a most extraordinary and questionable procedure, and not as asserting the defendant's innocence or guilt.

Dr. W. Playfair withdrew in April his appeal from the judgment of the court which gave verdict for £12,000 against him in Mrs. Kitson's action for slander and defamation (p. 186). The terms of his settlement with the successful plaintiff were not made public.

The suit of the London *Times* against the Central News, charging that the dispatches supplied by the de-

Vol. 6.—28.

fendant during the Chino-Japanese war were unduly expanded, was ended on April 14. The defendant consented to a verdict for the *Times* of £5, with costs—the *Times* having withdrawn all charges of fraud. It was testified by the manager of the *Times* that "expansion," such as was complained of, was customary with various foreign news agencies.

The librarian at Birkenhead near Liverpool recently made a noticeable "find." Among some books discarded from a lawyer's shelves, he found, to his astonishment, an old volume in black-letter bound in at the end of another old book. It was illustrated with many beautiful Caxton wood-cuts. At first he thought that his good fortune had brought to him a pure Caxton; but afterward he discovered it to be even a greater rarity—so rare indeed that for some days he was unable to identify it. Research among authorities showed it to be a copy of Bonaventure's *Speculum Vite Christi* (so spelled in the original), and of the edition printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494, in which year he returned to the use of Caxton's types.

The exceptional rarity of this volume is that it is a copy of the only work in which Caxton's "No. 7" type was ever used. The great authorities on Caxton say that only one other copy is known—the one belonging to the Earl of Leicester, which is so precious that it has never been exhibited nor put into the hands of experts for examination and description. Four leaves of another copy are guarded among the most precious relics in the library of the archbishop at Lambeth. These four leaves, with a copy of an "Indulgence" preserved at Dublin University, supplied the proof which ended a dispute of many years among bibliographers concerning the "No. 7" type. This book is considered the rarest in the world, as only two copies are known. The Birkenhead copy, which has a value of several hundred pounds, had been partly used for a children's scrapbook.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**The Co-operative Congress.**—The twenty-eighth congress of the English Co-operative Union was held at Woolwich May 25-27, being attended by about 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country. An exhibition was held, simultaneously, of specimens of work from fifty-eight co-operative manufacturing societies, such as watches, gas engines, cycles, sewing silks, boots, woolen and merino goods, pianos, china and earthenware, galvanized goods, needles, and dressgoods. It is claimed by the manufacturing societies that they are able to supply their retail centres with everything that can be required at a price that allows good wages to the workmen, a fair percentage on capital, and a certain bonus at the end of the year to the consumer.



In delivering the inaugural address, the Earl of Winchilsea gave statistics showing the growth and present importance of the co-operative movement.

The number of societies has grown from 850 in 1865 to 1,750 in 1895; their membership, from 150,000 to over 1,000,000 in the same period; and their capital, from \$5,000,000 to \$75,000,000. Their turnover has increased from \$15,000,000 to \$250,000,000. Their profits, we learn on the same authority, were only \$1,350,000 thirty years ago, while now they amount to \$25,000,000. In other words, a million workmen are engaged in trade; their average capital is \$75; and upon that capital they make an average profit of \$25 *per annum*, or at the rate of 33 1-3 per cent.

Among the resolutions of the congress was one in favor of a permanent arbitration tribunal for Great Britain and the United States.

**The Miners' Congress.**—The international miners' congress in session at Aix-la-Chapelle during the last week in May, was dominated by the radical or "new unionist" wing of the socialists, as distinguished from the conservative holders of mere trades-unionist views. The English delegates headed by "Ben" Pickard, the labor leader and M. P. for Yorkshire (West Riding), Thomas Burt, M. P. for Morpeth, and other exponents of trades-unionism, were borne down by the French and Belgian socialist votes on questions of approving the nationalization of mines, state guarantees, miners' sick and superannuation funds, a fixed minimum of wages, etc. Resolutions were voted in favor of establishing a legal eight-hour day, and in favor of prohibiting women from working in and about mines.

**May Day Demonstrations.**—May day passed with few demonstrations of disorder in Europe. The most serious seems to have been that in the Prater at Vienna, where an unruly mob turned on the police and drove them away. Troops were called out, and the rioters dispersed after fifteen of their number had been injured and many arrested.

On May day, and for some time afterward, unruly labor assemblies were frequent at Reichenberg, Bohemia. On May 21 the *gendarmes* fired upon a mob of 1,000 rioters, killing two and wounding five.

**Strikes.**—A miners' strike—the first strike to occur in Greece—began April at Kamitza. The offices of the French company which works the mines were burnt; and, in a conflict with the police, three miners were killed and several wounded. The police being unable to cope with the trouble, troops were sent from Athens, and tranquil-

lity was soon restored, the company being willing to meet the demands of the miners. The chief complaint of the men was that they were paid irregularly by the contractors working under the company.

A serious strike of dock laborers, involving 6,000 men, occurred at Rotterdam, Holland, in the middle of May, because of a reduction in wages.

About the middle of June a strike began among the factory operatives in St. Petersburg, Russia; and many cotton mills were obliged to stop work. A large number of the strikers were women. They were joined shortly by about 3,000 cigarette-makers; and the men at the machine and locomotive factories of the Nicholas railway also struck. The demand of the strikers was for a reduction of the working day from fourteen to twelve hours, more time for the midday meal, and extra pay.

During 1895 there were 405 strikes in France, with 45,801 strikers. There were four lockouts, and 617,469 workers' days were lost. Twenty-four per cent of the strikes were successful, and forty-six per cent unsuccessful, the remainder ending in a compromise. There were twenty-nine strikes settled by committees of conciliation or by arbitration.

## GERMANY.

**Duelling.**—A further outcome of the famous anonymous letter scandals which disturbed court circles in 1894 and 1895 (Vol. 4, pp. 417, 661; Vol. 5, p. 437), was a duel with pistols fought at ten paces, April 10, between Von Kotze, formerly court chamberlain, and Baron von Schrader, master of ceremonies of the Prussian court. Von Schrader was fatally wounded, dying the following day. Efforts had been made, even by the emperor, to prevent the encounter; but a court of honor, composed of officers of the army, had decided that Von Kotze must fight or cease to be an officer; and the strength of sentiment in aristocratic circles finally forced the fight.

The fatal issue has greatly intensified public feeling in Germany against the code, especially among the middle and lower classes; and even among the nobility there seems to be a growing sentiment against continuance of this survival of mediæval barbarism. At a congress of nobles on April 11, a resolution was passed declaring it no dishonor for a nobleman to refuse to fight a duel if he can refuse on honorable grounds; and it was also agreed to appoint a court of honor to settle differences without resort to duel-

ling. A lively debate on the subject occurred in the Reichstag, in which Dr. von Bennigsen, national liberal leader, Baron von Manteuffel, conservative, Herren Bebel and Singer, socialists, Herr Richter, radical, and others took part, resulting in the unanimous adoption of a resolution condemning duelling. The weight of opinion, too, in the press, is in favor of abolition of the custom. But in spite of all, the highest personages in the country have refrained from taking decisive measures to check it.

On May 16 Baron von Kotze was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress.

**The Imperial Census.**—A census of the empire was taken last December, revealing a large and steady increase in population—a noteworthy contrast to the situation in France, where for some years population has been almost stationary. Germany has now a population of 52,244,503, as compared with 49,422,928 in 1890, an increase in five years of more than

5½ per cent. In 1871 the population of the empire was only 41,069,846. The increase of the quarter-century has thus amounted to more than 11,000,000. This has been effected, moreover, in spite of enormous emigration, and in spite of the depressing influence of the military system.

**Miscellaneous.**—On April 20 Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburgh, was married to Prince Ernest William Frederic, hereditary prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The bride was born September 1, 1878. Her two elder sisters are Princess Marie, wife of Ferdinand, crown prince of Roumania, and



BARON VON MANTEUFFEL,  
PROMINENT CONSERVATIVE MEMBER IN THE  
REICHSTAG.

Princess Victoria Melita, wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Prince Ernest was born September 13, 1863, and was for a time fourth secretary of the German legation in London. For three years he assisted his father in his duties as stadtholder of Alsace-Lorraine. He is a lieutenant in the Prussian army; and is related to Queen Victoria, being a grandson of the queen's half-sister, Princess Feodora of Leiningen, who was a daughter of the Duchess of Kent and her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen.

An incident which has called into prominence the question of the relations of Prussia to the other states of the empire, occurred in Moscow at a banquet given to Prince Henry, the German emperor's brother, and other visiting German princes, in connection with the Russian coronation festivities. The chairman, in speaking to a toast, alluded to the non-Prussian princes as members of Prince Henry's suite—a remark which immediately elicited from Prince Ludwig of Bavaria the passionate response:

"We are not a part of Prince Henry's suite; nor are we vassals of the German empire. We are the emperor's allies."

Prince Henry at once left the banquet hall. The incident was reported closed on June 29, when, on board the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, and in presence of the emperor, Prince Henry and Prince Ludwig exchanged mutual explanations. It, however, showed how strong is the sentiment of states' rights under even such a centralized form of government as exists in Germany.

The *Meteor*, the new sailing yacht built for the emperor in England, by D. & W. Henderson, after designs by G. L. Watson, proved herself, at various races held in June, to be on all points of sailing, running, reaching, and beating, in a light to moderate wind, the swiftest racer ever seen in British waters. She outsailed the Prince of Wales's *Britannia*, Mr. Walker's *Ailsa*, and Mr. Rose's *Satanita*.

In lines and model the *Meteor* is a larger and improved *Britannia*. She draws about 17 feet of water; is 89 feet on the water-line, and 24.2 feet beam. She can carry about 12,240 square feet of canvas, her mainsail alone having an area of 6,000 square feet. Her main boom is 97 feet long, and her gaff 59 feet.

On April 22 Baron von Hammerstein, former editor of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* and conservative leader in the Reichstag (Vol. 5, pp. 699, 940), was convicted on charges of forgery, fraud, and embezzlement, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, deprivation of civil rights for five years, and a fine of 1,200 marks. An appeal from the sentence was rejected, June 26, by the supreme court at Leipsic.

## FRANCE.

**A New Ministry.**—The conflict between the senate and the cabinet and chamber of deputies (p. 190) continued till April 23, when the Bourgeois ministry tendered to President Faure their resignation, which was accepted.

In the senate, April 3, an interpellation regarding the foreign policy of the government was submitted; and Premier Bourgeois (holding the portfolio of foreign affairs) asked that the questioning should be deferred to a more convenient time. The senate refused, and the premier declared that he should make no reply. Thereupon, by a vote of 157 to 77, the senate again withheld the vote of confidence, and immediately adjourned its sessions to April 21. The subject-matter of the interpellation was the government's management of French interests in Egypt. When the senate met, April 21, a motion was adopted to defer discussion of the Madagascar credits until a new ministry should be formed.

On the 23d the Bourgeois ministry resigned after receiving a vote of support by a large majority in the chamber of deputies.

In a speech to the deputies the premier recalled the circumstances of the vote on the Madagascar credits, which the senate had refused to sanction, thus making it impossible to provide for indispensable expenditures. Whatever the senate's motive might be in taking that course, the ministers were under obligation to subordinate everything to the national dignity and security. They therefore made way for another ministry, though they were not unmindful of their other duties to the chamber and the republic. He concluded with the declaration that the national assembly alone is entitled to interpret the constitution of a ministry.

A resolution was adopted, by 283 votes to 268, affirming "the right of preponderance in the representatives of the principle of universal suffrage"—*i. e.*, in the chamber of deputies. The next day the Madagascar credits were voted by the senate.

President Faure requested M. Méline to form a ministry; and on April 28 the new cabinet was announced, *viz.*:

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture—M. Méline.  
 Minister of Commerce—M. Boucher  
 Minister of Justice—M. Darlan.  
 Minister of Public Works—M. Turrel.  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Hanotaux.  
 Minister of the Interior—M. Barthou.  
 Minister of War—General Billot.  
 Minister of Marine—Admiral Besnard.  
 Minister of Finance—M. Cochery.  
 Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. Rambaud.  
 Minister of the Colonies—M. Lebon.

The new ministers are moderates, or conservatives, and, in the recent struggle between the Bourgeois cabinet (backed by the chamber) and the senate, strenuously upheld the right of the upper house to a decisive voice in the conduct of the government.

MÉLINE, FELIX JULES, new prime minister of France, was born in the department of Vosges in 1833; joined the Paris bar; wrote for

opposition journals under the empire; was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1876; was minister of agriculture in the Jules Ferry cabinet, 1883-85, and president of the chamber in 1889. He is sometimes called "the French McKinley," being a very ardent protectionist. He is also a bimetallist.



M. MÉLINE,  
PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

On April 30, in a statement of the policy of the new cabinet, M. Méline said that the probate laws and the laws regulating the traffic in drink would be strongly urged by the government. He promised economy in the administration of public affairs, and simplification of the methods of laying and collecting taxes. No effort would be spared

to aid the interests of agriculture, to complete the national defense, to regulate the hours of labor and the liability of employers, and to organize pension funds. This declaration of policy was approved in the chamber by a vote of 231 to 196: 157 deputies either were absent or refrained from voting.

The *Petite République* asserts: "The senate has challenged public opinion in the most barefaced manner, and violated the rights of the people. \* \* \* The fallen ministry deserted the people at the very moment when democracy was marching to victory. None but the socialists remain firm, and they now hold their own against the coalition in league with the senate."

The *Sicéle* thinks that the senate acted very wisely, as "the army is in no humor to allow the commune to rule."

The *St. James's Gazette* of London, Eng., sees in the fall of the Bourgeois ministry a gain of stability for the Russian alliance.

Björnstjerne Björnson contributes to the *Politiken* of Copenhagen this prophecy: "The reign of capitalism is at last coming to an end; the real republic has begun. Emperors, kings, and parliaments will be swept away. All these great and pompous personages who live under the influence of capitalism are in imminent danger. They are nothing but the defenders of speculators, contractors, bankers, and monopolists. From Greece to the most northern point of Europe the people rebel against this rule of money, and that is why the crisis in France is of special interest.

"For the first time in the history of France a revolution will be brought about in a happy, peaceful manner, by the common suffrage and under able leaders. This alone is very characteristic of the state, not only of France, but of all Europe. That Bourgeois, Goblet, and Jaurès will introduce socialistic rules, no one believes, not even those who predict it. They will endeavor only to overthrow the rule of capital. The fall of the Bourgeois ministry cannot alter this. The victory of the senate cannot alter it. The empire of capitalism totters, and the true republic has begun in France."

**The French Pretender.**—Philip, Duke of Orléans, purposes to make an effort to reach a throne in France by means of a sort of *plebiscitum*. The royalist party is to propose him as a candidate for election to the chamber of deputies in succession to the Count de Maillé, who at present represents a strongly royalist constituency—Cholet, in the department of Maine-et-Loire.

The duke, being an exile, is civilly dead, and, though he were to receive the suffrages of the entire electorate, would not be admitted to a seat in the chamber. But the vote cast would show what the people think of him and his cause. The experiment would be made over and over again wherever a vacancy occurred. The mind of France regarding the pretensions of the duke might thus be canvassed, and thus he might some day be justified in laying claim to royal power as the choice of the people of France.

This project appears to have the approval, and what is not less important, the financial support of the Duke of Aumale and the ex-Empress Eugénie. The Bonapartist pretender, Prince Victor Napoleon, it is expected, will soon announce his retirement from the rôle of pretender; and the Duke of Orléans, it is said, is to marry Prince Victor's sister, the Princess Letitia Bonaparte, relict of the Duke of Aosta, brother of the king of Italy. Of this matrimonial alliance a recent correspondent writes:

"The match is certain to be promoted by King Humbert, who for many reasons would be glad to be rid of the moral and financial responsibility of his sister-in-law, who is at the same time his niece, and who has been a source of anxiety and trouble to him since she became a widow. It will likewise be promoted by all those reigning

houses in any way related to the Orléans family, such as those of Spain, Great Britain, Portugal, Austria, Denmark, and Sweden, all of which are exceedingly anxious to see the Duke of Orléans converted into a reputable and decent member of society by a marriage with a strong-minded, masterful woman who will have the energy and the power to keep him in order."

**Miscellaneous.**—The celebrated French painter Bouguereau and Miss Elizabeth Gardner, native of Exeter, N. H., were married in Paris, June 22. Miss Gardner is a pupil of Bouguereau, and is herself a distinguished artist.

Émile Zola was again a candidate for election to the French Academy, May 28, and was again rejected.

Paul Bourget, on June 5, won his lawsuit against his publisher, Lemerre. Bourget had questioned the correctness of Lemerre's statement of the account between them, and demanded access to the publisher's books. This the publisher refused. The Tribunal of Commerce ordered Lemerre to submit his account books to an arbitrator named by the court.

## ITALY.

Early in April a royal decree was signed, instituting a new form of government in Sicily for a period of one year. A royal commissioner is appointed, who will practically exercise all the powers of the civil departments of the central government. Count Codronchi, a member of the senate, has been selected for this office.

On April 27 a riot took place at Paterno, which resembled the outbreaks of 1893 and 1894, but, unlike them, was confined to one locality. The people, angered at the imposition of the communal taxes, attacked the mayor's house, burned the *octroi* office, and destroyed some other property. Neither police nor military seemed able to quell the disturbance; but the prefect of Catania finally succeeded in inducing the mob to go home.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Hungarian Millennial Celebration.**—Between May 2 and October 31 this year, the Magyar portion of the dual empire celebrates the completion of 1,000 years of history as a distinct nation. It was in 896 that the Hungarians, led by Arpád, conquered the present country.

The chief feature of the celebration is the Millennial Exposition at Buda-Pesth—really an educational and historical exposition on a grand scale. It was opened May 2, by Emperor Francis Joseph, with



imposing ceremonies, and will continue till October 31. The thousand years of Hungarian history have been divided into eight distinct epochs. To each of these a separate building of appropriate architecture has been assigned, and the contents are illustrative of that period, showing its arts, industries, and history. Every one of the nineteen nationalities of the realm has a village in the grounds, where are carried on the daily vocations of home life, thus giving, for the first time, an ethnographic picture of the kingdom. The exposition grounds occupy 129 acres. There are about 169 buildings and pavilions, erected at a cost of \$4,000,000.

During the continuance of the exposition, there is being kept up an almost uninterrupted series of festivities. In nearly all the towns and cities of the land, monuments and institutions will be inaugurated. Among the most important of these events, are the laying of the corner stone of a triumphal arch, costing 800,000 florins, and the opening, on June 8, of the new Parliament House, which has cost \$6,400,000. Another imposing ceremonial was the exhibition, on June 5, of the emblems of royalty. The crown of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary, with his robe, sword, and sceptre, was carried with fitting pomp from the royal palace of Buda to the church of St. Mathias. The procession included Cardinal Vaszary, primate of Hungary, in a coach drawn



BARON BANFFY,  
HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

by six horses. The following day, June 6, the emperor laid the foundation stone of a new wing of the Buda Hofburg. Early in July was to be dedicated a monument to Arpád in the plain where he and the chiefs of the nation made their first constitutional compact. The new waterway, built by Hungarian engineers through the "Iron Gates" of the Danube, will be thrown open to international traffic. Some time during September, an historical pageant is to be held, depicting in vivid representation the most important political events, historical heroes, etc., all the participants being clothed in costumes appropriate to the epoch they illustrate.

Space forbids a review in detail of the history of Hungary. Such can be found by any reader who has ordinary works of reference within reach. Some general observations, however, may be made regarding the characteristics and present status of the Hungarian people.

As a people, the Hungarians have a peculiar fascination to the his-

torical student, due not only to the chivalry and romance of their national history, but even more to the combination which they present of Western civilization in morals and public affairs with a certain Oriental turn of mind. The country itself forms a transition between the varied scenery of western Europe and the monotony of the Russian plains. The Magyar race is—like the English—a compound of different ethnic elements. The Hungarian people, composed of different nationalities that have been welded into a whole under Magyar influence, and bear the indelible impress of that race, has always



THE LATE ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS OF AUSTRIA.

formed a connecting link between the Eastern and Western worlds. It is, however, more closely allied to the latter, both by instinct and by historical association. One characteristic of the Hungarians is their broad religious tolerance. Even the Turk was hated by them only as an oppressor and despoiler. The fanaticism of the Spaniard finds no place in the Magyar mind. On the continent, Hungary has become a model liberal state, enjoying real parliamentary government. But, however important the development of its state organization may be, these are of secondary importance when compared with the great social and economic transformation of the people. To-day Hungary has no reason to shun the competition of European nations. During the last few generations litera-

ture, science, general culture, and wealth have made great progress. The development of the economic resources of Hungary has approached that of more favored countries; and it is significant that, in spite of the agricultural depression prevalent all over the world, the Hungarian peasantry continue to buy up land, and can as a class almost bear comparison with the farmers of some of the Western states of America.

In connection with the millennial celebrations, Pope Leo XIII. issued, in the middle of May, an encyclical letter to the Hungarian episcopate.

In spite of the now religious *régime* embodied in the recently enacted laws regarding registry of births and civil marriages, His Holiness entertains no hostile sentiments toward the government or people of Hungary. He could not, however, appear as practically supporting the Magyar government; and accordingly, some time in advance of the opening of the celebrations, leave of absence was accorded to the papal nuncio, Mgr. Agliardi (Vol. 5, p. 442).

**Anti-Semitism in Vienna.**—On April 18 the municipal council of Vienna, for the fourth time within a year, elected Dr. Karl Lüger, the noted anti-Semitic leader, as burgomaster (Vol. 5, pp. 443, 944). On two former occasions, this action of the council had been followed by suspension of their charter by royal decree; but on the present occasion the emperor successfully brought his influence to bear upon Dr. Lüger, who announced on April 27, that, from motives of patriotism, he would accede to the desire of his sovereign and decline the office. On May 6 a compromise was finally effected in the election, by the council, of Herr Strohbach, a prominent merchant of Vienna, a moderate anti-Semite, as burgomaster, with Dr. Lüger as first vice-burgomaster. Herr Strohbach's election was confirmed by the emperor, May 15.



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.

**The Austrian Succession.**—The death of the Archduke Charles Louis (Karl Ludwig), May 19, has removed the second of the direct heirs of Emperor Francis Joseph; and has quickened apprehension as to the political results which would be likely to follow a removal of the sovereign himself. In the opinion of many observers, the strong and attractive personality of Francis Joseph has long been the chief bulwark against those forces of disruption always active in a nation composed of elements so various and incongruous as those which go to make up the Austro-Hungarian people. Since the Meyerling tragedy, which carried off Crown Prince Rudolph, Charles Louis had been heir presumptive to the throne, as the crown prince's only child and the emperor's remaining family were girls, and the Salic law prevailed.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, eldest son of Charles Louis, has been regarded as heir presumptive; but he is in extremely delicate health; and his brother Otho is reported to have been directed by the emperor to exercise the functions of heir apparent. Neither of these young men, in character or physique, is generally considered fit to occupy the troubled Hapsburg throne.



NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

but universal suffrage has been a failure in all countries where the system has been introduced. It does not suit Austria."

**Electoral Reform.**—On May 7 the Austrian Reichsrath passed the third reading of the government electoral reform bill (p. 195), by a vote of 234 to 19. Seventy-two new members are to be added to the chamber of deputies, and to be elected on a system approximating to universal suffrage. The efforts to secure universal suffrage throughout Austria have failed. Speaking of the electoral reform law on June 20, the emperor said:

"I know well enough that the newly created electors will not be satisfied;

## RUSSIA.

**Coronation of the Czar.**—On May 26 Nicholas II. was formally crowned czar with all the pageantry that had marked the coronations of his ancestors for two centuries, but with a splendor and profusion of gorgeous display that had never before been equalled. To a Western mind, perhaps the chief interest in the spectacle lay in the picture it presented of a meeting together of widely separated ages as well as races, of a combination of the spirit of mediævalism with modern and even *fin de siècle* methods and ideas. The almost barbaric pageantry was a manifestation

of that mediævalism which still survives in the larger part of the empire; while the assembling of vassals of diverse races presented a panoramic view of a dominion and a political prestige won by modern methods in war and diplomacy. The coronation took place in the Kremlin, an inclosure in the heart of the city of Moscow, in which are gathered the cathedrals and palaces whose walls have witnessed all celebrations of the great events of Russian history for centuries.

The processional pomp may be said to have begun April 15, when the imperial regalia were removed from the Winter palace at St. Petersburg, to be sent to Moscow. The czar and czarina left St. Petersburg May 17. Arriving at Moscow the following day—the czar's birthday—they drove to the Petrofsky palace, where they stayed and received numbers of royal and distinguished guests until May 21. On that day came the state entry into the Kremlin. Along the three miles between the Petrofsky palace and the Kremlin, every inch of the road was decorated, and the procession was one of great pomp and splendor. On the following day another of the



ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA, CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

series of traditional and picturesque ceremonies was begun within the Kremlin, and continued outside in various public places. This was the proclamation made by the secretary of the senate, of the date of the coronation, with all heraldic state. On May 24, Sunday, took place the consecration of the banner of the empire in the palace of the Kremlin. The ceremony was entirely of a religious character, and consisted in sprinkling with holy water the new silk and gold embroidered imperial standard to which the czar swears allegiance as the ordinary soldier takes the oath of fidelity to the colors of his regiment. The following day was devoted to prayers and fasting.

All the pomp and pageantry that had been seen before was but the introduction to the magnificent spectacle of the coronation itself on May 26. The scene of the day's ceremony was the group of churches in the centre of the Kremlin. The procession to the cathedral of the Assumption was indescribably brilliant. At nine o'clock A. M., the dowager czarina, mother of the czar, proceeded to the cathedral under a canopy held over her by eight of the oldest gen-

erals. Immediately after the empress mother, came all the foreign princes. At ten o'clock a bugle was blown to announce the departure of the czar's procession. First came a company of Chevalier guards, then long files of pages and masters of the ceremonies, and behind them representatives of various public bodies. Next were the officers with the imperial regalia, preceded by the imperial banner. A tremendous burst of cheering greeted the czar and czarina on their appearance. Inside the cathedral the scene was one of dazzling splendor. Three historical thrones were set up on a platform. Facing the high altar were the thrones of the czar and czarina, surmounted by a canopy; and to the right of the imperial throne, also under a canopy, was the throne of the empress dowager. All three thrones were armchairs of antique form. That of the czar was covered with gold and precious stones. It is said to have been sent by a shah of Persia to Ivan the Terrible. The throne of the czarina was a gift from Pope Paul II. to Ivan III. It was covered with beautifully carved ivory. The empress dowager's throne was that of Alexis, father of Peter the Great. It was ornamented with nearly 1,000 diamonds and over 1,200 rubies, besides many turquoises and pearls.

Arrived in the cathedral, their majesties were received by the clergy; and, after a few prayers, the czar read his confession of faith. Then followed the ceremony of robing. First the ordinary collar of St. Andrew was taken off in order to be replaced by the diamond collar of the order, and a magnificent mantle of state was placed on the czar's shoulders. After this the czar took the crown from the Metropolitan, put it on, and sat down on the throne, holding the sceptre in his right hand and the globe of dominion in his left. After sitting in state for a few minutes, he rose and proceeded to crown the czarina, who came forward and knelt before him. First he touched her forehead with his own crown, and then he put on her head the little crown made for the occasion. Her Majesty was next invested in a mantle of gold brocade, and then the imperial pair again sat down while an ecclesiastic read out the long string of their titles. The following are the titles of the czar:

Nicholas II. Alexandrovitch, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Moscow, Kief, Vladimir, Novgorod, Astrakhan, of Poland, of Siberia, of the Chersonesus Taurica, Seigneur of Pakov; Grand Duke of Smolenak, of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Finland; Prince of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland.

The empress-dowager embraced her son, and then all the near relatives kissed the imperial couple, amid the roar of 101 guns and much bell-ringing. Next, mass began, and the czar and czarina went to the gates of the altar-screen, where both were solemnly anointed with the holy chrism. The sacrament was then administered. The whole service was magnificently rendered.

After their majesties had visited the cathedral of St. Michael and had returned to the cathedral of the Annunciation, a procession to the palace was conducted with the same pomp as the procession to the cathedral. Finally, to give the people their share of the display, the imperial couple appeared on the Red terrace of the palace and were greeted with roaring cheers of enthusiasm. In the evening the czar and czarina dined in state according to custom in the Granovitaya banqueting room. Moscow in the evening was a blaze of illumination.

In honor of the occasion, the czar issued a proclamation remitting fines, arrears of taxes, and punishments for minor offenses.

The document remits all arrears of taxes, reduces the land tax one-half for ten years, and remits or reduces all fines. Political refugees are accorded immunity from prosecution, provided fifteen years have elapsed since their of-

fenses were committed; and "exiled criminals" have their sentences reduced one-third, life sentences being commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. The minister of justice is authorized to reconsider the cases of those political prisoners who have been convicted by summary process, and to investigate the cases of those who have completed their terms of punishment, with the view to restore to civil rights such as have lived blameless lives since their return. All refugees who took part in the Polish rebellion are to be granted complete amnesty upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Among the distinguished personages present at the coronation festivities, in addition to the foreign ambassadors and their wives, were the following:

From the United States, General A. McD. McCook; John A. Logan and two other aides-de-camp; Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, Jr., commanding the European station, United States navy; and naval officers from the United States warship *Minneapolis*. Mr. Breckinridge, the American minister, attended in full court costume.

From Great Britain, Duke Arthur of Connaught and General Sir Francis Grenfell.

Li Hung Chang attended as the representative of the Chinese emperor; and Marshal Yamagata represented the emperor of Japan.

For two weeks following the coronation, a constant round of *fêtes* and receptions was kept up. On June 6—the birthday of the czarina—a banquet was given to the diplomatic corps; and on June 7 their majesties retired from Moscow to the imperial estate of Ilinsky, there to rest for a week or so prior to their return to St. Petersburg.

*The Khodynski Plain Disaster.*—The general joyousness of the coronation festivities was marred on May 30 by one of the most terrible catastrophes in history.

On that day the great popular *fête* of the occasion was to be celebrated on the Khodynski plain, opposite the Petrofsky palace. By the peasants who had crowded into Moscow from all parts of the empire, it was looked forward to as the great event of the festivities. Beer, honey, and different viands were to be had for the asking; the coronation gifts of a memorial mug, printed handkerchief, and sweets, would be treasured as heirlooms or sold at good profit; and jollity of all kinds could be enjoyed. Large booths had been built on the plain, from which to distribute the gifts. The crowd was much larger than expected; and by early morning, long before the hour appointed for the distribution, as many as 500,000 people had gathered. Just what caused the disaster may never be fully known. It may have been the impatience of the crowd, who began to push forward for more favorable positions; it may have been the premature throwing of some of the gifts among the crowd by excited attendants. All that is positively known is that a fearful crush occurred, those in front being carried resistlessly forward, thrown down, or trampled under foot, by the accumulated force of the surging crowd in the rear, who, not understanding the cries that were raised, pressed forward more and more eagerly. The police had not arrived in force so early, and the officials were helpless.

Official figures place the number of killed at 1,860, and the wounded at 644; but estimates range as high as 3,873 killed and 4,000 injured, most of them being poor moujiks from the provinces, and many of them women and children. The czar and czarina were deeply moved on learning of the disaster. His Majesty ordered that the expenses of burial be paid by the government, and 1,000 roubles be paid to each bereaved family. He and the empress subscribed

20,000 roubles for the children who lost their parents. The Duke of Connaught gave 1,000 roubles to the same fund.

**Miscellaneous.**—A Pan-Russian Exhibition of Industry and Art—the sixteenth of its kind to be held—was opened at Nijni-Novgorod, early in June, by M. de Witte, Russian minister of finance.

In the volume and variety of merchandise displayed, and the varied elements of the Pan-Russian peoples assembled, these fairs are recognized as unique in interest and in historical, commercial, and educational value. Their purpose is not only to give a general view of Russian industry, but also to supply an impetus to the further development of national industries and the opening up of new outlets for Russian products.

Success has attended the experiment of "Peasant banks" adopted in 1883. The object is to assist the peasant in buying his own farm land, advancing him three-fourths of the purchase price, and retaining a lien upon the property till the payments upon it are completed. In ten years, 2,500,000 acres of land have been thus acquired by over 200,000 peasant families.

Another interesting experiment in Russia suggests a possible solution of the tramp problem in cities.

A census of all paupers in St. Petersburg was recently taken by the chief of police. The sickly, the aged, and children were told that they could get help at the public eating houses and asylums. The able-bodied were told that the workhouses were open for them, where they could earn a daily wage of ten cents, food, and, if necessary, shelter. Those who declined to accept these advantages were informed that if they resorted to alms solicitation again, they would be imprisoned. St. Petersburg papers speak in high praise of the results, declaring that with one stroke, so to speak, the city was relieved of a large class of beggars, and worthy paupers found a way of earning at least a living.

## THE JEWS.

Notwithstanding the death of Baron de Hirsch, the charities which bear his name are to be continued. The Hirsch fund in the United States has not been used, as many erroneously suppose, to supply money to Russians with which to come to America, but only to aid those who have come here of their own accord and with their own money. A large item of expense has been the maintenance of English schools and the training school for Jews in New York city. Aid has also been given to about 200 farmers in New England, who have bought and are trying to reclaim abandoned farms.

There has been but little relaxation of the anti-Jewish laws in Russia since the accession of the present czar. In



fact the program of the coronation festivities of Nicholas II. apparently offered a studied affront to orthodox Hebrews. The schismatic sect of the Karaïm Jews, living chiefly in the Crimea, were the only representatives of the race of Israel whose clergymen were invited to attend, although the official invitations embraced clergymen of every recognized non-orthodox denomination in the empire, and even of Mohammedan and other non-Christian religions. The Karaïm Jews number only three or four thousand; and their form of Judaism differs from that of the five millions or more orthodox Russian Jews in rejecting the Talmud and traditional theology, and confining itself strictly to the Mosaic revelation.

**The Zionite Movement.**—This agitation, whose primary object is a return of the Jews to the Holy Land, has become important. There are now over thirty Jewish colonies



THE LATE BARON DE HIRSCH.

in Palestine, with over 4,000 colonists; and the movement is supported by such influences as the banking-house of the Rothschilds and the international *Alliance Israélite*. The leaders of the Zionites comprise powerful sections of the orthodox Jews, chiefly in the East, and also a large proportion of the friends of the Christian-Jewish mission cause. The movement dates back to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and Roumania about twelve years ago.

As early as 1884 the Russian Zionites held a national congress at Kattowitz, where was founded the "Montefiore Association," later reorganized, with the sanction of the government, as a "Palestine Agricultural Association." The central seat is at Odessa; and a representative committee sits at Jaffa, where also the organ

of the society is published. In England the organ of the Zionites is *Palestine*; and among their leaders is Colonel Albert Goldsmid, who at one time was at the head of Baron Hirsch's Argentine colonization scheme, but who returned to England in order to advance the interests of the Zionite agitation. The German Zionites are organized into a society, with headquarters in Berlin, called "Ezra." In Austria there are two distinct factions, one in western Austria, another in Galicia, but both originating among the Jewish students, and both uniting home political purposes with the Palestine project. The Roumanian Zionites are also well organized, and control two papers. In fact everywhere the power of the press has been invoked in favor of this new crusade.

### SPAIN.

A new cortes was elected in April, the result being an unqualified victory for the present conservative government of Señor Cánovas del Castillo. At the elections for deputies, April 12, a conservative minority of about forty-eight in the last cortes, elected in March, 1893, was turned into a majority of about 250 in the chamber of 431 members. At the senatorial elections also, April 26, a large majority of supporters of the government was returned.

The result is of rather gloomy portent for Cuba. It means an overwhelming indorsement by the Spanish people of the present policy of the government in the island, and the continued prosecution of the war on the lines laid down by General Weyler.

After a period of comparative quiescence, the anarchists early in June suddenly resumed activity in Barcelona. As a religious procession taking part in the festival of *Corpus Christi*, on June 7, was about to enter the church of Santa Maria, a bomb was thrown into the crowd. Eleven persons were killed and forty wounded by the explosion, all of them belonging to the working class, and most of them women and children. The assassin escaped in the excitement. Over thirty arrests of suspected persons were made; and, as a precaution against further outrages, the authorities proclaimed martial law in the city.

As a result of a heated discussion over Cuban affairs, a duel was arranged between Marshal Martinez de Campos, late captain-general of Cuba, and General Borrero; but the encounter was prevented by the authorities, the principals being placed under nominal arrest.

**DENMARK.**

On May 5 Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the crown prince of Denmark, was married to Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe, eldest son of Prince William, brother of the reigning prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The princess was born at Copenhagen, February 17, 1875. Prince Frederick, who is a great-nephew of the queen of Denmark on the maternal side, was born in 1868, and is a captain in an Austrian hussar regiment.

**NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**

On May 12 the 400th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden and her liberator from the sway of Denmark, was enthusiastically celebrated throughout Sweden. Gustavus Vasa was grandfather of King Gustavus Adolphus, hero of the great battle of Leipsic.

**GREECE.**

Several circumstances have made Greece a centre of more than ordinary interest during the past few months. These things are the revived Olympic games, the recent archæological discoveries, the agitation of the Eastern question, and the political changes caused by the death of the ex-prime minister, M. Tricoupis.

The death of M. Tricoupis has decidedly changed the aspect of politics. There are now three parties, called respectively after the three leaders Delyannis, Tricoupis, and Rallis. The Delyannis party is strongest for the following reasons: Its leader is prime minister; the Tricoupis party is held together only by loyalty to the policy of a dead leader; and the head of the third party, although a man of ability, lacks many of the qualities of a successful party champion. Meanwhile party dissensions have given the throne added power. The king is stronger in Greece to-day than ever before.

**The Revived Olympic Games.**—The revival of the Olympic games recalls to the student of classics many things associated with these contests in antiquity—the beautiful spot in the plain of Olympia, on the river Alpheus in Elis; the temple to the Olympian Zeus, containing Phidias's noble statue of the god; the legend of the founding of the games by Hercules; the peace proclaimed throughout all Greece during the progress of the games; the contests of intellect and physique; the reciting of poems; the

acting of dramas; the chariot races; the foot races; the boxing; the wrestling; the throwing of the disks; and the simple wreath of wild olive or laurel which the victor wore.

The object of the games in antiquity was to promote good feeling and unity among the different states of Greece, and to give conspicuous expression to the Greek longing for a perfect symmetry of body. The object of the games as held this year, April 6 to 15, was as nearly identical with that of the ancient Greeks as the difference in time, customs, and spirit would allow. It was the purpose of those who gave so generously to establish again these contests, to bring together representatives of the leading nations of the world to compete in an honorable and friendly way for the olive wreath of the athlete, thus to promote harmony among the peoples of Europe and America, and to exalt amateur sport as sharply contrasted to professional sport.

Having conceived these ideas, and being eager to put them into practice, Baron de Coubertin, a French gentleman who has done much for athletic sports in France, undertook in conjunction with some other members of the French Union of Athletic Clubs, the task of reinstating the Olympic games. For a time it seemed as though outside nations were more interested than the Greeks. But soon the national pride of the Hellenic race awoke; and many rich Greeks in London, Paris, and Alexandria made generous contributions to the cause. M. Averoff, an Alexandrian Greek, paid for the restoration of the ancient Stadion at Athens; and it was then decided to hold the games there rather than at Olympia. The privilege of entering the games was open to the whole world. Professor William M. Sloane of Princeton was the American member of the committee of arrangement, and made strong and successful efforts to have the United States well represented. There were 150 competitors, representing, for the most part, Greece, America, France, Germany, and Australia.

It will be remembered that the Olympic games were first held in honor of Zeus in the year 776 B. C. They were finally abolished by the Emperor Theodosius in 394 A. D. It was of course impossible to revive the games as they were played in antiquity; nor was it possible to recall the Greek spirit, or to invest the victor with the favor and importance that were accorded the victor in the first Olympiad. For in the earlier games the olive crown was the open sesame to the greatest honors and privileges. It was possible, however, to repeat many of the old games,

to reproduce much of the ancient enthusiasm, and to do all in honor of the Greek spirit of harmony and symmetry. There was no chariot racing, but the diskos was thrown; there was no wrestling, but the foot races were held as of old. Then there were the following contests which the old Greeks knew nothing of, a "hop, step, and jump," a bicycle race, a shooting competition, and fencing with foils.

The most notable event of all was the run from Marathon to Athens. It will be remembered that in 490 B. C. a runner brought the news of the battle of Marathon to Athens. When just within the walls, he uttered the blessed words, "Rejoice! We conquer!" and fell dead from exhaustion and excitement. Over the same course that this runner pursued, a race was held. It was fittingly won by a Greek, a peasant, whose name was Loues. The distance is 26.1 miles, and this modern Greek came in fresh and vigorous: time, 2 hours 48 minutes.

The games were honored with the presence of the king and crown prince of Greece, and the king of Servia. At the close of the games the king distributed wild olive wreaths as first prizes, and laurel wreaths as second prizes. Then the king gave a banquet to the athletes. In his speech to them he said:

"Let me express the pleasure that all feel in seeing you come here to take part in the Olympian games. Your reception shows how the Greek people rejoice to receive you. I seize this occasion to extend my warmest congratulations to the victors. Soon you will return to your homes. I will not say adieu to you, but *au revoir*. Keep a good souvenir of us, and do not forget the enthusiastic welcome we have given you."

There were forty-four victors. It is estimated that 100,000 people saw the games. The following is a list of the victors in the most important events, and their records:

- Hop, step, and jump—J. B. Connolly, American, 13.71 metres.
  - Throwing diskos—R. Garrett, American, 29 metres.
  - Long jump—E. H. Clark, American, 6.35 metres.
  - Race, 400-metre—T. E. Burke, American, 54 1-5 seconds.
  - Putting the weight—R. Garrett, American, 11.22 metres.
  - Lifting weight with both hands—V. Jensen, Dane, 111.5 kilograms.
  - Race, 1,500-metre, E. X. Flack—Australian, 4 minutes 33 seconds.
  - Fencing contest—M. Gravelotte, Frenchman.
  - Bicycle race, 100 kilometres—M. Flamant, French, 3 hours 8 minutes 19 seconds.
  - Race from Marathon to Athens—Loues, Greek, 2 hours 48 minutes.
- Only the winners of first prizes are given above.

## TURKEY.

Mavroyeni Bey, for about twelve years Turkish minister at Washington, was recalled in May. The reasons were not officially published, but were said to be connected with the displeasure of the Porte at the passage of the Armenian resolutions in congress. Mustapha Tachsin Bey, chief assistant in the Turkish foreign office, was appointed to the vacant ministerial post.

To the foreign troubles of the Porte over Armenia and Crete, there were added in June two rather serious domestic complications—a revolt of the Druses in northern Syria, who were reported, June 20, to have cut to pieces four companies of Turkish troops and captured a number of guns; and a mutiny at Jiddah in Arabia, of troops who were angry at the delay of the government in making up their arrears of pay.

A startling case of brigandage was reported, June 7, only twenty miles from Constantinople. The wife and child of a rich Armenian living in the capital, were taken from a carriage in which they were driving, and were carried off. A ransom of \$10,000 has been demanded.



## INDIA.

IN spite of all the efforts put forth by the Portuguese, the rebellion in Goa, which began in September last, still continues (Vol. 5, p. 950; Vol. 6, p. 197). After the recall of the Portuguese governor in February, his post was assumed by Prince Alfonso, Duke of Oporto, brother of the king, who had been sent out with a military force to crush the rebellion. However, the insurrection seems to have passed from a mere military revolt into a determined rebellion of some of the native chiefs and the people, and to be connected with a widespread dissatisfaction owing to maladministration of the affairs of the colony. Not only the troops, but even the local civil administrators of Portuguese India, are said to be disaffected.

The recent uprising among the fanatical Mussulman sect of the Moplahs against the Hindoos in the coast districts of British southern India, is in part attributed to the example of long-continued revolt in Goa.

**PERSIA.**

**Assassination of the Shah.**—On May 1 the shah of Persia, Nasr-ed-Din, was fatally shot by a religious fanatic of the Babi sect, which he had tried to suppress. Accompanied by the grand vizier and several attendants, the shah had gone to visit the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, a few miles from Teheran. He had just passed into the shrine from the outer court, when the assassin, disguised in woman's garb, who had gained access, shot him, the bullet entering near the heart. The shah never regained consciousness after the attack, and died in a short time.

The assassin, who was at once arrested, is Mirza Mahomed Reza of Kerman, a follower of Jemal-ed-Din who was exiled for treason in 1891. After Jemal's departure, Mahomed Reza was imprisoned, with some of his associates, but after some time they were set free. He continued, however, to speak against the Persian government, and was again imprisoned. He once more obtained his release and was even granted a pension by the shah. After his arrest he gave the names of eight alleged accomplices.

Mozaffer-ed-Din, governor of Azerbaijan, second son of the dead ruler, was duly proclaimed shah on May 2, without any manifestations more alarming than one or two local displays of excitement in the neighborhood of Ispahan, where his brother Zil-es-Sultan, the governor of that province, elder than he but of lower birth, had a considerable following. The latter, however, promptly sent assurances of his loyalty to the new shah.

It is too soon to trace the political significance of the change of rulers. It is presumed, however, to be in favor of the increase of Russian influence as opposed to British; though the gracious act of Queen Victoria in sending through Sir Mortimer Durand, to be laid upon the coffin of Nasr-ed-Din on the final day of mourning, May 12, a wreath inscribed "*Une marque d'amitié sincère*—Victoria R. and I.," is mentioned as having deeply touched the hearts of the Persian court and people.

**NASR-ED-DIN** ("Defender of Faith"), fourth sovereign of the Kajar dynasty, which has ruled in Persia since the usurpation of the throne by Agha Mahomed nearly 100 years ago, and one of the most enlightened of modern Oriental autocrats, was born April 4, 1829. He was not at first the recognized heir of his father, Mohamed Shah, the ruler who besieged Herat in 1838, when Eldred Pottinger so gallantly defended it; but his mother, who was of the royal Kajar family, and a woman of great ability, exerted her influence in his behalf, and he was proclaimed Vali Ahd, or heir apparent, in prefer-

ence to his elder brothers. When his father died in 1848, he was living at Tabriz, the chief town. On September 10 in that year he was proclaimed Shah in Shah, or King of Kings. His succession was opposed, and he had to make good his claim by force of arms. This he did with great severity; and to none of his adversaries was he so relentless as to the Babi sect, followers of El Bab, perhaps the greatest reformer who has ever arisen in the Mohammedan world. That he should have died, therefore, by the hand of a Babi half a century later is a very striking incident. Nasr-ed-Din introduced many re-



NASR-ED-DIN, LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

forms for the amelioration of his country, and has left a fairly well ordered kingdom. In habits and mode of life he was an example to most Asiatic rulers. He had none of the Oriental laziness and indifference, but was an early riser, in most respects abstemious, and full of energy. One of the great blots on his life was the assassination of his first prime minister, Mirza Taki Khan—a crime of which he bitterly repented afterward, and, as if to atone for it, caused two of his sons, the Vali Ahd and Zil-es-Sultan, to marry two of Mirza's daughters.

His policy toward England at first was one of hostility, and, like his father before him, he made a descent upon Herat, and took it during the Crimean war. The Indian government declared war, and Sir James Outram landed in the Persian gulf, defeated the shah's forces, and made him evacuate Herat. After the treaty of peace in 1856, however, the shah took a more friendly attitude toward England and always maintained it, remaining neutral toward England and Russia. He was the first Persian monarch who ever ventured to leave his country to visit another on a friendly footing. He twice visited England, in 1873 and 1889, and in 1878 made a European tour. He was, from an Oriental standpoint, an intelligent and well-meaning ruler; and, although his decisions were often arbitrary, he endeavored to dispense equal justice. He was accessible to the humblest of his subjects. He had five sons and fifteen daughters. The value of his crown jewels is estimated at £15,000,000 to £50,000,000. Among these may be mentioned the reputed Peacock Throne carried off by Nadir Shah from Delhi, and a globe of jewels—valued at one million sterling—which was made by his own special order.

The late shah was the eighteenth head of a state assassinated



within the present century. Presidents of republics seem more liable to this fate than kings or emperors, for the murdered presidents far outnumber the monarchs sacrificed.

**MOZAFFER-ED-DIN**, new shah of Persia, was born in 1853, his mother being the royal wife of the late shah. In accordance with custom, on being proclaimed Vali Ahd, he was made governor of Azerbaijan. In his youth, he had for tutor Mirza Nizam, one of the most brilliant pupils of the *École Polytechnique* of Paris, and also of the Mining School, who, however, was discharged, having incurred the hostility of the Mussulman clergy. Little is known of the new shah's abilities; but Hon. G. N. Curzon, under-secretary of the British foreign office, and a noted Eastern traveller, describes him as a man of good intelligence and amiable intentions. He is a good Mussulman, but is said to be not a fanatic. His only living children were born of wives of low rank, and cannot be his legitimate heirs. He has in the past shown an inclination to favor Russia, but may keep the balance even between the two chief powers who are striving for predominance in the "Empire of the Sun."

## JAPAN.

**Party Politics.**—The ninth imperial diet of Japan closed March 27, after forty-eight days of sessions. As intimated at the close of last year (Vol. 5, p. 952), a remarkable change has come over the domestic politics of the empire, in the introduction of a purely party system in the management of affairs. Owing to the vigorous opposition which the government encountered as a result of the cession of the Leao-Tong peninsula back to China, Prime Minister Ito was led to enter into a coalition with Count Itagaki, leader of the Jiyuto or liberal party. The count has recently been admitted to the cabinet as minister of home affairs.

The various opposition parties, heretofore weak in their isolation, have combined to form a new party, under the name of Shimpoto or Progressionist party. The new party claims at least 103 members of parliament. It holds to the following program:

"Our party intends to introduce the system of responsible cabinets by the steady pursuit of progressive principles; to assert the national rights by remodelling the empire's foreign policy; and to manage the national finances in such a manner as to encourage the development of industry and commerce—in short, to attain the reality of constitutional government, thus completing the grand work of the restoration, enhancing the dignity of the imperial court, and promoting the rights and welfare of the people."

**New Taxes Imposed.**—The expenses of the Japanese government have greatly increased as a result of the war with China. The navy is to be enlarged to 200,000 tons, and the standing army doubled. The expansion of the national armament is planned on the basis of expend-

ing 440,000,000 yen in ten years (1 yen = 53.2 cents). This will give Japan a powerful navy on modern lines, while the standing army, together with the reserve, will aggregate 500,000 men. Besides military and naval needs, an appropriation of nearly 61,000,000 yen has been made for the building of seven new government railroad lines.

In view of these expenses, action was taken at the recent session of the diet, to increase permanently the public revenues. Two new taxes, the registration and the trade, were established; and two former taxes, on saké, or rice liquor, and tobacco, were increased.

The registration tax, to operate after April 1, 1896, is to be levied on the registration of all lands, buildings, professions of nearly every description, companies, mines, successions, public bonds, marriages, divorces, and other legal functions specified in the act. The estimated yearly proceeds are 6,800,000 yen.

The trade tax, to be levied after January 1, 1897, will yield, it is estimated, 7,550,000 yen. It is to be assessed on every kind of trade, manufacture, wholesale or retail business, and will include, besides, banking operations, insurance companies, money-lending, transportation, printing, photography, hotels, restaurants, brokerage, warehousing, and other forms of industrial enterprise. It is to be proportioned generally to the amount of business done.

The saké tax will operate after October 1, 1896, and is expected to yield about 9,200,000 yen. The tax on ordinary saké—the kind used by the great mass of the people—will be seven yen per koku, instead of four yen as formerly (1 koku = nearly 40 gallons).

The tobacco tax is not to be put into operation until January 1, 1898. It is expected to yield over 10,000,000 yen, or more than double the proceeds of the present tax. In the method of collecting the tax, an innovation has been made. Heretofore it has been raised, as in the United States, by the sale of stamps to be affixed to packages of tobacco, the only difference being that whereas in America the tax was fixed at so much per pound, in Japan it varied with the price. Now, however, the government proposes to make a business of buying and selling the leaf tobacco a government monopoly. According to the new law, all growers of tobacco are to send in notice to the proper officials, by the end of April, of the area devoted to the cultivation of the leaf. The grower is not to keep back any of this amount for his own use or for sale, unless he intends it for exportation. By this means the government hopes to get possession of all the tobacco raised for consumption in the country. The commodity is to be stored in government warehouses and sold to manufacturers at fixed prices, the difference between the purchase and selling price representing the profits of the monopoly to the state.

The net increase in the revenue from these four taxes, taking into account the taxes repealed on operation of the new measures, is estimated at 26,000,000 yen.

**Foreign Commerce.**—The following table shows details of the foreign trade of Japan during 1895, giving totals of exports to and imports from the various countries (1 yen = 53.2 cents).

## JAPANESE FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1895.

	Exports silver yen.	Imports silver yen.	Total silver yen.
China.....	9,135,108.66	22,965,144.47	32,120,253.13
Hong-Kong.....	18,362,802.92	8,073,189.52	26,440,092.44
British India.....	4,359,296.00	12,001,810.52	16,361,046.52
Korea.....	3,831,476.96	2,925,399.73	6,756,876.69
Annam and other French India.....	17,554.74	3,268,672.66	3,400,227.40
Russian Asia.....	1,247,523.07	1,371,612.45	2,619,135.52
Philippine Islands.....	194,631.66	1,220,744.55	1,415,376.21
Siam.....	7,980.44	143,005.42	151,025.86
Great Britain.....	7,863,091.24	45,172,110.85	53,055,202.19
France.....	22,006,386.03	5,180,184.76	27,186,570.79
Germany.....	3,840,012.75	12,263,158.68	15,573,171.63
Italy.....	3,550,735.95	148,465.18	3,699,201.13
Belgium.....	131,044.25	2,066,344.73	2,198,188.98
Switzerland.....	467,718.11	1,040,211.52	1,507,929.63
Austria.....	450,625.57	26,121.18	475,746.75
Holland.....	283,382.89	61,535.28	344,918.17
Sweden and Norway.....	185.00	208,825.23	208,990.23
Russia.....	75,222.55	46,045.97	121,268.52
Spain.....	48,422.63	47,146.03	95,570.66
Turkey.....	62,215.70	5,584.20	67,800.18
Denmark.....	5,347.26	6,819.95	12,167.22
Portugal.....	—	7,175.24	7,175.24
United States of America.....	54,028,050.20	9,276,360.25	63,304,410.55
Canada and other British America.....	1,046,169.23	13,717.77	1,059,887.00
Peru.....	7,180.34	3,377.94	10,558.28
Australia.....	1,261,108.91	1,081,725.05	2,342,833.96
Hawaii.....	393,680.04	2,163.44	395,843.48
Other countries.....	358,138.57	574,973.22	933,111.79
Total.....	133,516,065.88	129,260,578.28	262,777,644.16

## CHINA.

The report of United States Minister Denby to the state department on trade and industrial conditions in China during 1895, makes a remarkable showing. Neither the loss of Formosa, the demoralization of the war with Japan, nor the domestic troubles in the shape of rebellion in various parts, affected seriously the trade of the empire. With both Western and Asiatic countries, trade increased and expanded.

Trade with the United States, while less than in 1894, was greater than that of any of the eight preceding years. Exports to the United States in 1895, amounted to \$12,168,271; imports from the United States were \$4,028,707, of which more than \$2,373,000 represented kerosene oil. It is noticeable that in 1895 the imports of Russian oil exceeded that of American oil in quantity and value for the first time in the history of the trade. This is accounted for by the large stocks of American oil imported in 1894 and held over.

The close of the war with Japan was looked forward to by foreigners as the date from which China was to depart from her traditional policy as to internal improvement and development. It was anticipated that this government would enter upon railroad construction, mining, and naval and military systems of great magnitude. While the views of the most enthusiastic have not been realized, and China has shown a cautious conservatism, there has been no want of progress. The railroad from Tien-Tsin to the vicinity of Peking has been authorized, and is now being rapidly constructed. Great extensions of

the line from Tien-Tsin northward into Manchuria have been determined on, and will doubtless soon be undertaken.

"As to the general problem of railroad construction, the Chinese government stands committed to the policy of using Chinese money only. An imperial decree has authorized the formation of native companies for the construction of lines in the south. It is not believed, however, that this policy will avail for lines of any great extent; and it may be predicted that China will resort eventually to the aid of foreign syndicates.

"The railroad development of China has attracted the attention of American financiers and builders of rolling stock and equipment. Many agents of American firms are now in this country awaiting the adoption of some definite plan by the imperial government."

After the close of the war with Japan, little desire was shown to take steps to reorganize the Chinese army and navy; and it was decided, on the contrary, not to pledge the public credit to obtain ships and guns which were not immediately needed.

The provisions in the treaty of peace authorizing the subjects of Japan to engage in manufacturing in the open ports of China, a privilege which inured to the citizens of all treaty powers, seemed to open a wide field of investment to foreign capital. When the treaty came up for discussion, however, the value of the privilege was considerably restricted by the unexpected assertion by China of a right to levy discriminating taxes on goods manufactured by Japanese at the ports, and also on such goods when shipped inland. The right of foreigners to manufacture in China is so fraught with momentous consequences to foreign manufacturing interests that, in Minister Denby's opinion, the failure of Japan to secure immunity from taxation for the product of her mills in China would excite little sympathy in other manufacturing countries. The minister says:

"It would seem, therefore, that dangers still confront foreign manufacturing establishments in this country, which no foreign government would find to its interest to remove, and that Americans about to embark in manufacturing enterprises here might be advised to take notice of."

The report closes with the following observations on the subject of foreign exchange and free silver:

"Intimately connected with the subject of manufacturing is the question of exchange. The customs statistical secretary says, in the first paragraph of his report:

"Cheap labor and raw material are abundant; and, with the continuance of the advantage which the East enjoys by the fall in the gold price of silver, there is every prospect of China becoming a most important manufacturing country, which will lead to a keen and formidable competition in textiles between East and West. It is safe to say that it will be many years before native manufactured articles will drive foreign goods out of the market. The silver question cuts both ways. The merchant in China buys for silver and sells in Europe and America for gold; thus he largely gains. On the other hand, he buys in foreign countries for gold and sells in China for silver. Prices for foreign goods are necessarily raised, but the volume of trade continues to increase. Universal bimetallicism would be welcomed by many foreign merchants residing in China, though the sentiment is by no means universal. It is safe to say that scarcely any one favors free silver for his own country alone."

A similar showing of trade expansion is made in the report of the British Imperial Maritime Customs on Chinese commerce during 1895:

There were large importations of machinery and developments of industry. Money was plentiful. Trade was brisk. The gross customs receipts, with allowance made for the temporary closing of the port of Niu Chwang and the cession of Formosa, largely exceeded those of the preceding, and of any preceding year. The gross value of imports and exports exceeded that in 1894 by more than 8 per cent, or 24,000,000 taels, the tael averaging about 70 cents in value. In

the import trade a marked decline in opium was noticeable, due to the higher price of the Indian article and the great increase in domestic production. Imports of cotton and cotton goods were larger than ever, despite the development of the native industry, but will doubtless soon decline, for thousands of acres of new cotton fields are being planted, and new cotton mills are springing up.

In exports an increase of more than 9,000,000 taels is reported, in silk, tea, cotton, and some other articles. Silk is now the chief item on the list, Chinese tea having, except in the Russian market, been largely replaced with that from Japan, Formosa, and Ceylon. The export trade in silk has been more than doubled in ten years.

The enormous growth of the cotton-spinning industry in Japan has been of benefit to China, increasing the demand for the raw material. In consequence the area of cotton plantations has been greatly extended, and the exports of raw cotton in 1895 amounted to about 120,000,000 pounds.

The distribution of this foreign commerce has been changed but little. The British empire still has the lion's share, having 215,000,000 out of the total 315,000,000 taels. Japan comes next on the list, with 32,000,000; and the United States third, with 20,500,000. Russia has 17,000,000, largely to be credited to the enormous trade in black tea. The commerce with all other European countries beside Great Britain and Russia is only 29,000,000. Shanghai, it may be observed, is by far the leading port, its share of the foreign commerce amounting to about 70 per cent of the whole.

There were, all told, only 10,091 foreign residents in China last year; 4,084 being British and 1,325 American, the Americans far outnumbering any other nationality after the British. The number of American firms engaged in business was, however, comparatively small.

The British Protestant mission premises at Kiang-Yin were attacked and looted by a Chinese mob on May 12. The mob was led, it is reported, by a Chinese doctor who accused the missionaries of having two native children hidden under their house. The missionaries barely escaped with their lives.

## AUSTRALASIA.

New parliaments were elected in Queensland and South Australia about May 1, the present governments in both cases being returned to power. There is a striking contrast in the results in the two colonies. In Queensland Premier Nelson was returned on the issue of individualism as against socialism. A decisive majority of the electorate believed with him that the prosperity of the colony was bound up with the maintenance of self-reliant institutions, and unlikely to be advanced by the hasty application of socialistic theories to practical legislation.

In South Australia, on the other hand, socialistic theories have taken a deeper hold. The legislative program of the ministry of Premier Kingston, which included the es-

establishment of village settlements on a communistic basis with public money, is to be continued; and further legislation of a similar nature tried. Elective ministries, lowering of the franchise for the legislative council, the *referendum*, state life insurance, land reform, law reform, industrial reform, social reform, are all to be proceeded with; and retrenchment is to be made in all departments of public expenditure. Mr. Kingston, however, does not go so far with socialistic theories as to advocate the single tax. His majority in parliament is not so decisive as that of Mr. Nelson in Queensland: it depends upon the undivided support of the labor party.

Widespread destruction of cattle and financial loss in agricultural sections have been wrought throughout Australia by ravages of the tick plague.

### MALAYSIA.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of about \$150,000,-000 and many thousands of lives, the Dutch have not yet succeeded in making themselves complete masters of the sultanate of Acheen in the island of Sumatra, which they formally annexed about twenty-three years ago. A large part of the native population are warriors and nothing else, and have grown up in guerrilla warfare. As in the case of the Spanish in the Philippine islands and the Portuguese in Goa, the Dutch system of colonial government has not heretofore succeeded in establishing a sure tenure of power and introducing a stable administration to any material extent beyond immediate striking distance from the garrisoned posts. The latest news from Acheen is that the native Prince Tuku Umar, through whose assistance Holland had mastered many of the strong positions of the rebellious natives, has now turned traitor to the Dutch cause, and is seriously menacing the European settlements.

### THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

United States Minister Albert S. Willis, who has been home on temporary leave of absence, reports that the islands are enjoying a period of phenomenal prosperity. Public feeling toward the United States continues most cordial.

Considerable excitement was caused by the publication, about the first week in April, of tax lists, showing that thirty-seven sugar corporations, having \$27,872,000 of

capital stock, paid last year only \$101,114 in taxes, or less than thirty-six per cent of the lawful one per cent, even if assessed at their nominal value, which is generally much below the actual. Earnest efforts will be made to remedy this inequality of taxation.



## AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

**The Ashanti Campaign.**—The list of the honor, conferred on participants in the Ashanti campaign (p. 108) was published almost as soon as full intelligence of the result of the expedition reached the government in London. As there was no fighting, no medal was awarded; but, in addition to the money rewards, which go to all ranks, Mr. Maxwell, governor and commander-in-chief on the Gold Coast, was made a K. C. M. G.; and Colonel Price, Surgeons Wilson and Blennerhasset, Captain Larrimore and Mr. Vroom, C. M. G.'s.



SIR H. H. JOHNSTON, K. C. B.,  
IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AND CON-  
SUL-GENERAL FOR BRITISH  
CENTRAL AFRICA.

### Trial of Major Lothaire.

—In April Major Lothaire was put on trial before a civil court at Boma, in the Kongo Free State, in accordance with the promise made to the British government (Vol. 5, p. 958). The Free State had already paid an indemnity of \$30,000 to the British government as amends for the execution of the British subject Stokes on sentence of a court-martial constituted by Major Lothaire; \$20,000 had also been paid to the German government as compensation for the killing of Stokes's native porters, who had been recruited in German East Africa. The defense of Major Lothaire was that Stokes had been justly condemned according to the military code, because, having incited to civil war by allying himself with the native chief Kibonge, he had placed himself at the head of an organized troop. Lothaire's counsel argued that the procedure of the court-martial was regular, and

claimed a verdict of acquittal, citing the English precedent of Governor Eyre and Colonel Nelson in an analogous case. After a brief deliberation, Lothaire was acquitted. Upon this outcome of the trial, the *London Times* remarks:

"Whether by prosecuting an appeal or by diplomatic action, we must see that justice to the memory of Dr. Stokes is done, even if it be proved that his character was not in all respects immaculate."

**Progress in Egypt.**—Lord Cromer's report on the condition of Egypt in 1895 was published in April.

He shows the steady improvement of the finances since the beginning of British occupation. There has been a steady reduction of the taxes. The annual deficit was lessened year after year till 1889: since then there has been an annual surplus. In 1883 the public revenue, \$44,675,000, was wrung from the people, leaving them penniless; in 1895, \$52,840,000 was collected with ease. The administration of justice has been reformed and many grievous scandals abated. Some progress has been made in educational matters: a beginning has even been made in affording school facilities to the female sex.

**Slave Trade Suppressed.**—Sir H. H. Johnston, commissioner for the British Central African Protectorate, is able to report after five years of administration: "There does not exist a single independent avowedly slave-trading chief within the protectorate, nor any one who is known to be inimical to British rule." Thus a region five times as large as the United Kingdom is freed from the scourge of the slave trade, and a direct highway is secured into the British South Africa Company's territories.

**Cholera in Egypt.**—Fear of an invasion of cholera prevailed at Cairo in May, and it was apprehended that the military operations in the Soudan would be retarded. An official bulletin of May 9 reported nineteen new cases in Alexandria, and the existence of many unreported cases was suspected. Of the twenty deaths reported on that day, thirteen were discovered by sanitary officials while inspecting dwelling houses. Further army enlistments were suspended at Alexandria. It was feared that the Mahmudiyeh canal, from which is drawn that city's water supply, had been infected.

**Marquis de Mores Murdered.**—This erratic nobleman lost his life in the Sahara desert while journeying from Tunis *via* Gabes and Nezfana to join the army of the khalifa in the Soudan, and to induce the African tribes to enter into a close alliance with France against England. He had with him eight attendants (Algerians and Tunisians), forty-five camels, and 40,000 francs' worth of merchandise (military stores). At El Watia he hired a band of Touaregs as an escort, and armed them with carbines. When



about two miles out of El Watia, the Touaregs attacked the marquis and four of his attendants. The marquis made a valiant defense, but was soon overpowered and killed.



## SCIENCE.

**National Electrical Exposition.**—In connection with the nineteenth convention of the National Electric Light Association, an exposition was formally opened by Governor Morton May 4, in the Grand Central Palace, New York city. It included every important invention and improvement which have marked forward steps in the practical use of electricity. An interesting incident occurred May 16, when Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, from a box on one side of the exposition building, sent a message which, after making a circuit of the world, was received at a box on the opposite side of the building by Mr. E. D. Adams, president of the Niagara Falls Power Company.

In its transit the message first travelled *via* Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco to Vancouver, B. C. From the latter place it was sent through Canada by way of Winnipeg, Montreal, and Canso, and then cabled to London, whence it was continued to Lisbon, Gibraltar, through Malta, Alexandria, Suez, and Bombay to Madras, and thence *via* Singapore, Shanghai and Nagasaki to Tokio, from which centre it was sent back by the same line to London and to America. The total distance covered was 27,500 miles; time, 50 minutes.

Four minutes after Mr. Depew's message had started, a reply was sent by Mr. Adams, which covered the same route in the same time.

The same telegrams were also sent to Galveston, Tex., to Mexico, right around the South American continent, then to Lisbon and London, and back again to New York, the distance of about 10,000 miles being traversed in twenty-one minutes.

**Light Without Heat.**—Important contributions have very recently been made to the problem of obtaining luminous radiance without thermal effects. In the methods of illumination heretofore used, about 97 per cent of the energy of the electric current is wasted in the form of heat. Now, however, we seem to be on the verge of a practical solution of the problem of obtaining "cold light," or light in which the waste of energy in the form of heat is reduced to a minimum.

The earliest exhibited attempt of this kind is the "etheric light" of Mr. D. MacFarlane Moore of Newark, N. J.

The most original part of Mr. Moore's device is his "vacuum vibrator." It consists of a long, high vacuum glass tube. Extending lengthwise five-sixths of the way through the tube is a slender, straight strip of spring steel, fastened at one end in the glass itself, and bearing at the free end a bit of soft iron. One wire of the electric circuit comes in through the butt end of the spring. The other wire is connected with a bit of metal sticking inward from the middle of the tube. This projection is in contact with the steel spring when the latter is motionless. But if the free end of the spring be drawn downward by holding a magnet under the tube opposite the tiny pad of soft iron, then the contact is broken, and the current previously flowing in through one wire and out through the other is interrupted. If the magnet is taken away, the spring returns to its former position, the contact is restored, and the current again passes along the route. The required alternation of the current is effected automatically by means of an electro-magnetic device, which causes the spring within the tube to vibrate about 6,000 times a minute. A much greater frequency of minor wave vibrations is excited in the wires which lead to the glow-tube; and these vibrations, being transmitted through the rarefied air inclosed in the tube, agitate it into luminosity. The light is a soft, diffused glow, with hardly any perceptible warmth.

The commercial possibilities of Mr. Moore's discovery are not yet known.

Mr. Tesla, also, is reported to have solved the same problem; but the details of his discovery are not to be published until it has been more fully perfected.

The bulb contrived by Mr. Tesla is said to contain no filaments, and so to be without the perishable qualities of the ordinary incandescent light bulb. The whole interior is said to glow with a light so strong that the sharpest photographs may be taken. The waste of energy in the form of heat is reduced from 97 to 90 per cent. There is a vibrator within the vacuum bulb.

Still another contribution to the same problem is the fluorescent bulb invented by Mr. Edison—an outcome of his study of the X rays.

An ordinary Crookes tube is coated on the interior with crystals of a newly discovered mineral which fluoresces readily and which is better for the purpose than tungstate of calcium. What it is, remains, for the time being, Mr. Edison's secret. When the current is turned on, the tube glows with a pure white light resembling sunlight and having none of the moonlight effect. Spectroscopic tests show that the light contains the normal amount of red rays. The form of energy generated within the tube—whatever its nature may be—is wholly transformed into ordinary light by the fluorescent crystals; and close tests have hitherto failed to show the presence of X rays outside the tube. A remarkable fact is that the electrical energy is transformed into light with hardly any heat.

The record shows that the new light is produced with the expenditure of only thirty-nine foot pounds of energy per candle-power, —a marvellous showing when it is remembered that the ordinary incandescent lamp requires about 150 foot pounds of energy per candle-power. In other words, one horse-power would run 846 of these lamps.

The commercial side of the discovery has yet to be worked out, and a way found of producing the light from a direct current without the Ruhmkorff coil.

**Lord Kelvin's Jubilee.**—On June 15 the University of Glasgow commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the appointment of Lord Kelvin to the chair of natural philosophy. The corporation of the city of Glasgow joined in the celebration; every university in Europe was represented; and about fifty delegates were present from America and the colonies. Lord Kelvin has long been pre-eminent not only as a mathematician, electrician, and in fact all-around man of science, but as a practical mechanical inventor.

THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM (Lord Kelvin), was born in Belfast, Ireland, in June, 1824. His father, James Thomson, LL. D., was professor of mathematics at Glasgow University. William Thomson, who entered that university at the age of eleven, inherited his father's mathematical gifts, and was sent to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where in his third year he came out as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and was immediately afterward elected to a fellowship. But it was not only in mathematics that Thomson distinguished himself at Cambridge—he was an excellent oar and won the Colquhoun sculls. After leaving Cambridge, he worked for a time in Regnault's laboratory in Paris. When only twenty-two years of age he was elected to the chair of natural philosophy at Glasgow, a post which he still holds. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, and edited it for seven years. Among the most important of Lord Kelvin's contributions to the advancement of science, his quadrant and portable electrometers have been of the greatest value. He is the inventor of an improved form of the mariner's compass, in which complete and perfect correction against disturbance by a ship's magnetism, temporary and permanent, is provided; and of a sounding machine, by means of which soundings are taken in depths up to 100 fathoms, without even slackening the speed of the ship. He has also of late years devoted much attention to the subject of electric lighting, and is the inventor of a great variety of instruments designed for measuring the electric currents and potentials used in that industry. But perhaps to the general public his name is chiefly associated with submarine telegraphy. In 1852 Faraday was engaged in investigating the causes of retardation which took place in messages along the experimental line between Harwich and The Hague. Thomson also took the matter up, and enunciated his famous "law of squares." Not only did he establish this law, but invented the mirror galvanometer to counteract it. Then he invented the siphon recorder, which can be worked by low battery power, and therefore tends to preserve the cable. In 1865 and 1866 he assisted in laying the first Atlantic cable, and on his return was knighted. He was raised to the peerage in 1892, taking his title from the little stream that flows below the university to which he has devoted his life. He was president of the Royal Society from 1890 to 1895. A long list of honors has been conferred upon him by universities and learned societies at home and abroad.

In spite of his acknowledged valuable services, he made use of the following remarkable words in reviewing his career in a speech during the jubilee festivities:

"One word characterizes the most strenuous of the efforts for the advancement of science that I have made perseveringly during fifty-five years. That word is—failure. I know no more of electric and magnetic forces, or of the relation between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach to my students of natural philosophy fifty years ago in my first session as professor. Something of sadness must come of failure; but in the pursuit of science, inborn necessity to make the effort brings with it much of the *certaminis gaudia*, and saves the naturalist from being wholly miserable, perhaps even allows him to be fairly happy in his daily work."

**Electricity Directly from Carbon.**—Much attention has been attracted to the announcement made in May,



LORD KELVIN,  
DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST.

that Professor W. W. Jacques of Boston, Mass., an electrician and chemist in the employ of the American Bell Telephone Company, had practically solved the problem of the production of electrical energy by the direct oxidation of carbon. Should the discovery prove to be commercially practicable, it would no doubt work an industrial revolution comparable to that caused by the invention of the steam engine. It is estimated that, with the methods hitherto in vogue, only about 6 per cent of the electrical energy stored in coal is obtainable, and com-

monly only about 2 per cent is actually realized. The new method would give us 80 per cent or more.

The method of operation, in a word, is the construction of a cell in which carbon (not zinc, as in the ordinary cell) is oxidized at a low temperature. In every battery, properly so called, constant deterioration of the electrolyte is inevitable. Therefore Dr. Jacques rejected the battery at the outset. His electrolyte must not suffer decomposition. The only thing consumed must be the carbon. He conceived the idea, and this was his great discovery, that the oxygen of the air might be made to combine with the carbon, not directly, but through the aid of an intervening electrolyte, which should carry it and present it to the carbon. For such electrolyte he selected caustic soda.

To carry out his conception, he took an iron pot, which became in itself one of the "elements" of his cell. Into this he put caustic

soda, which, at normal temperatures, is a solid. Applying heat, and raising the mass to the moderate temperature of 800 degrees, it fused. He now had a liquid electrolyte. Into it he plunged a stick of carbon, and then thrust an iron tube down into the molten mass, almost to the bottom, and through this, by means of a pump, he forced air, which came bubbling up to the surface. The electrolyte caught and held a part long enough to present it to the surface of the carbon, which immediately combined with the oxygen. The result fully realized expectations. It was found, the carbon and the pot being connected by wire, that a current of phenomenal volume flowed through it. And it was also found that, within limits, the amount of that current was proportioned to the volume of air supplied.

Apparatus constructed on this principle on a large scale (there being 100 pots of caustic soda, each 12 inches deep and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter), gave a current sufficient to cause thirty 16-candle incandescent lamps to glow with full brilliancy. It was found that to maintain these lights for 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours required the consumption in the pots, by oxidation, of about eight pounds of coal. It was also found that the average pressure was 90 volts, and the average amount of current 16 amperes. Also, that the average horse-power developed was a little more than two horse-power. It was also determined that the electrical energy actually obtained from one pound of carbon consumed in the pots was 82 per cent of the theoretical. The experts' report says:

"It is, perhaps, fair to say that we may expect the carbon electric generator to yield ten times as much electricity per pound of carbon as does a good average steam engine dynamo plant."

**The Vitascope.**—Still another instrument for the visual reproduction of life movements—similar in its principles and purposes to the eidoloscope, the phantoscope, and the kinematograph (Vol. 5, pp. 730, 963; Vol. 6, p. 207)—is Mr. Edison's vitascope, the first public exhibition of which was given in Koster & Bial's music hall, New York city, April 23.

Life-size representations are thrown upon a screen, in which all the apparent vitality of the original, except the sound, is reproduced with wonderful fidelity. A unique feature of the vitascope is its reproduction of original colors. This is effected by touching up by hand each one of the many little photographic transparencies which constitute the pictorial slide used in the apparatus.

**Medical Progress.**—*The Use of Antitoxin.*—A most favorable report on the use of antitoxin in private practice, based on data regarding about 6,000 cases in various parts of the United States and Canada, was submitted to the Pediatric Society at its recent session in Montreal, Que.

Reports of 3,628 cases were gathered by the society. Of these, 244 cases were rejected because evidence was not conclusive that the trouble was really diphtheria. These rejected cases were, however, all recoveries. All the doubtful cases which terminated fatally were retained in the statistics. The report also includes 942 health board cases in New York, and 1,468 in Chicago.

In all, the report covers 5,794 cases of undoubted diphtheria. Among these there were 713 deaths, giving a death rate of 12.3 per cent. If we exclude, as we properly may, 218 cases in which treat-

ment had been delayed so long that the patients were already evidently moribund, the ratio is diminished to 8.8 per cent. And if we take into reckoning only those cases in which the serum was applied during the first three days, we have 4,120 cases with 303 deaths, a death rate of 7.3 per cent. A still better showing is, of course, made in the cases treated on the first day, amply justifying Dr. Behring's prophecy that the death rate therein would be reduced to not more than 5 per cent. The three days' limit is probably, however, the most reasonable and practical one; and the figures cited warrant the saying that the antitoxin serum, where it has had a fair chance, has reduced the diphtheria death rate to between 7 and 8 per cent. Hitherto diphtheria has been one of the most deadly of all diseases. The probability of benefit from the use of antitoxin decreases in appalling ratio after the third day. The death rate in cases treated in the first three days is 7.3 per cent; in those treated after the third day it is 27 per cent.

A similarly favorable report was made by the London (Eng.) Board of Metropolitan Asylums.

The serum method of treatment has also been developed in Paris, France, by Dr. Roux and his collaborators, for use in cases of cholera; and by the bacteriologists of the Health Board of New York city as a preventive of tetanus.

It is also stated that experiments conducted in the laboratories of the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, N. Y., go to prove that acute delirious mania is a germ disease, to be treated accordingly.

**X Rays.**—A few additional interesting announcements have been made regarding the wonderful form of energy discovered by Dr. Röntgen, and fully reviewed at the beginning of the present volume (p. 1).

Mr. Edison has advanced the hypothesis that the X rays are really sound vibrations, of course not those with which we are all familiar, but of very much smaller wave length and vastly greater rapidity. He bases this hypothesis on a study of certain shadows appearing in various radiotypes, which appeared inexplicable except on the theory that they were sound shadows, the peculiarities of which are well known. He gives the following account of his experiments and conclusions:

"The fluorescent bulb was placed on one side of a steel plate, the observer being on the opposite side. When the fluoroscope was placed against the steel plate directly opposite the bulb on the other side, no light was observed; but when the fluoroscope was made to approach within six inches of the edge and well within the shadows, it lighted up. The direction of the X ray was found by a moving bar of iron, so as to obtain the sharpest image.

"The second fact which possibly tends to confirm the sound-wave theory is that liquids do not fluoresce with the ray, at least none that I have tried. Crystals alone fluoresce, except in one or two cases, such as precipitates, and these may not be amorphous. The crystal is resonant to the wave.

"The third observation is that a tube with a vacuum so low as to give stræ, and from which ordinarily no X ray can be obtained no matter how long a dry plate is exposed to it, can be made to give the ray by a powerful blast of air on the spark of the break wheel of the primary and a spark gap in the secondary, the wires of which are guarded up to the very end.

"Another observation is that the sharpness of the shadow depends on the abruptness of the break. A very weak bulb may be made to give sharper shad-

ows than one giving twice the luminosity in the fluoroscope, which has a connection with this theory. Another fact is that when tubes are on the pump continuously, the vacuum will depend upon the pump, that is, the amount of mercury running per minute. The vacuum will reach a certain stage and keep that way for several days, the pump being able to reach a certain exhaustion, and no further, the air brought in by the mercury being the limiting point."

Mr. Tesla, too, has continued his studies of the new radiance. He had early demonstrated the possibility of reflecting X rays, and has found that the metals, when ranged according to their powers of reflecting X rays, correspond to the contact series of metals in air. His theory, it will be remembered, is that the rays consist of material particles emitted from the vacuum bulb. He makes the following observations:

"Further investigations concerning the behavior of the various metals in regard to reflection of these radiations, show that Volta's electric contact series in air is identical with that which is obtained when arranging the metals according to their powers of reflection, the most electro-positive metal being the best reflector. This series is magnesium, zinc, lead, tin, iron, copper, silver, gold, and platinum. The last named metal should be found to be the poorest, and sodium one of the best, reflectors. This relation is rendered still more interesting and suggestive when we consider that this series is approximately the same which is obtained when arranging the metals according to their energies of combination with oxygen, as calculated from their chemical equivalents.

"Should the above relation be confirmed by other physicists, we shall be justified to draw the following conclusions: First, the highly exhausted bulb emits material streams which, impinging on a metallic surface, are reflected; second, these streams are formed of matter in some primary or elementary condition; third, these material streams are probably the same agent which is the cause of the electro-motive tension between metals in close proximity or actual contact, and they may possibly, to some extent, determine the energy of combination of the metals with oxygen; fourth, every metal or conductor is more or less a source of such streams; fifth, these streams or radiations must be produced by some radiations which exist in the medium; and sixth, streams resembling the cathodic must be emitted by the sun and probably also by other sources of radiant energy, such as an arc light or Bunsen burner."

Professor Elihu Thomson announces that "Röntgen rays are produced by the bombardment of any surface within the Crookes tube by cathode rays, or the radiant matter of Crookes," and that they "are emitted in all directions from the bombarded surface, and are not special to any particular direction. They are even emitted backward toward the cathode from which the rays which bombard the surface are sent."

A professor in King's College, London, Eng., announces that the X rays, when focused to a point, do not cross and diverge again beyond the focal point, as light rays do, but continue on as a solid pencil of rays.

Genuine diamonds can be distinguished instantly from imitations, by means of the X rays. Being composed of carbon, diamonds are almost perfectly transparent to X rays; whereas glass or other mineral stones are opaque. The difference is instantly noticeable in the fluoroscope, the shadow of a spurious gem being much darker than that of a diamond.

**Magnetographs.**—Professor John S. McKay of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., has obtained interesting pictures, which he calls "magnetographs," resembling X-ray prints in being silhouettes of objects excluded from light, but differing from them in being produced by the action of magnets.

He placed a paramagnetic substance upon the sensitive film of an ordinary photographic plate, and brought a magnet or electro-magnet

near to the other side of the plate. A clearly defined image of the object on the plate was the result, and this became a shadow in the positive taken from the negative plate. Silhouettes of a key, a screw, a wire gauge, and other objects were obtained. By placing the plate, with its sensitive side facing the poles of the magnet, and placing a disc of iron nearly as large as the plate on the opposite side, "shadowgraphs" were obtained of non-magnetic bodies placed on the other side, between the plate and the poles of the magnet.

"These experiments seem to indicate," says Dr. McKay, "that the ether in the field of a magnet is in a state of permanent stress, and that any change in magnetic force caused by motion of the armature or variation of current strength produces a change in the degree of stress, and thus originates ether waves capable of affecting the ordinary photographic plate.

"Perhaps the shadow pictures produced by long exposure to sunlight, which some think to be a Röntgen effect, may be caused by magnetic waves from the sun; and may not the Röntgen rays themselves be something analogous to these magnetic rays?"

**An Absolute Chemical Vacuum.**—Professor Elmer Gates, director of the new Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at Washington, claims to have recently produced the first absolute chemical vacuum known to science.

The method, in a word, is to fill a tube made of glass melting at a very high temperature with other glass melting at a much lower temperature, and to draw out the latter by means of suction, leaving only enough to seal the mouth of the tube. Of course the *absolute* character of the vacuum thus produced remains to be demonstrated.

**Miscellaneous.**—Lord Rayleigh has made a new determination of the specific gravity of argon, finding it to be 19.940 referred to O<sub>2</sub> as 16. The refractivity of argon is 0.961, while that of helium is 0.146, compared with air as unity. The result in the case of argon is very unfavorable to the view that this gas is an allotropic form of nitrogen. The refractivity of helium is remarkably low, the lowest previously known being that of hydrogen, which is nearly 0.5 that of air. The results of determinations of viscosity were for helium 0.96 and for argon 1.21, referred to dry air. The latter number is somewhat higher than that for oxygen, which has stood at the head of the list of the principal gases in this respect.

A flying machine, called an aërodrome, invented by Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is described by Professor Alexander Graham Bell as having demonstrated the practicability of mechanical flight.

Details of the invention are not given. The machine, as at present constructed, is built of steel, and driven by a steam engine, but carries only enough water for a very brief flight.

A most important discovery is credited to Professor C. S. Hastings of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, namely, of a method by which the hitherto insu-



perable difficulties resulting from secondary chromatic aberration in the use of telescopes can be eliminated without the use of other than the ordinary silicate glasses.

After much labor he first demonstrated theoretically a new method by which the secondary chromatic aberration, which had resisted solution for almost a century and a-half, might be remedied. He next constructed a telescope with a ratio of focal length to diameter of only eight and a-half, for use with the spectroscope. This has fulfilled in every way the hopes founded upon the theoretical investigation. It shows the solar spectrum with absolutely unvarying focus from extreme red to extreme violet, eliminating all secondary color aberration. While the experiment has not gone beyond this, there is little reason to doubt that the method is applicable to telescopes of all sizes. The discovery, it is said, will add at least 10 per cent to the power of telescopes.

The "Kleidograph" is the name of a simple mechanism resembling an ordinary typewriter, devised by Superintendent W. B. Wait of the New York city Institution for the Blind, whereby one can prepare point text for the use of the blind much more rapidly than with the customary stylus and tablet.

A horseless carriage race, under the auspices of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, for \$3,000, was run on May 30, from City Hall, New York, to Irvington-on-the-Hudson and return, a total distance of about fifty-two miles.

There were nearly thirty entries, but only six carriages appeared to compete—four made by the Duryea Motor Company of Springfield, Mass., one Booth-Crouch carriage, and one Roger carriage, a French invention. The winner was Charles E. Duryea of Springfield, Mass. The start was made at 11:55 A. M., the first carriage arriving back at 7:13 P. M. The award was made on the following points, the maximum being 100: speed, 35; simplicity of construction and durability, 30; ease in operating and safety, 25; cost, 10.



## ART.

**A**N unpleasant controversy arose in the latter part of May between the National Sculpture Society and the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee appointed to select a design from among several submitted for an equestrian statue of the late General William T. Sherman. The statue is to be erected in the esplanade in rear of the Treasury building in Washington.

It appears that the committee asked and obtained advice from the National Sculpture Society in inviting sculptors to submit models in

competition; and that they then invited to a second competition other sculptors than the ones recommended, and finally accepted the design of a sculptor who had not been designated by the committee of experts of the Sculpture Society.

The committee of experts consisted of J. Q. A. Ward, A. St. Gaudens, O. L. Warner, and D. C. French, sculptors, and Bruce Price, architect. Four models were submitted—by Paul W. Bartlett of Boston, C. H. Niehaus and J. Massey Rhind of New York city, and Carl Rohl Smith of Germany, now of Chicago, Ill. The committee of experts found the models of Bartlett and Niehaus to be the most artistic, and recommended a further competition between these men. In spite of their advice, the design of Mr. Smith was finally accepted by the statue committee. Mr. Smith is himself a member of the National Sculpture Society, and had acquired a high reputation in both Europe and America. Of the six members of the statue committee, four, on the only ballot taken, voted in favor of Mr. Smith's design. Letters of protest against final ratification of the award were addressed to General G. M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and to Secretary of War Lamont, by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward in behalf of the National Sculpture Society—to which the statue committee made a strong reply.

The E. L. Rodgers collection of old and modern engravings and etchings—probably the most representative gathering of the works of noted engravers ever offered for sale by auction in America—was sold in Baltimore, Md., in April, realizing about \$14,000.



## EDUCATION.

THE policy of the United States government regarding the use of public funds for the support of sectarian educational institutions, is outlined in our review of proceedings in congress (p. 357). After June 30, 1897, no money is to be appropriated by congress for such purpose.

The important questions of restoration of separate schools in Manitoba, school reform in New York state, and the pending Education bill for England, are also treated elsewhere in this number (Manitoba, p. 401; New York state, p. 395; England, p. 418).

Through the efforts of Dr. H. J. Furber, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., assisted by an American committee consisting of the presidents of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, and Clark universities, together with Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, and Professor Simon Newcomb, the doors of colleges and universities in France have at last been thrown open

to American students on terms as favorable as those which have heretofore attracted the great majority of students from the New World to German institutions. Throughout his university career the American student in France had been subjected to such regulations in the way of periodical examinations, prescribed courses, etc., that most Americans preferred the greater freedom to be found elsewhere. However, on January 22 of this year, a ministerial decree was issued from the *Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique*, introducing changes into the faculties of science throughout France, which enable a student from the United States, bearing proper credentials, to take any course or any part of a course at any one of the French institutions.

On May 9, by earnest effort, the trustees of Barnard College, New York city, raised, for the purchase of a new site for the college, the remaining \$23,000 required to be raised by that date to secure a gift of \$25,000 from an anonymous friend of the institution, afterward announced to be Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

The faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in May, decided to abolish granting the degrees of Ph. B. and B. S., and to grant hereafter only the degree of B. A. in the general courses. Another important step taken at the same time was the further extension of the elective courses, the prescribed work after entrance being limited to military drill and physical culture.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ON May 21 the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, theatrical managers, of New York city, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The last season proved unprofitable mainly owing to the contract of the firm with the Lillian Russell Opera Company. Liabilities were estimated at about \$300,000, with assets about half as much. A reorganization was effected about June 1, insuring continuance of grand opera the coming season.

The plan of reorganization provides for the formation of a corporation and for the payment of 40 per cent of the unsecured debts of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau in preferred stock of the new company, the remaining 60 per cent to be paid in notes of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. These men are to be managing directors of the company at

an aggregate salary of \$20,000 a year. The preferred stock which is issued as payment of debts may be called in by the company when it is able and desirous to do so; and thus the corresponding indebtedness will be cancelled.

Another incident of theatrical interest was the incorporation, in May, of the Actors' Society of America, on lines similar to those of the British Actors' Association.

The object is "to promote the actor's calling by mutual benefit, dramatic, artistic, economic, and social means, within the United States and contiguous countries."

The constitution provides that any person who shall reside in the United States for six months, and who shall be associated with the dramatic profession for three years, shall be eligible for membership. The society will not interfere with an actor fixing his own salary; it will assist members to secure contracts with responsible managers only, and it shall not be dissolved while fifteen members vote for its continuance. The entrance fee has been temporarily fixed at \$5. Any suggested alteration will be discussed at the annual meeting.

*El Capitan*, a comic operetta by John Philip Sousa, libretto by Charles Klein, was produced by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company in April.

It centres around the amusing adventures of Don Medigua, viceroy of Peru, who disguises himself as *El Capitan*, a famous guerrilla warrior, and mingles with the enemy to save his own life.



## ARCHÆOLOGY.

A MOST important discovery was recently made near Thebes in Egypt—namely, the first discovery, on any Egyptian monument, of a mention of the Israelites. It was described by Professor Petrie in a lecture at University College, London, Eng., early in April.

Fresh explorations, he said, had been made in Thebes, resulting in important discoveries—a tomb of the Twelfth dynasty, lined with funeral scenes, the sites of seven temples, interesting tablets with long inscriptions, and many other archaeological remains of much value. One of the inscriptions contained the first record yet discovered of contact between Egypt and the people of Israel. Merenptah had left a long inscription on the back of a great granite tablet. This recorded mainly his deliverance of Egypt from the Libyans. Toward the close were recited the various places taken in his Syrian war, and among these—in northern Palestine apparently—he spoiled "the people of Israel." This was the first time that any mention of the Israelites in any form had been found on Egyptian monuments. Here we have the fact that Merenptah fought the people of Israel, apparently in Palestine, at about 1200 B. C. This enormous tablet, for its size, the almost unprecedented length of its inscriptions, its com-

pleteness, and the unique importance of it to Biblical history, is one of the most notable monuments ever found.

Many things had been found that seemed indirectly to confirm the story of Genesis and Exodus, such as the finding of a treasure-city, Pithom, the identification of Goshen and other places; but until now the name Israel (or, as it is spelled on the tablet, "Ysiraal") had never been found. Attempts had been made to prove that the "Aperiu," mentioned on several monuments, were the Hebrews; but that is now generally denied. This discovery of Professor Petrie, however, gives us little help in fixing the date of the exodus; in fact it increases the complexity of the problem.

The excavations being made in Jerusalem have disclosed much about the pool of Siloam. The identification of the site of this pool is important, because of its bearing on the situation of the city walls. It has hitherto been considered that the pool of Siloam, shown to every visitor of Jerusalem, was one of the few undisputed localities in the topography of the sacred city. Now, however, doubts have been raised on this point. Among archæologists a contest has arisen as complicated as that concerning the site of Calvary, the sepulchre, and other sacred places in Jerusalem. The pool of Siloam had the singular characteristic of suddenly increasing in depth as the water poured in from some unknown source. This mysterious ebb and flow of the waters had been largely relied upon as sufficiently proving the identity of the present pool with that referred to in the Scriptures. It has now, however, been found that a similar phenomenon takes place in the fountain of the Virgin, which is close by.



## SOCIOLOGY.

**The George Junior Republic.**—One of the most interesting of recent sociological experiments, aiming to reach and benefit the children of the slums, is the George Junior Republic, so called after its originator, Mr. William R. George of New York city. It has now been developed into a regular association, with an incorporated society to sustain it with money and other kinds of help. The following account of the origin, aims, and influence of the re-

public is summarized from a recent descriptive article by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *Review of Reviews*.

The republic grew out of Mr. George's experiences in attempting, each year from 1890 to 1894, to give a number of the children of the New York slums a taste of country life, to throw over them the influences of religion, and to teach them patriotism and the duties of citizenship. These "vacation camps" were held on a farm near Freeville, Tompkins county, New York. In 1895 the republic was formally organized with a membership of about 200 children between the ages of twelve and seventeen, who remained in camp for two months.

The keynote of the plan is perfect liberty under a reign of self-imposed law. The republic is organized on the model of the government at Washington. Its laws are made by its congress, composed of representative citizens.

Every member of the community is assumed to be a worker and a self-supporting citizen. The citizens are divided into three industrial classes, namely, the class of unskilled workers, the middle class, and the class of skilled workers. Each citizen is allowed to exercise his own judgment and preference in the selection of his work. He may select farming, landscape gardening, or carpentry; while, in the case of the girls, cooking, millinery, or sewing may be chosen. The different kinds of work are of course carried on under the direction of Mr. George's adult helpers; and the classification of the workers is made upon very strict standards, in accordance with which fidelity and conscientious effort count for more than natural aptitude. The pecuniary advantages of promotion from the lowest to the highest grade are very considerable. Thus 50 cents a day is the pay for unskilled labor, 70 cents for work in the middle grade, and 90 cents for work in the highest grade. The working hours are from half-past eight until twelve. The afternoons are devoted to recreation. No member of the community is obliged to work during the regular morning hours, or at all; but if he is off duty he draws no pay, while if he loses time his pay is diminished *pro rata*. Wages are paid in the paper script or currency of the republic, and not in regular United States money. But so long as a lad sojourns as a citizen of the George Junior Republic, his money "goes." In fact, the money of the republic is quite indispensable; for nothing is provided free of charge. All meals must be paid for, and lodging also has its price. Inasmuch as each ordinary meal costs ten cents, and the same price is exacted for a night's lodging; while the taxes of the republic amount to about three cents a day *per capita*, it is evident that unless the unskilled laborer is regular and faithful he is not going to be able to pay his bills. The republic maintained its bank, and wages were paid no oftener than once a week. The thrifty ones began to accumulate savings in the bank, and they were allowed an interest of three per cent a month on their deposits.

The training in citizenship and political methods was only less valuable than the training in practical thrift and industrial economics. The several industrial classes were allowed to be represented in the two chambers of the republic's congress. Each industrial class elected one member of the House of representatives for every twelve persons, and elected one member of the senate. Representatives were elected for a term of one week, and senators for a period of two weeks. In the course of the summer, out of perhaps two or three hundred bills introduced in congress, some fifty-five or sixty were en-

acted into laws, while seven or eight more failed to become laws through the exercise of the president's veto. It was a matter of practical necessity which needs no defense or explanation, that Mr. George himself should fill the chair of the president of the republic. A leading ambition of almost every boy in the opening days of the republic was to become a member of the police force; but all applicants were subjected to a rigid civil-service examination, the justice and reasonableness of which they soon came to perceive and admit. Their respect for reading and writing, and other attainments which some of them had formerly regarded as superfluous, became mightily enhanced when they understood in how many practical ways these intellectual acquirements were of advantage. The policemen drew the full pay of the highest class of labor. Their duties were real, and were exercised with remarkable firmness and moderation. The office of the judge of the police court, who combined in his person all other judiciary functions, was filled by one of Mr. George's adult helpers; but trial by a jury of his peers was granted to every boy accused of any offense against the laws. One of the regrettable but necessary features of such a miniature commonwealth is a jail or place of detention; and in the earlier days of the experiment there were a good many prisoners. Happily, in the last weeks, the jail was empty. One of the most valuable services rendered by the camp has been its demonstration of the fact that its methods are peculiarly adapted to the class of boys that are commonly considered incorrigible, many of whom become the most industrious and influential citizens of the little commonwealth.

At the camp the children learned by practical experience the blessing of labor, and in the meantime secured the rudiments of a trade. They discovered that the non-producer was not simply an injury to himself, but that he was a burden to the community, and they dealt with him accordingly. They learned the power of the ballot; and the value of a public-school education was manifested to them in a new light, owing to the fact that the non-possessors were handicapped in many respects. They discovered that a person devoid of character was a menace to the community at large, and that society must protect itself from the ravages of the vicious; that courts of justice were instituted not for the purpose of oppression, but to secure equity to all. They learned business methods through business transactions among themselves, the value of the bank in its various aspects, and the satisfaction of having something laid up for a rainy day. They developed public spirit, independence, and patriotism, and discovered in this object-lesson the real meaning of republic. The whole plan of this republic is not so much to form a Utopia as it is to have the youth adjust themselves to the questions as they really exist under the laws of our country at the present time.

While for the majority of its members the George Junior Republic will continue to be a two months' summer camp, there has already been formed the nucleus of an all-the-year-round, permanent institution. It is easy to understand that this nucleus of "resident citizens," as gradually recruited—and domesticated, so to speak—will very materially assist in the task of organizing and civilizing the two or three hundred "summer citizens," coming from the streets of New York.

**The Liquor Traffic.**—A committee of fifteen has been organized to collect and classify as exhaustively as possible the accredited facts related directly and indi-

Vol. 6.—31.

rectly to the liquor question. President Seth Low of Columbia University is president, and Charles Dudley Warner vice-president of the committee. With them are associated such a galaxy of talented men of various occupations and religions as insures an adequate and many-sided view of all the complexities of the question.

The supreme court of Indiana has sustained the constitutionality of the recently enacted Nicholson temperance law.

According to this law the authorities cannot issue a liquor license in any community against the protest of a majority of the voters; all blinds and screens hindering a full view of the bar must be removed during the hours in which the law prescribes that the saloons shall be closed; and no member of the saloon-keeper's family is permitted to enter the saloon during closing hours.

**Miscellaneous.**—The remarkable growth of the movement for municipal reform is seen in the statistics presented by the secretary of the National Municipal League at its session in Baltimore, Md., the first week in May.

In the North Atlantic states there were 27 municipal reform organizations in 1894 and 79 in 1895, and there are 121 in 1896. In the South Atlantic states the numbers for the three years are 2, 13, 17; in the Northern Central division, 14, 54, 78; in the Southern Central, 0, 7, 15; and in the Western, 1, 23, 36; the totals for all divisions being 44, 176, 267.

The third biennial session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was held in Louisville, Ky., the last week in May. In February there were seventeen state federations enrolled in the central body, including 437 clubs.

The twenty-third annual convention of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Grand Rapids, Mich., early in June.

Beginning twenty-three years ago in a meeting of the boards of charities of three Western states to discuss the questions that perplexed them, the conference gradually came to include, first the members of all state boards, then the officers of public penal reformatory and charitable institutions, then the managers of private and semi-private philanthropies, and, finally, those occupied with purely social work, such as the social settlements and educational institutions and societies devoted to the study of economic and social questions.





## RELIGION.

**T**HE quarter has abounded in religious gatherings; but space allows us to give nothing more than the briefest outline of the most important proceedings.

**Methodist General Conference.**—The twenty-eighth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Cleveland, O., May 1–28.

One of the most important questions discussed was that of the admission of women as lay delegates. This question first came up in the General Conference of 1888. It was fully discussed there, as also at the conference of 1892, and in the church press. The important point in dispute was whether the Restrictive rule, amended in 1872 so as to admit laymen, would not, properly construed, admit the women. Those who opposed admission argued that the adverse decision of the General Conference of 1888 was a practical settlement of the question of constitutionality, and that women ought not to be admitted until the constitution has been amended in their favor.



CHAPLAIN C. C. M'CASE, D. D.,  
NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The conference of 1888, after a long discussion, decided by a narrow vote that women could not be admitted to seats until the constitution is changed. The judiciary committee of the conference of 1892 reported to similar effect unanimously; but the conference set aside the report, and, assuming that the constitutional rule is properly interpreted as admitting women as well as men, voted to submit the Hamilton amendment to the vote of the conferences. This amendment proposes to change the wording of the rule so as to make men only eligible as lay delegates. The conferences have generally refused to consider this a proper submission. Few votes have been cast on either side. The sentiment in favor of the admission of women has grown; and this year the proposal failed by only sixty-six votes to secure the requisite three-fourths' majority. Out of 10,159 ministers voting, 7,553 voted for admission.

In the conference of 1896, the matter was disposed of temporarily by the almost unanimous adoption of a compromise, allowing the four women delegates who had been elected the privilege of

taking their seats (which, however, they declined), but with the understanding that this action did not create a precedent. In the meantime the annual conferences are again to vote on the question, so that it will come up again at the General Conference of 1900.

The two oldest members of the Board of Bishops—Bishops Bowman and Foster—were declared non-effective, and it was decided to elect two new bishops. It was also declared that the time had come when the General Conference might safely and wisely elect a bishop of African descent from among its 1,700 colored ministers—a



EARL CRANSTON, D. D.,  
NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

declaration which left every member free to vote for a colored man if he chose. Through the retirement of Bishops Bowman and Foster, Bishop Merrill became senior bishop and president of the Board of Bishops. A spirited contest occurred over the choice of the new bishops—the leading candidates being Chaplain C. C. McCabe; Dr. Earl Cranston; Professor J. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. (colored); Dr. J. W. Hamilton of the Freedmen's Aid Society; and President H. A. Buttz of Drew Theological Seminary. Chaplain McCabe was elected on the fifteenth, and Dr. Cranston on the sixteenth ballot.

MCCABE, CHARLES CARDWELL, D. D., Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Ohio fifty-eight years ago. He has been known as "Chaplain"

McCabe; was taken prisoner during the Civil War, and witnessed the horrors of Libby prison. Life there, however, had its "bright side," which he depicts in one of his most popular lectures. After the war he was elected assistant secretary of the Church Extension Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia, in which position he was associated with Dr. Kynett for sixteen years. Twenty years ago he was made secretary of the Missionary Society, in which capacity he has since been engaged. Possessing considerable wealth, he gave bountifully to church work, his last gift being \$10,000 for an orphanage in China. He is reputed to be the most successful man in the church at the task of raising money. His official residence will be Fort Worth, Tex.

CRANSTON, EARL, D. D., Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Ohio about fifty-five years ago; was graduated at the Ohio University, and served as a volunteer in an Ohio regiment, and was advanced

to a Heutenancy. He joined the Ohio conference in 1867, occupying subsequently pastorates in Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in Colorado, where he served for some time as presiding elder. In 1884 he was elected publishing agent of the Western Book Concern. He is regarded as a successful business man.

Rev. Dr. William Taylor, the aged missionary bishop for Africa, was also retired; and it was decided by a vote of 257 to 189 not to elect any more missionary bishops except one to succeed him. The missionary bishops exercise no episcopal functions whatever in the United States. Dr. J. C. Hartzell of the Freedmen's Aid Society, was elected to succeed Dr. Taylor.

HARTZELL, JOSEPH CRANE, D. D., Methodist Episcopal missionary bishop for Africa, was born in Illinois fifty-three years ago; and was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston. He went to the South in 1870, and became a member of the Louisiana conference, to which he has belonged ever since. For six years he served as assistant secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, being promoted eight years ago to be associate corresponding secretary, and later becoming senior secretary.

The three new bishops were consecrated May 26.

An important step was taken in the adoption of a system of mutual fire insurance for churches—along the lines of the Wisconsin Methodist Church Mutual Insurance Company. It is hoped to reduce the rate of cost for insurance by about two-thirds.

No action was accomplished in the matter of changing the time-limit of pastorates.

**Presbyterian Assemblies.**—The 108th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) was held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 21–30. Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow of the Third church, Chicago, Ill., was elected moderator to succeed Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth.

A most notable feature was the spirit of harmony that prevailed. It was expected that the Briggs controversy would be again renewed over the proposition to take steps to secure to the church the endowments and property of Union Theological Seminary, where Dr. Briggs is still retained.

The standing Committee on Theological Seminaries had recommended that the assembly should reaffirm the action of a year ago on seminary control and declare that, in its judgment, that plan should be substantially adopted by all of the seminaries (Vol. 5, p. 470). The committee also desired the assembly to suspend the exercise of its powers conferred by the reunion compact until that compact was made legal and effective by the seminary, and that the committee should be discharged. However, after an exciting debate, the following resolution—a compromise—was unanimously adopted:

"The General Assembly heartily approves the readiness of the boards of control in some of our theological seminaries, shown during the last year, to carry out the plan approved by the General Assembly of 1895; and while others of the boards of control have not seen their way clear as yet to adopt the general provisions of that plan and carry them into legal effect, the General Assembly cannot but hope that upon further consideration they may see their way clear to come to such a conclusion that all the funds and property in their hands, and the teaching in said seminaries may be so completely safeguarded to the church that benevolent persons contemplating making gifts or bequests to these institutions may have the fullest confidence in the future security of such gifts

or bequests. With entire confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the beloved brethren in the control of our theological seminaries, we urge them to take such measures as will secure this most desirable result; and also that the several boards be requested to report to the next General Assembly what progress they have made in this direction."

The judicial committee brought in a report, which was adopted, substantially reaffirming the deliverance of last year regarding the boycott of students from Union Seminary (Vol. 5, p. 471). A supplemental report aiming to clear up the confusion in many minds, was also adopted, in part as follows:

"We recommend to the General Assembly, if it deems it wise, to appoint a special committee of five to prepare a constitutional rule, regulative of the power of the General Assembly and of presbyteries to superintend the education and care of candidates for the ministry, to be reported to the next General Assembly, and in the event of its adoption by the next General Assembly, to be overruled to the presbytery."

All the propositions to establish in the Presbyterian Church a new young people's society separate from the Christian Endeavor Society were rejected. The Committee on Church Unity presented for adoption the plan for a Federal Council to be composed of delegates from all the denominational bodies in the United States having Presbyterian form of government, but recommended that negotiations with the Episcopalians looking toward unity be discontinued.

The 36th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) met in Memphis, Tenn., May 21-29. Rev. Dr. R. Q. Mallard, D. D., of New Orleans, La., was chosen moderator to succeed Rev. Dr. C. R. Hemphill.

A leading incident in the proceedings was the vote on the appeal taken by the presbytery of Charleston, S. C., from a decision of the Synod of South Carolina. The presbytery had refused to take under its care one Reuben James, a colored candidate for the ministry. The synod disapproved of this action, and directed the presbytery to correct its error. The General Assembly upheld the synod by a vote of 118 against sustaining the appeal, to 20 for sustaining it, and 9 for sustaining "in part."

The 66th General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Birmingham, Ala., May 20-29. Rev. A. W. Hawkins of Decatur, Ill., succeeded Rev. Dr. M. B. De Witt of Springfield, Mo., as moderator.

The question of women in the ministry was brought up in the case of Mrs. Mary H. Bixler, who, with her husband, had taken the full seminary course at Lebanon, but to whom, on account of her sex, a degree had been denied. A report was adopted instructing the faculty of the Cumberland University to grant her a degree in theology, since she had completed the required course, but declaring that this action "does not commit this General Assembly to the ordination of women to the ministry, nor authorize the same on the part of any presbytery." This is the first instance on record of a woman receiving the degree of B. D.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church convened May 28 in Xenia, O., Rev. Dr. James White of Kansas City, Kan., being chosen as moderator.

The 22d General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

in Canada met in Toronto, Ont. June 10-18. Rev. Principal Gordon of Halifax, N. S., was moderator.

The sixth triennial meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council met in Glasgow, Scotland, June 17. Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Belfast, London, and Toronto had been the previous places of meeting.

The council is an alliance of all churches holding the Presbyterian form of government. It represents five million communicants and twenty million adherents.

The following is a summary of the statistics:

Churches in	Communicants.
European continent.....	855,872
Great Britain.....	1,488,889
Asia.....	21,655
Africa.....	178,396
North America.....	2,170,517
South America.....	8,485
West Indies.....	11,781
Australia.....	42,127
New Zealand.....	22,204
Total.....	4,795,216

The total of ministers is 27,048; of congregations, 81,925. These totals come far short of the actual facts on account of the failure of many churches to make reports.

**Other Religious Gatherings.**—Between May 20 and May 26 Asbury Park, N. J., was the scene of important Northern Baptist gatherings—American Baptist Missionary Union for Foreign Missions, American Baptist Home Missionary Society, American Baptist Publication Society. These were preceded by a meeting of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.

About the same time the Southern Baptist convention was held in Chattanooga, Tenn.; and in connection with it were held meetings of the Southern Baptist Press Association, the Baptist Young People's Union Auxiliary, the Women's Missionary Union Auxiliary, and the Board of Trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The ninetieth regular session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America began at Catskill, N. Y., June 3, Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson of Catskill being chosen president.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States met at Dayton, O., May 27—June 4.

The second annual convention of the Theosophical Society in America was held in New York city beginning April 26. Over 300 delegates attended. A new president for the society, in place of Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati, O., who had acted in that capacity since the death of W. Q. Judge in March, was unanimously elected in the person of Ernest T. Hargrove, son of a London (Eng.) solicitor.

**Mr. Gladstone's Letter.**—In the early part of June, pending the result of an investigation by a learned tribunal instituted by Pope Leo XIII. to inquire into the validity of the ordinations of the Church of England, Mr. Gladstone addressed a letter to His Holiness through Cardinal Rampolla.

In the letter, Mr. Gladstone very plainly and frankly expresses the hope that the validity will be admitted by the Pope, and that such action will establish more kindly relations between the Roman and the Anglican churches if it does not lead to their union. Throughout his letter he speaks with the utmost kindness and respect of the present occupant of the Pontifical chair, referring to him as the "first bishop of Christendom," and praising him highly for his courageous and pacificatory spirit as shown particularly in the institution of the present inquiry.

The appearance of this letter aroused wide discussion in religious circles—the Nonconformist comment, in particular, being unfavorable to the position taken by Mr. Gladstone.

**Encyclical on Christian Reunion.**—On June 29 there was published an abstract of an encyclical letter from the Pope on the reunion of all the Christian churches. It is a lengthy letter setting forth the Roman Catholic position regarding the authority and functions of the Church. The abstract contains the following remarkable passage:

Christ endowed His apostles with authority like to His own, and promised that the Spirit of Truth should direct them and remain with them forever, and because of this commission "it is no more allowable to repudiate one iota of the apostles' teaching than to reject any point of the doctrine of Christ Himself." This apostolic mission was intended for the salvation of the whole human race, and consequently must last to the end of time. The magisterium instituted by Christ in His Church was by God's will perpetuated in the successors, appointed by the apostles, and in like manner the duty of accepting and professing all that is thus taught is also "perpetual and immutable." There is nothing which the Church founded on these principles has been more careful to guard than the integrity of the faith. The fathers of the Church are unanimous in considering as outside the Catholic communion any one who, in the least degree, deviates from even one point of the doctrine proposed by the authoritative magisterium of the Church.

The very nature of divine faith makes it impossible that we can reject even one point of direct teaching, as this is practically rejecting the authority of God Himself. Christ commanded "all men present and future to follow Him as their leader and Savior," and this not merely as individuals, but as forming a society, organized and united in mind. He established in the Church all those principles which necessarily tend to make organized human societies, and through which they attain perfection. The Church is man's guide to whatever pertains to Heaven. This is the office appointed to it by God: that it may watch over and may order all that concerns religion, and may without let or hindrance exercise according to its judgment its charge over Christianity. "Wherefore they who pretend that

the Church has any wish to interfere in civil matters or to infringe upon the rights of the State, either know it not or wickedly calumniate it."

**The Episcopal Church and Divorce.**—Wide interest was aroused in May by the suspension from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Rev. Samuel R. Fuller, rector of St. Paul's church, Malden, Mass., for violating the canon of the church which prohibits the remarriage of divorced persons except the innocent party in a divorce obtained on the ground of adultery. Mr. Fuller had obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, and subsequently married again. The ecclesiastical court trying Mr. Fuller took the ground that it must base its action solely on the record of the civil court in the divorce trial, and could not consider alleged facts outside that record. Mr. Fuller's suspension was at once followed by his withdrawal from the ministry on the ground of the alleged injustice of his punishment.

**Miscellaneous.**—At the semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4-6, a manifesto was issued declaring it incumbent upon any one holding official position in the church, before accepting any position or nomination, political or otherwise, to ascertain first whether his acceptance of said position or nomination would be acceptable to the church authorities. Moses Thatcher, who, it will be remembered, accepted last fall a democratic nomination for United States senator, without consulting the governing body in the church (Vol. 5, p. 907), was deposed from his office of an Apostle of the Church during the conference.

The United States Church Army in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been started under direction of Colonel H. H. Hadley of New York city. It is similar in plan to the Church Army of England. Its work varies in different circumstances, including not only visiting of the poor, but also canvassing among the churchless of all degrees. The ultimate aim is to bring men into membership in the church.



## IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

**T**HE constitutionality of the Gray-Percy racing bill in New York state, which became a law about a year ago (Vol. 5, p. 370), was sustained by the appellate division of the state supreme court, April 17.

The Joint Traffic Association, comprising the great railroad systems of the United States, thirty-two in number, have

won their first victory in the courts over the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission urged that the association was forbidden to act by the anti-trust law of 1890, contending that the agreement under which it acts was an illegal restraint of trade, and that the clause of the agreement authorizing distribution of traffic violated the interstate commerce law against pooling. The association put its agreement into effect January 1, and Judge H. H. Wheeler of the circuit court, southern district of New York, on hearing the case in May, failed to discover in the agreement any violation of the federal statutes. Appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the supreme court.

A decision of the United States supreme court, rendered May 18, sustained the constitutionality of the Louisiana law requiring railroads in the state to provide "Jim Crow" cars, or separate cars for colored passengers.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Brown. Justice Harlan dissented, holding that the law was contrary to the 18th amendment, that railroads were public highways to the use of which all citizens were entitled under the constitution.

On May 25 the United States supreme court unanimously overruled the decision of Comptroller R. B. Bowler, of the treasury, in the sugar bounty cases, and sustained the validity of the clause of the appropriation bill providing for their payment (Vol. 5, pp. 743, 982).

The decision leaves unsettled the important questions of the constitutionality of bounty laws in general, and the right of an administrative officer to pass upon the validity of an act of congress. The court simply held that if congress has made promises and induced people to incur expenses, and has then actually appropriated the money to indemnify the parties, the payment cannot be stopped by an administrative officer on the ground of unconstitutionality. The government has a right to make good a loss which private parties have incurred in good faith, relying on its promises; and this independently of the constitutionality of bounties.



## IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

**Currency Systems of the World.**—The table given on opposite page, which was recently published by the Reform Club of New York city, will be of permanent interest to all students of financial economics, besides having special value at the present juncture in view of the prominence given to the money question in the presidential campaign in the United States. It presents details of the monetary systems of all the leading countries of the world.



IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

THE WORLD'S CURRENCIES.

Countries. Gold Standard. Silver	Ratio gold to full legal-tender silver.	Ratio gold to limited-tender silver.	Popula- tion.	Stock of gold.			Stock of silver.			Uncovered paper.			Per capita.		
				Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.	Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.	Uncovered paper.	Gold	Silver	Paper	Total	
United States a *	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	70,400,000	\$548,400,000	\$77,900,000	\$626,300,000	\$416,700,000	\$8.99	\$8.99	\$5.92	\$28.99				
United Kingdom	1 to 14.98	1 to 14.98	38,900,000	648,000,000	115,000,000	763,000,000	149,911,000,000	2.96	2.96	2.91	30.78				
France	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	38,900,000	648,000,000	487,000,000	1,135,000,000	792,800,000	98.19	98.19	0.85	85.78				
Germany	1 to 13.97	1 to 14.98	51,900,000	610,000,000	215,000,000	825,000,000	660,400,000	4.90	4.90	1.18	17.99				
Belgium	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	6,800,000	665,000,000	54,900,000	720,000,000	665,400,000	8.79	8.79	10.88	27.88				
Italy	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	30,700,000	682,000,000	41,400,000	723,400,000	672,800,000	3.90	3.90	5.62	10.17				
Switzerland	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	3,000,000	610,000,000	5,000,000	615,000,000	616,400,000	4.97	4.97	5.00	15.44				
Greece	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	2,900,000	650,000,000	61,000,000	711,000,000	694,800,000	0.98	0.98	11.18	12.09				
Spain	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	17,500,000	618,000,000	640,000,000	1,258,000,000	688,700,000	2.98	2.98	9.49	16.55				
Portugal	1 to 14.08	1 to 14.08	5,100,000	688,000,000	24,800,000	712,800,000	645,900,000	7.45	7.45	8.88	21.99				
Roumania	.....	.....	5,800,000	688,000,000	610,000,000	1,298,000,000	665,000,000	1.88	1.88	2.02	10.50				
Serbia	.....	.....	2,800,000	688,000,000	61,000,000	749,000,000	665,000,000	1.80	1.80	1.92	3.85				
Austria-Hungary	1 to 13.69	1 to 15	48,500,000	640,000,000	640,000,000	1,280,000,000	604,700,000	8.28	8.28	4.70	10.68				
Netherlands	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	4,700,000	629,800,000	62,000,000	691,800,000	684,600,000	2.76	2.76	7.76	26.87				
Norway	.....	.....	2,000,000	67,500,000	62,000,000	129,500,000	62,800,000	8.76	8.76	1.00	10.65				
Sweden	.....	.....	4,800,000	68,000,000	64,800,000	132,800,000	68,000,000	1.66	1.66	1.90	6.84				
Denmark	1 to 12.90	1 to 14.98	2,900,000	614,500,000	64,800,000	679,300,000	65,400,000	6.80	6.80	2.85	11.00				
Russia	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 14.98	136,000,000	648,000,000	648,000,000	1,296,000,000	680,000,000	6.80	6.80	4.28	8.46				
Turkey	1 to 15 1/2	1 to 15 1/2	22,000,000	650,000,000	670,000,000	1,320,000,000	680,000,000	2.27	2.27	1.89	4.09				
Australia	1 to 14.28	1 to 14.28	4,700,000	6115,000,000	67,000,000	6,182,000,000	.....	24.47	24.47	.....	25.96				
Egypt	.....	.....	6,800,000	6190,000,000	618,000,000	6,808,000,000	.....	17.65	17.65	.....	19.85				
Mexico	1 to 16 1/2	.....	12,100,000	65,000,000	655,000,000	720,000,000	62,000,000	0.41	0.41	16.00	5.11				
Central America	1 to 15 1/2	.....	5,600,000	660,000,000	.....	660,000,000	68,000,000	0.09	0.09	1.48	3.66				
South America	1 to 15 1/2	.....	36,000,000	640,000,000	.....	640,000,000	665,000,000	1.11	1.11	15.28	17.32				
Japan	1 to 16.18	.....	41,100,000	680,000,000	618,000,000	1,298,000,000	687,000,000	1.95	1.95	2.05	6.03				
India	1 to 15	.....	296,000,000	680,000,000	680,000,000	1,360,000,000	687,000,000	.....	.....	.....	3.88				
China	.....	.....	390,000,000	6750,000,000	6,500,000	7,325,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.08				
Canada	1 to 14.28	.....	4,800,000	60,000,000	6,500,000	66,500,000	40,000,000	4.17	4.17	8.32	13.84				
Cuba	1 to 15 1/2	.....	1,800,000	618,000,000	690,000	1,508,000	1,500,000	10.00	10.00	0.98	10.88				
Haiti	1 to 15 1/2	.....	1,000,000	62,100,000	690,000	752,100,000	64,900,000	8.00	8.00	2.90	10.10				
Bulgaria	1 to 15 1/2	.....	4,800,000	660,000	3,400,000	4,060,000	.....	0.18	0.18	.....	1.76				
Total	.....	.....	4,098,800,000	3,894,900,000	681,900,000	3,513,000,000	2,564,900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....				

\* Silver is legal tender, but coined only for gov't. account; gold standard is thus maintained. In Germany and Austria-Hungary some old legal tender is still current. † Actual standard, depreciated paper. ‡ Nov. 1, 1885; all other countries. Jan. 1, 1885. ‡ Estimate, bureau of the Mint. c Information furnished through U. S. representatives. d Haupt. e Except Venezuela and Chile. f Enlletin de Statistique.

**Latin-American Commerce.**—The statistics of the foreign commerce of the Latin-American republics show a remarkable contrast in the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States regarding such commerce. The United States buys much from Latin America, but sells comparatively little there. With regard to Great Britain, the reverse is true. The following table shows both the export and import trade of the United States and Great Britain with Latin America:

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to G. B.	Imports from G. B.
Mexico.....	\$33,555,099	\$19,568,534	\$2,842,968	\$6,114,995
Central America.....	8,460,417	5,913,668	7,272,212	3,850,210
Hayti, San Domingo.....	4,040,898	7,512,537	384,057	1,662,098
Colombia.....	3,573,918	3,158,777	22,564,395	4,308,013
Venezuela.....	3,625,060	4,307,661	436,408	4,531,357
Brazil.....	76,006,864	12,298,124	22,559,263	99,292,759
Uruguay.....	2,244,398	1,104,772	4,479,241	5,647,479
Argentina.....	3,416,737	9,619,327	18,506,949	22,522,370
Chile.....	3,536,197	2,373,530	18,478,390	12,719,342
Peru.....	819,168	696,731	6,708,981	4,195,876
Ecuador.....	900,228	817,425	979,122	1,717,045
Total.....	\$140,229,421	\$67,197,100	\$85,151,061	\$117,122,945

**Book Production.**—The following is an analytical table showing the number and kinds of books published in the United States during 1894 and 1895:

## BOOK PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Classification.	1894.		1895.	
	New books.	New editions.	New books.	New editions.
Fiction.....	573	156	1,050	64
Law.....	440	45	480	51
Theology and religion.....	442	26	471	35
Education and language.....	426	16	456	32
Literary, history, and miscellany.....	306	39	455	13
Juvenile.....	315	39	365	10
Political and social science.....	228	21	313	22
Poetry.....	123	133	324	15
Physical and mathematical science.....	141	24	198	9
History.....	163	24	185	8
Biography, memoirs.....	140	21	167	13
Medical science, hygiene.....	118	42	141	22
Description, travel.....	116	28	124	27
Fine arts and illustrated books.....	127	11	133	7
Useful arts.....	118	20	100	11
Mental and moral philosophy.....	42	7	55	6
Domestic and rural.....	43	9	43	4
Sports and amusements.....	50	6	34	4
Humor and satire.....	10	...	32	..
Totals.....	3,637	647	5,101	368
		3,837		5,101
		4,484		5,469

**Unexplored Territory of the Earth.**—The follow.

ing statistics regarding the portions of the earth still remaining unexplored, were presented by Mr. Logan Lobley before the recent Geographical Congress in London, Eng.:

"To-day, outside of the polar regions, all the seas have been explored, but this is far from being the case with the land. An immense extent is entirely unknown to us; another, still more considerable, has been only imperfectly explored; travellers have traversed it, commerce has exploited some of its products, but good maps of it do not exist. Finally, only the least part is well known, geodesy has covered it with a network of triangles, and the maps of it are complete even from a topographical standpoint. \* \* \*

"After the Arctic and Antarctic regions, which have remained inaccessible up to the present time, Africa is the part of the world that is least known to us, notwithstanding the admirable explorations made in this century, which are daily clearing up the map. \* \* \*

"After Africa, Australia offers the vastest field to the investigations of explorers; we must remember that even its seacoast was not fully explored till 1843. Since that time, at the price of great suffering, it has been crossed from south to north; but no traveller has yet traversed it from east to west.

"In the two Americas, except the extreme northern and southern parts, the continent is known; nevertheless the whole central region of South America, though in great part explored for commercial purposes (for mines, wood, caoutchouc, etc.), is not exactly mapped.

"To sum up, the yet unexplored parts of the globe cover an area of about 20,000,000 square miles, approximately divided thus:

	Square miles.
"Africa.....	6,500,000
"Australia.....	2,000,000
"America.....	2,000,000
"Asia.....	200,000
"Islands.....	400,000
"Arctic regions.....	3,800,000
"Antarctic regions.....	5,800,000
	20,000,000"



## DISASTERS.

### American:—

*The St. Louis Cyclone.*—An unparalleled series of cyclones and devastating storms ravaged numerous states in the Mississippi valley during the latter part of May. One of the fiercest cyclones ever known in the West brought great disaster upon the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the afternoon of May 27. It was the second time within the present generation that the city had been visited in the same way, the earlier instance being on March 8, 1872; but the recent storm surpassed all others in destruction of life and property, being comparable in that respect to no other disaster since the great Johnstown (Penn.) flood in 1889.

The only premonitory sign of the impending disaster was the oppressive heat which prevailed. It appears that two storms approached the city from different directions, which, on meeting, developed the cyclone. The full cyclonic effect was not felt at first, but was preceded by a violent wind storm, which burst upon the city about 5 P. M., and within ten minutes was sweeping over the whole city at the rate of eighty miles an hour. This was succeeded by a heavy deluge of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, in the midst of which the cyclone developed in the southwestern suburbs, and cut a wide swath of destruction through the city. The darkness of midnight reigned. Crossing the Mississippi in the neighborhood of the Eads bridge, the upper works of which were badly wrecked, the cyclone laid low a large part of East St. Louis, and demolished a vast amount of shipping and also a long stretch of warehouse property that was standing on the river front. For a distance of at least five miles through the heart of the city, beginning at the Mississippi river and ending just beyond the fashionable region known as Compton Hill, there was not a square in which a house was not damaged. This remarkable path was from five blocks to three-quarters of a mile in width.

From St. Louis the tornado swept through Illinois and Indiana, and at the same time great damage was done by severe storms throughout Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa. While the greater part of the destruction was among the poorer quarters, where the houses were less strongly built, there was also considerable loss of the stronger buildings. The churches suffered heavily.

The property loss is estimated by architects and insurance experts at from \$22,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for St. Louis, and half as much for East St. Louis. The fatalities are estimated at about 388 in St. Louis and East St. Louis, with about 100 in the country districts ravaged by the storm. The injured in St. Louis were about 1,000; in East St. Louis, about 800.

A joint resolution was passed in congress and approved by the president, May 28, authorizing the secretary of war to loan tents and extend such other relief to sufferers as he might deem necessary. Miss Helen M. Gould subscribed \$100,000 to a relief fund, and numerous other contributions poured in from various parts of the country.

*Other Storms.*—On April 25 a tornado in Clay county, Kan., killed eight and injured seventeen persons.—On May 15 Grayson and Denton counties, Texas, were ravaged by a tornado which destroyed a million dollars' worth of property and about 100 lives. The city of Sherman suffered most severely.—On May 16 and 17 terrific storms wrought destruction to life and property in various parts of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois, notably at Seneca and Frankfort, Kan.—On May 24 a tornado ravaged parts of Polk and Jasper counties, Iowa. About half the buildings in Valeria, a town of 600 people, were blown down, about fifteen persons being killed. At Bon Durant four were killed; at Santiago, three; at Mingo, two.—On the evening of May 25 a tornado swept over portions of the counties of Oakland, Lapeer, and Macomb, in Michigan. Its path was half a mile wide and sixteen miles long. About forty persons were killed outright and as many injured, the

worst of the storm being felt at Ortonville, Oakwood, and Thomas.—On May 29 about twenty lives were lost as the result of a tornado accompanied by a cloudburst at Seneca, Mo.—Wyeth City, Marshal county, Ala., was wrecked by a tornado, June 9, with six fatalities.

**Miscellaneous.**—On May 4 a five-story brick structure on Walnut street, just south of Fifth, Cincinnati, O., collapsed, causing about fifteen deaths.

A similar disaster occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., May 21, when a portion of the Brown building, Seneca street, collapsed, killing four persons and injuring about a dozen. The supports of the building had been weakened in the course of operations for remodelling. A coroner's jury censured not only the owners of the building, Brown Bros., bankers, of New York city, besides their Buffalo agents and the contractor for the pending alterations, but censured also the city Bureau of Buildings for insufficient methods of care and inspection in regard to plans submitted for the work.

Eleven lives were lost by a boiler explosion on the tow-boat *Harry Brown* on the Mississippi about twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, on May 10.

The capsizing of the ferryboat *Katherine* at Cairo, Ill., May 26, caused eleven deaths by drowning.

On June 7 a loaded trolley car of the Nassau Electric Railway Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., ran away down the steep hill at 39th street. It left the tracks at 3d avenue, and was wrecked. One person was killed outright, and nearly a score more or less seriously injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by two mischievous boys who pulled the trolley pole from the wire. Also the brake gave way at the critical moment.

One of the most terrible of mining disasters occurred June 28 at the Twin Shaft in Pittston, Penn., where a cave-in imprisoned about 100 men beyond all probable hope of rescue.

On June 29 the choirmaster and four of the choir boys of St. John's Episcopal church, Charlestown, Mass., were drowned in Lake Massapoag, near Sharon, Mass., through the accidental capsizing of their boat.

On April 29, for the second time, a large part of the business portion of Cripple Creek, Colo., was burned, the fire being presumably of incendiary origin. Loss, about \$2,000,000, covered by insurance. Three deaths were caused.

On June 11 over 100 horses were lost in the burning of

the American Horse Exchange, New York city. Total loss, about \$300,000.

**Foreign:—**

At about midnight on June 16, the British steamer *Drummond Castle*, which sailed from Table Bay, Cape Colony, for London, Eng., May 28, with 143 passengers and a crew of 104 men, struck a reef near Ushant on the coast of France, and sank before any of the boats could be lowered. There was a slight fog at the time, and the vessel was a little out of her bearings. Two sailors and one passenger, who were picked up by fishermen some hours later, were the sole survivors.

The ship was an iron screw steamer of 2,352 tons' register; 365 feet long; built at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1881; and owned by D. Currie & Company of London.

About June 18 shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a tidal wave, wrought immense destruction of life and property in northern Japan. In twenty-four hours there are said to have been 150 shocks; and estimates of the number of people drowned by the tidal wave range from 10,000 to 30,000.

Earthquake shocks, followed by floods, destroyed Puerto Viejo, capital of the province of Manabi in Ecuador, May 7. Manta, on the coast, and other points also suffered severely.—An earthquake in the province of Arequipa, Peru, June 14, is also said to have caused great loss of life.

On June 30 sixty persons were drowned in the Red sea by the sinking of the Red Star steamer *Rahmanieh*, which broke her shaft and drifted on a reef.

During a fire in an arsenal near Fort Moselle, in the vicinity of Metz, Lorraine, an explosion occurred June 30, killing about forty and injuring about 100 men.

For an account of the disaster in the Khodynski plain, Moscow, during the coronation festivities of the czar, see under "Russia" (p. 443).



**LITERATURE.**

**Science:—**

*James Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics.* By R. T. Glazebrook, F. R. S. With a portrait. The Century Science series. 224 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The author worked under Professor Maxwell at Cambridge. The

first part of the book deals with biographical details, the second and larger part contains an excellent account of Maxwell's researches, particularly his work on the constitution of gases and his theory of electric force.

### Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—

*Protection and Prosperity.* An Account of Tariff Legislation and Its Effect in Europe and America. By Hon. George B. Curtiss. Royal octavo. 896 pp. Cloth, \$3.75; half morocco, \$6.00. New York: Pan-American Publishing Co.

Three presidential aspirants—Messrs. McKinley, Morton, and Reid—have written an introduction to this work, expressing their approval of it as in thorough accord with their own views, and also stating their belief that it is the ablest, the most exhaustive, and the most accurate treatise on the subject ever written. There are chapters on the commerce of ancient nations, on the rise of the Italian cities, on the commercial progress of the Netherlands, on every phase of economic development of England down to the present time. Then follow several chapters on Germany, France, Russia, and other leading commercial nations, and finally a very complete survey of the tariff history of the United States, including an account of the Gorman-Wilson bill and its effects. The scientific basis of protection and free trade, and the various propositions contended for by the respective parties, are fully discussed and explained. The book contains 162 statistical tables, compiled from the official statistics and other trustworthy sources, of the foreign trade, population, wealth, industries, wages, domestic productions, etc., of the leading commercial nations of the world.

*Wages and Capital.* An Examination of the Wages Fund Doctrine. By Professor F. W. Taussig, author of *Tariff History of the United States*, etc. 329 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Professor Taussig of Harvard University expounds the wages fund doctrine with great clearness in this volume. He divides his work into two parts: a first, of five chapters, containing a statement at large of his own views on the relation of capital to wages and on the wage fund doctrine; and a second, of nine further chapters, in which the history of the wages fund discussion from its beginning to the present time is followed. At the close, a final chapter gives a brief summary of both parts.

*An Examination of the Nature of the State.* A Study in Political Philosophy. By Westel Woodbury Willoughby, Ph. D. 448 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$3.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

An epitomized history of the development of the state from its earliest form to that in which we have it to-day. "If works such as this were more generally appreciated and read, the obligations of the state to its citizens and those of the citizens to their state would be more clearly understood, and those without whom the state is as nothing would have less cause to complain, and laws would be administered more nearly in favor of all than they now are."

*Democracy and Liberty.* By William Edward Hartpole Lecky, author of *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, etc. In two volumes. 568, 601 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The range of this work is immense, drawing illustrations from all modern forms of democracy, and examining the problem from all sides. It is not an indictment against democracy, but an unsparing criticism of its shortcomings. If there is one conclusion to which the whole of the author's reasoning leads up, it is the doctrine that democracy may be the least representative of governments, and that it may often prove the direct opposite of a state of liberty.

*History of Monetary Systems.* Record of actual experiments in money made by various states of the ancient and modern world, as drawn from their statutes, customs, treaties, mining regulations, jurisprudence, history, archæology, coins, nummular systems, and other sources of information. By Alexander Del Mar, M. E., author of *History of Precious Metals, The Science of Money*, etc. 444 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$5.00. New York: Brentano's.

The author has availed himself of the results of the latest archæological research in his studies of ancient monetary systems, and his book is a comprehensive survey of the subject in all its phases. A full index and a bibliography add greatly to the value of the work.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*A Review of "Bryce's American Commonwealth."* A Study in American Constitutional Law. By Professor E. J. James of the University of Chicago. 36 pp. Paper. 8vo. Price 25 cents.

The paper is not merely a review of Mr. Bryce's great book, but is an elaborate discussion of certain of the fundamental principles of American constitutional law in regard to which, in the critic's view, Mr. Bryce's exposition is incorrect.

*The Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.* By Professor Amos S. Hershey. Price 15 cents.

The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate the undoubted right and propriety on the part of the United States government to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. It contains an historical account of our relations to the island in the past.

**Religion:—**

*A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom.* By Andrew Dickson White, LL. D. In two volumes. 415, 474 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$5.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. White contends that the discussions which threatened to dis-



rupt various religious bodies were not war between science and religion, but between science and dogmatic theology. He states that his book has been in preparation for twenty years, and that it is presented as a tribute to Cornell University—probably his last tribute. The work is based on articles which appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly*. The author asserts that he is not animated by hostility to the clergy. "His belief is that in the field left to them, the clergy will more and more, as they cease to oppose scientific methods and conclusions, do work effective beyond anything they have heretofore accomplished. It is, in other words, his conviction that science, though it has conquered dogmatic theology, so far as this was based on Biblical texts and ancient modes of thought, will, nevertheless, hereafter go hand in hand with religion, and that, although theological control will continue to diminish, religion as evolved from Matthew Arnold's recognition of 'a power in the universe, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness,' and from the love of God and of our neighbor, will steadily grow stronger and stronger, not only in American institutions of learning, but in the world at large.

"In successive chapters are set forth the triumph of scientific cosmogony over the theory of the creation of the earth and of its place in the cosmos, propounded in Genesis; the triumph of modern astronomy over the old hypothesis; the transition from 'signs and wonders,' to the conception of law in the heavens; the evolution of geology and the establishment of the antiquity of man; the annihilation of the old doctrine of the 'Fall of Man' by anthropology, ethnology, and history. Then are traced the development of chemistry and physics and the resultant disappearance of the old ideas of magic; the transition from miracles to medicine; from fetich to hygiene; from 'demoniacal possession' to insanity; from diabolism to hysteria; from the legend of Babel to comparative philology; from the Dead Sea traditions to comparative mythology; from Leviticus to political economy; and from the conception of the Scriptures as divine oracles to the higher Biblical criticism."

*How to Study the Bible for Greatest Profit. The Methods and Fundamental Conditions of the Bible Study that Yields the Largest Results.* By R. A. Torrey, author of *How to Bring Men to Christ*, etc. 121 pp. 12mo. 75 cents. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co.

It has a broad range, and instead of committing itself to one method of study by preference, points out what is to be gained from every method, and how each is to be conducted. The aim of the book is strictly practical.

#### History:—

*The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth.* A History of the Various Negotiations for her Marriage. By Martin A. S. Hume. Illustrated. 348 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$2.60; by mail, \$2.78.

"Mr. Hume has put together a clear and very interesting account of Elizabeth's successful endeavors to make the clever diplomatic comedies she played with the successive candidates for her hand subserve the great end she had in view, of keeping England out of war and playing off against one another the rival powers of France and Spain."

*History of Prussia Under Frederic the Great. 1756-7.* By Herbert Tuttle. With a biographical sketch and portrait of the author by Herbert B. Adams. 159 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"This is a posthumous volume from the pen of the late Professor Tuttle of Cornell University. The series to which it belongs comprises several volumes, making a history of Prussia. The volume now published embraces that portion of the Seven Years' War beginning with the Prussian occupation of Saxony, about the middle of 1756, and extending to the suspension of hostilities after the battle of Leuthen, in December, 1757."

*The Winning of The West.* By Theodore Roosevelt, author of *The Naval War of 1812*, etc. Volume IV. Louisiana and the Northwest, 1791-1807. With map. 363 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the interesting series to which this volume belongs, Mr. Roosevelt began his chronicles with the year 1789, when was begun the great tide of emigration to points beyond the Alleghanies. The present volume covers "the period which opened with the checkered but finally successful war waged by the United States government against the Northwestern Indians, and closed with the acquisition and exploration of the vast region that lay beyond the Mississippi. It was during this period that the West rose to real power in the Union. The boundaries of the old West were at last made certain, and the new West, the far West, the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, was added to the national domain."

*With the Fathers.* Studies in the History of the United States. By John Bach McMaster, author of *A History of the People of the United States*. With a frontispiece. 334 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A series of essays on a variety of topics covering a very wide historical range, such as the framing of the Constitution, Franklin's career in France, the evacuation of New York by the British, the Knownothings, etc., written in most lucid style, and marked by the qualities of deep historical insight which have made the author's writings deservedly popular.

### Biography:—

*Jeanne D'Arc. Her Life and Death.* By Mrs. Oliphant, author of *Makers of Venice*, etc. Illustrated. Heroes of the Nations. Edited by Evelyn Abbott, M. A. 417 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Mrs. Oliphant is not a writer to add anything new to our knowledge or understanding of the heroine, as Mr. Lowell has lately done in his singularly calm and convincing biography, or to present her in a newly imaginative aspect, as Mr. Clemens has done in his original way; but no one is better fitted for just the work required in this series to tell the story of the Maid, in its historical perspective, clearly and fluently, with sympathetic appreciation, and with worthy literary style."

*Richelieu.*—By Richard Lodge, M. A. Foreign Statesmen series. 235 pp. 12mo. 75 cents. New York: Macmillan & Co.

“Among politicians of a period before parliamentary government changed the meaning of statesmanship, when domestic policy resolved itself into the preservation of order by means of absolutism, and rulers found enough to do in adjusting their relations with foreign powers, Richelieu stands supreme. The record of his life as told in this book throws into high relief the greatness of the cardinal's personality.”

*A Few Memories.* By Mary Anderson (Mme. De Navarro). With portraits. 262 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$2.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

Reminiscences of the career one of the most successful actresses of our time. The motive of the book is to dissuade ambitious girls from taking to the stage; but its picture of the actress's sorrows and trials, more than counterbalanced by her triumphs, seems more likely to prove an incentive than otherwise.

*Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes.* By John T. Morse, Jr. In two volumes. Illustrated. 358, 335 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The author is a nephew of the subject of the work, and had access to all requisite material. He has given us one of the most delightful biographies ever produced in the United States.

#### Literature:—

*The Interpretation of Literature.* A Discussion of Literary Principles and their Application. By W. H. Crawshaw, A. M. 235 pp., with an appendix. 16mo. \$1.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The work emphasizes the conception of literature as an art, and seeks, not to examine it from without, but to interpret it from within. It endeavors to outline, briefly but comprehensively, a method for such study. In four preliminary chapters the author gives an exposition of the nature of literature, its various classes, its several elements, both of substance and of form. The remainder of the book is devoted to the application of these general principles to the several literary types. Outlines for study follow the detailed discussions; and in an appendix is given a carefully prepared list of classified masterpieces chronologically arranged. The work appeals to teachers, students, and general readers.

*Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages.* A study of the conditions of the production and distribution of literature from the fall of the Roman empire to the close of the seventeenth century. By Geo. Haven Putnam, A. M., author of *Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times*, etc. Vol. 1. 459 pp. 8vo. \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author's earlier work explained the machinery by which books were produced and distributed in the Greek and Roman world.

The present volume covers the period from 476 A. D. to 1600 A. D., though much material relating to the sixteenth century is reserved for the concluding volume of the work.

### Education:—

*Uniform Questions in Drawing.* The Questions and Answers in Drawing Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York, since June, 1892. Standard Teachers' Library. 178 pp. Paper. 50 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

*Oswego Methods in Geography.* By Amos W. Farnham. The Oswego Normal Method of Teaching Geography. Prepared for the practice department of the Oswego State Normal and Training School of Oswego, N. Y. 127 pp. Cloth. Indexed. 50 cents. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

*A Manual of Common School Law.* By C. W. Bardeen, editor of the *School Bulletin*. Standard Teachers' Library. 290 pp. Indexed. Cloth. \$1.00. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

This work, as stated in the preface, is the only text-book on the subject in general use. It has gone through many editions since its first appearance in 1875, but has now been entirely rewritten and brought up to date, so that it claims to be "a safe guide throughout the country both in school and in court."

### Travel, Adventure, and Description:—

*Venezuela: a Land Where It's Always Summer.* By William Eleroy Curtis, author of *The Capitals of Spanish America*, etc. With a map and appendix. 315 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Harper & Bros.

The appearance of this work is timely. Mr. Curtis tells us in different chapters all about agriculture and society in Caracas, the characteristics of the people, religion, and newspapers, and many other matters which are of more or less importance. The work is written with care, the style is good, and the arrangement of topics is excellent.

*Cuba and the Cubans.* By Raimundo Cabrera, author of *Los Estados Unidos*, etc. Translated from the eighth Spanish edition of *Cuba Y Sus Jueces* by Laura Guiteras. Revised and edited by Louis Edward Levy and completed with a supplementary appendix by the editor. Illustrated with twenty-four engravings and a map. 442 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. Philadelphia: The Levytype Co.

This translation renders accessible to English readers the most authentic, comprehensive, and thorough statement of the Cuban question that has emanated from the press. It has the advantage of presenting the subject in a spirit free from the rancors of the present armed conflict between the Cuban colonists and the mother country, the original

work having been published in Cuba and throughout Spain in 1887 some years before the present struggle began.

*Through Jungle and Desert.* Travels in Eastern Africa. By William Astor Chanler, A. M., F. R. G. S. With illustrations from photographs taken by the author, and maps. 535 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$5.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This work is based upon the author's experiences in the exploring expedition which he undertook to East Africa a few years ago (Vol. 2, pp. 171, 268; Vol. 4, pp. 227, 450). The book will delight all lovers of sport and adventure. The illustrations, from authentic photographs, are exceptionally valuable.

*On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds.* Twenty-eight Hundred Miles after Musk-oxen and Wood-bison. By Caspar Whitney, author of *A Sporting Pilgrimage*. Illustrated. 324 pp. 8vo. \$3.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

This is a simple and straightforward narrative of a journey which lasted six months into a land that had never previously been explored by any man in the winter months. The character and manners of the Indians of the far north are described and discussed as they probably never have been before.

#### Fiction:—

*Rome.* By Émile Zola, author of *Lourdes*, etc. Sole authorized version in the English language. Translated by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. In two volumes. 434, 473 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This work presents a strongly drawn picture of the papal court, from an unfriendly point of view, intermingled with an immense mass of details regarding points of interest in the Eternal City.

*Maggie.* A Girl of the Streets. By Stephen Crane, author of *The Red Badge of Courage*. 158 pp. 12mo. 75 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A strong and realistic story. It is the brief and sad life history of a daughter of the people, who, being ruined in early life, seeks relief from her sorrows in an untimely grave. Excellently drawn is the character of Maggie. This luckless waif has some good qualities, and, if she had been born under different conditions, a happy life might have been hers. But she comes of bad stock, and the laws of heredity were bound to manifest themselves. The author is evidently a careful student of human nature, and in this little book he shows a consummate knowledge of tenement-house life. An ordinary sensational writer would have given us a lurid and blood-curdling story; Mr. Crane, on the contrary, has given us a vivid and true picture of life."

*Weir of Hermiston.* By Robert Louis Stevenson. 266 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

This is the romance which the late Mr. Stevenson left unfinished at the time of his death. The story is steeped in the local atmosphere of Scotland. It breaks off abruptly just when the development of its

- plot has reached a point of intense interest. It is a fragment of a great work of art, showing, even in its incompleteness, the great author at his best. Mr. Sidney Colvin tells us what he has gathered of Stevenson's intentions with regard to the further development of the plot and the conclusion of the story.

*The Fateful Hand; or, Saved by Lightning.* By Dr. N. T. Oliver, author of *An Unconscious Crime*, etc. Pastime series. Illustrated. Paper. 214 pp. 25 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Contains an immense mass of details descriptive of the havoc wrought by the great cyclone of May 27 at St Louis, intermingled with a tale of thrilling adventure and romance. It also contains the earliest attempt in fiction to apply the discovery of X rays to the development of the plot.

*Adam Johnstone's Son.* By F. Marion Crawford, author of *Saracinesca*, etc. With numerous illustrations. 281 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This novel presents to us a quiet analysis of the emotions which agitate two young people strangely related, but casually brought together. The scene is laid on the south Italian coast; but the characters are all English. The young couple fall in love with each other; but the girl refuses to admit it to herself, because of a conversation between the young man, Brook Johnstone, and a married woman of a yachting party, to which she has been an involuntary listener.

*Briseis.* A Novel. By William Black, author of *A Princess of Thule*, etc. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. 406 pp. 12mo. \$1.75. New York: Harper & Bros.

A work of sustained interest throughout, with delightful passages of description and strong portraiture of character. The novel "opens in the beautiful Deeside country, and it carries us eventually far from the Scottish mountains and moors to the plains and hills of Greece. The Greek character, as well as Greek scenery, are curiously intermingled with the character and scenery of Scotland."

*A Strange, Sad Comedy.* By Molly Elliot Seawell, author of *The Sprightly Romance of Marsac*, etc. With a frontispiece. 281 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Century Co.

"Begins in Virginia immediately after the war in 1864. In 1874 the story reopens in Newport. An old Virginia gentleman and his delightful grand-daughter are the unsophisticated students of American artificial society life as lived at Newport. The scene again shifts south and the "strange, sad comedy" is played between a most eccentric hypochondriac and a French adventuress. Especially brings out the freedom and perfect modesty of well-bred Southern girls as compared with the acquired manners of recently enriched New Yorkers."

*A King and a Few Dukes.* A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers, author of *The King in Yellow*, etc. 363 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A charming love story. The book abounds in delightful descriptive passages.

**Juvenile Books:—**

*Boys of the Central.* A High School Story. By I. T. Thurston, author of *Rush Prentice*. Illustrated. 272 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

While an algebra lesson was in progress in the Central High School Mr. Horton, the teacher of the section, discovering that the boys were using unfair devices to perfect themselves in their lessons, imposes certain restrictions which causes a revolt, headed by Crawford, a boy of seemingly malicious traits. In order to suppress Crawford and his followers, the L. A. O. (Law and Order Society) is formed; then the Antis (against order) is organized. The issues of these opposing factions are given with other incidents of school life.

**Miscellaneous:—**

*Bicycling for Ladies.* With Hints as to the Art of Wheeling—Advice to Beginners—Dress—Care of the Bicycle—Mechanics—Training—Exercise, etc. By Maria E. Ward. Illustrated. The Common Sense of Bicycling. 200 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Brentano's.

The only exhaustive book published on this subject. The directions cover everything relating to the mastery of the wheel, and are clear and practical. The author shows the dangers of over-exercise, and how they may be avoided by the application of simple physiological laws.

**NECROLOGY.****American:—**

ABBOTT, AUSTIN, dean of the Law School, University of the City of New York; born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1831; died Apr. 19. His father, Jacob Abbott, professor of mathematics and physics in Amherst College, was a voluminous writer; and his brothers Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of *The Outlook*, Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, editor of *The Literary World*, and the late Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, a distinguished legal writer, have become prominent. Austin was graduated at the University of the City of New York; was admitted to the bar in 1852; and for a time practiced in partnership with his brothers Benjamin and Lyman. For many years he published *Abbott's New York Digest* and *Abbott's Forms*. He also published, in 1880, *Trial Evidence*; in 1888, *Brief for the Trial of Civil Issues Before a Jury*; in 1889, *Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases*; and in 1891, *Brief on Questions Arising on the Pleadings in Civil Cases*. He was also the author of a series of standard books on methods of legal procedure. As one of the counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the suit brought against him by Theodore Tilton, he became widely known. He was also associated with the counsel for the government in the Guiteau case, in which his advice was sought on the question of insanity and the practice in the selection of jurors. In 1889 he received the degree of LL. D. from his *alma mater*, and in 1891 became dean of the Law School. He founded and edited the

*University Law Review.* He was prominent in Christian and philanthropic work.

AMYOT, GUILLAUME, Q. C., conservative M. P. for Bellechasse county, Quebec; born Dec. 9, 1843; died Mar. 30. He was called to the bar in 1867. He served in the late Northwest rebellion as lieutenant-colonel of the 9th battalion. He was elected to parliament in 1881, 1882, and 1887.

ANGLIN, HON. TIMOTHY W., ex-speaker of the Canadian house of commons; born in Clonakilty, Cork co., Ireland, Aug. 31, 1822; died in Toronto, Ont., May 8. He founded and was for many years proprietor of the *Freeman* in St. John, N. B.; from 1861 to 1866 served in the legislative assembly; and in 1867 became M. P. for Gloucester county. In 1874 was elected by acclamation; under the Mackenzie administration he was speaker in the house. In 1868 he moved to Toronto, becoming editor of the *Tribune*, and later was attached to the staff of the *Globe*. At the time of his death he was chief clerk of the surrogate court.

BEGOLE, JOSIAH W., democratic congressman from Michigan, 1878-75, and elected governor on a fusion ticket in 1882; died in Flint, Mich., June 5.

BOOTES, LEVI CLARK, general, United States army (retired, 1874); died in Wilmington, Del., Apr. 18, aged 87. He served through the Mexican and Civil wars.

BOREMAN, ARTHUR I., first governor of West Virginia, afterward United States senator, and for eight years judge of the 4th judicial circuit court; born in Waynesburg, Penn., in 1823; died in Parkersburg, W. Va., Apr. 19.

BOURKE, JOHN G., captain 3d cavalry, U. S. A., Indian fighter and frontier soldier; died in Philadelphia, Penn., June 8, aged about 50. While a boy, he served for three years during the Civil War, in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry. After the war, he was graduated at West Point, and saw much service on the frontier against the Indians. For years he was on the staff of General George Crook. He was author of *The Snake Dance of the Moquais, On the Border with Crook*, and other works; and was sergeant-at-arms of the Pan-American conference of 1890.

BRACKETT, WILLIAM W., journalist and lawyer; born in New York city Feb. 2, 1818; died there May 17. Was graduated at Williams College, and studied law in Boston. Went to Chicago, Ill., and became city clerk. He was editor of the *Daily Americus* until 1842, when he started the *Express*. This paper, in 1844, he sold to a stock company which at once established the *Chicago Tribune*. He returned to New York about 1850, owing to ill-health, and took up the practice of law.

BRISTOW, BENJAMIN HELM, ex-secretary United States treasury; born in Elkton, Ky., June 21, 1832; died in New York city June 22. He served in the Union army during the war, and was seriously wounded at Shiloh. In 1863 he was elected state senator, but resigned at the close of the war and went to Louisville. In 1866 he became assistant United States district attorney, and next year chief of the department in Kentucky. Resigned in 1870; in 1871 was appointed by General Grant to the newly created office of solicitor-general of the United States. In 1874 he became secretary of the treasury in succession to Mr. Richardson, resigned; and made his term of office notable by a successful campaign against the abuses of the Whisky



Ring. He resigned in 1876, in which year he was defeated by General Hayes for the republican presidential nomination. At the time of his death he was head of the law firm of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, New York city.

BROWN, J. GORDON, ex-editor of the *Toronto Globe*; born in Scotland, Nov. 16, 1837; died in Toronto, Ont., June 13. From about 1844 till the death of his brother, Hon. George Brown, in 1881, he was associated with the latter in the management of the *Globe*, and then became chief manager. He retired, however, in 1882, and became registrar of the surrogate court for the county of York.

BUNNER, HENRY CUYLER, editor of *Puck*; born in Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1855; died in Nutley, N. J., May 11. After a brief experience in business with a German importing firm in New York, he joined the staff of the *Arcadian*. On the founding of *Puck* in 1877 he became its assistant editor, but soon succeeded Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright, as editor. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature. During the last two or three years many of his stories have appeared in *Scribner's*. Besides his fiction, Mr. Bunner had published two volumes of poems entitled, *Airs from Arcady* and *Rouven*. Among his prose works are volumes of short stories called *Zadoc Pine, and Other Stories; The Midge; A Woman of Honor; In Partnership*, written in collaboration with Brander Matthews; and *The Story of a New York House*. With Julian Magnus, for several years Marie Wainwright's manager, Mr. Bunner wrote a play called *The Tower of Babel*, produced in Philadelphia in 1883.

CARSON, REV. DR. WELLINGTON W., pastor of the Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian church, Detroit, Mich.; born near Ottawa, Ont., in 1845; died Apr. 7. He was ordained to the Methodist ministry in 1871; but was called from Kingston, Ont., in 1891 to fill a leading Presbyterian pulpit in Detroit.

CHAPIN, MRS. SALLIE F., prominent religious and philanthropic worker in the South; died Apr. 25. It was through her efforts while president of the Ladies' Christian Association of Charleston, S. C., a post she held for twelve years after the close of the Civil War, that the Y. M. C. A. of that city was saved from extinction; and it was largely as an outgrowth of work she fostered, that the Associated Charities Society was founded. For about twelve years she had been prominently connected with the W. C. T. U., and at the time of her death was superintendent of the entire Southern work of that organization.

COCKERILL, COLONEL JOHN A., journalist; born near Dayton, O., in 1845; died in Cairo, Egypt, Apr. 10. On the outbreak of the war he enlisted as drummer boy, his father also being colonel of the 70th Ohio regiment. After the war he became interested in publishing, being connected with the *Dayton Empire*, *Dayton Ledger* (which he purchased), *Hamilton (O.) True Telegraph*, and *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Of the last named he became managing editor, and was its special correspondent with the Turkish army during the Russo-Turkish war. On returning to America he established the *Washington Post*, but sold out to become editor of the *Baltimore Gazette*. He went to St. Louis, in 1880, to edit the *Post-Dispatch*. For eight years he was managing editor of the *New York World*. In 1891 he became editor of the *Morning Advertiser* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, in which position he remained for three years. Early in 1895 Colonel Cockerill

was sent by the New York *Herald* to act as its correspondent in the Orient during the recent war between Japan and China. The Mikado had bestowed upon him one of the most coveted decorations, that of the Sacred Treasure.

CORBIN, AUSTIN, financier and railroad magnate; born at Newport, N. H., July 11, 1827; died there June 4, from the effects of being thrown from a carriage through the running away of a team of spirited horses. He was educated at the Kimball Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1849. Practiced at his home for a time, but in the early fifties moved West, settling at Davenport, Io., where he soon concluded that financiering would prove more profitable than legal work. He started a banking house, which was the only one in Davenport that did not fail during the panic of 1857. In June, 1863, he became first president of the First National bank of Davenport, the earliest institution founded under the National Banking and Currency act of 1863. In 1865 he removed to New York city, continuing the banking business, which in 1873 became the Corbin Banking Company. Mr. Corbin also devoted considerable time to the study of railroads. He invested largely in Western railroad securities, and eventually became president of a number of roads in various parts of the country, among others the Philadelphia & Reading, the New England, and the Long Island railroads. It was during a visit to Coney Island some twenty-five years ago that Mr. Corbin was first struck with the great advantages as a home site and summer resort that lay undeveloped in that part of Long Island. He began to make large purchases of land in that section; and, having bought the Long Island road then in the hands of a receiver, he started in to make improvements, and soon made it possible for thousands who lived on the island to attend business daily in New York city.

DENISON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK C., C. M. G., conservative M. P. for West Toronto, Ont.; born Nov. 22, 1846; died Apr. 15. He was commandant of the Canadian *Voyageurs* in the Nile expedition of 1884-5. He was Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley's orderly officer in the Red river expedition in 1870.

DIMOND, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM H., superintendent of the mint in San Francisco, Cal., during President Harrison's administration, and for many years major-general of the national guard of California; born in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1838; died June 18. During the war he served in the Union army as captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers.

EATON, WYATT, artist, one of the founders of the Society of American Artists; born at Philipsburg, Lower Canada, May 6, 1849; died at Newport, R. I., June 7. His *Revery* and *Harvesters at Rest* were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878. In recent years his chief work was in portraits. His portraits of Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, and Dr. Holland were engraved by T. Cole for the *Century Magazine*.

FELCH, ALPHEUS, from 1879 to 1883 professor of law in the University of Michigan; born in Limerick, Me., Sep. 28, 1806; died in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 18. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827. He served in the Michigan legislature, 1835-37; was judge of the state supreme court, 1842-46; governor in 1846; United States senator, 1847-53.

FIELD, KATE, journalist; born in St. Louis, Mo., about 1840; died

in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 19, from pneumonia brought on, it is said, from fatiguing rides in the island of Hawaii. She was daughter of an English actor. She was educated in Massachusetts at various seminaries and in Europe. During her stay in Europe she became correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, the *Philadelphia Press*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. She also furnished sketches for periodicals. In 1874 Miss Field appeared as an actress at Booth's theatre in New York, where she met with some success. In April, 1876, Miss Field appeared at the Gayety theatre, in London, Eng., under the stage name of Mary Kemble. She acted the part of Volante in *The Honey-moon*. Miss Field's versatile talents did not let her remain long on the stage, however; and, returning to America, from 1882 to 1888 she was at the head of an extensive women's "Co-operative Dress Association" in New York, which resulted in disastrous failure. After that she took to lecturing on Mormonism and other topics of the day. A few years ago she established a periodical at the national capital, called *Kate Field's Washington*, which failed about a year ago.

Miss Field was one of the best-known women in America. Her publications include *Planchett's Diary* (1868); *Adelaide Ristori* (1868); *Mad on Purpose*, a comedy (1868); *Pen Photographs from Charles Dickens's Readings* (1868); *Hap-hazard* (1873); *Ten Days in Spain* (1875); and a *History of Bell's Telephone* (1878).

FOURNIER, TELESOPHORE, puisne judge of the Canadian supreme court; born in Quebec in 1828; died May 1. In the Mackenzie administration, he was minister of justice, and he introduced the bill establishing the supreme court. For portrait, see Vol. 5, p. 667.

FULLER, ANDREW S., horticulturist and entomologist; born in Utica, N. Y., in 1828; died at his home near Ridgewood, N. J., May 4. He originated the Delaware variety of grape. For twenty-six years he was agricultural editor of the *New York Weekly Sun*, and he was also connected with *The American Agriculturist*, *The American Gardener*, and other periodicals of that class. He published *Strauberry Culture*, *The Grape Culturist*, *Small Fruits*, *Forestry*, and *The Propagation of Plants*.

HENRY, FRANK, inventor of the foot hemmer (or feller) and many other sewing-machine attachments; born in Norwich, Conn., in 1821; died in Germantown, Penn., Apr. 6.

IVES, WILLARD, founder of Ives's Seminary, Antwerp, N. Y., and prominent among the organizers of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University and the Thousand Island Camp Meeting Association; died in Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 19, aged 90.

JEFFRIES, NOAH L., lawyer and military officer; born in Pennsylvania Dec. 3, 1828; died in New York city Apr. 22. He rendered distinguished military service during the war, and was severely wounded in the Seven Days' fight around Richmond. At the close of the war he was acting provost marshal-general. As inspector-general of state militia, he reorganized the military branch of the state government of Maryland after the war; but resigned to become register of the treasury under President Johnson. In 1869 he began to practice law in New York city.

JOHNSTON, CAPTAIN J. D., surviving ranking officer of the Confederate navy. He commanded the ram *Tennessee*, and was wounded in the desperate fight in Mobile bay near the end of the war.

JONES, JOHN E., elected governor of Nevada on the silver ticket in 1894; died in San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 10, aged 56.

**KENNEDY, JOHN D.**, ex-United States consul-general at Shanghai, China; died in Camden, S. C., Apr. 14. He was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina in 1862.

**MACDONALD, HON. D. A.**, ex-postmaster-general of Canada, and ex-lieutenant-governor of Ontario; born in Glengarry co., Ont., Feb. 17, 1817; died in Montreal, Que., June 10.

**MAYNARD, ISAAC H.**, ex-judge of the New York court of appeals; born at Bovina, Delaware co., N. Y., Apr. 9, 1838; died in Albany June 12. He was graduated at Amherst in 1862; in 1875 and 1876 was elected to the legislature as a democrat; and was county judge and surrogate of Delaware co., 1877-83. In 1884 he was appointed by President Cleveland second assistant comptroller United States treasury; and in 1887, on promotion of Charles Fairchild to the secretaryship, became assistant secretary of the treasury. In 1890 he became deputy attorney-general of New York state; and in Jan., 1892, he was appointed by Governor Flower judge of the court of appeals. After the voting at the fall elections of 1891, he was accused of having stolen the Dutchess county returns from the office of the state comptroller, the result of which gave to the democrats control of the state senate. The incidents in this connection have been fully presented in *CURRENT HISTORY* (Vol. 3, p. 737). At the elections of 1893, Mr. Maynard was overwhelmingly defeated by E. T. Bartlett for court of appeals judge.

**MAYO, FRANK**, actor; born in Boston, Mass., in Apr., 1839; died suddenly on a train between Denver, Colo., and Omaha, Neb., June 8. His theatrical career began in San Francisco, Cal., in 1856. His earliest great success was as "Badger" in *The Streets of New York*. His most famous achievement was in the title part of *Davy Crockett*, which he played first in Rochester, N. Y., in 1872. In Apr., 1895, he presented *Puddin'head Wilson*, dramatized by himself from Mark Twain's story of that name, which had a long and prosperous run.

**MCCURLEY, FELIX**, commander, U. S. N., captain of the League Island navy yard; born in Baltimore, Md., in 1835; died May 3. He fought with distinction in the Union navy during the war.

**MORRIS, HENRY**, veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the four surviving original members of the Veteran Corps of Artillery constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812; born in New York city Mar. 29, 1801; died in Port Chester, N. Y., May 8.

**MUNRO, GEORGE**, publisher; born in Nova Scotia, Nov. 12, 1825; died at his country home at Pine Hill in the Catskills, Apr. 23. From 1850 to 1856 he taught mathematics in the Free Church College, Halifax, N. S. He removed to New York city in 1856, and became a pioneer in the issuing of cheap publications for the masses, in which he built up a fortune. *The Fireside Companion* was started in 1867; *The Seaside Library* in 1877. Mr. Munro endowed various professorships in Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. His total benefactions to that institution aggregated nearly \$500,000. He also gave liberally to the New York University, of whose council at the time of his death he was a member. The elder of his two daughters is the wife of President Schurman of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

**POMEROY, MARK M.** ("Brick"), journalist; born in Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1833; died in Brooklyn May 30. He had a varied career in connection with papers in different parts of the country, notably the *La Crosse* (Wis.) *Democrat*, where his editorial utterances

of a secessionist tenor just prior to the assassination of President Lincoln almost caused a riot. One of his latest schemes was to tunnel the Rocky mountains at a point where a five-mile tunnel would shorten the route between Salt Lake City and Denver by 250 miles. He was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Tunnel Company organized for this purpose. Owing to the financial depression of the last three years, the work has been suspended, about one mile of tunnel at each side being completed. The scheme was expected also to yield a rich profit from gold, silver, and copper veins found in the course of construction. Mr. Pameroy was recognized as conscientious in all his motives, his sobriquet of "Brick" being given him in early life owing to his energy of character.

REID, REV. DR. JOHN M., prominent Methodist divine; born in New York city May 30, 1820; died there May 16. He was ordained in 1844. From 1858 to 1864 he was president of Genesee College, afterward Syracuse (N. Y.) University; in 1864 became editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, O.; and in 1868 editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. From 1872 to 1883, when he retired from ill-health, he was corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference in London, Eng., in 1881. He wrote *History of Methodist Missions and Doomed Religions*.



RT. REV. STEPHEN VINCENT RYAN,  
ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, ex-lieutenant-governor of Ontario; born in Toronto, Ont., Feb. 20, 1820; died there June 19 during a conservative public meeting in Massey Music Hall, at which he was to speak. He was the second son of Sir John Beverley Robinson, at one time chief justice of Canada. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and when seventeen years old was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Francis Bond Head, then governor of Canada; he became mayor of Toronto in 1857, and in the same year was elected to represent Toronto in the Canadian parliament, and was re-elected at intervals for different constituencies until 1880, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor. This position he occupied for seven years.

RYAN, RT. REV. STEPHEN VINCENT, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.; born in Almonte, Ont., Jan. 1, 1825; died Apr. 10. His parents came from the Clare shores of the Shan-

non, six miles from Limerick, Ireland. When he was three years old his people moved to Pottsville, Penn., where he lived until he was fourteen years old, when he entered St. Charles's Seminary in Philadelphia. In 1844 he became a member of the Lazarist Order. After studying theology in the Seminary of St. Mary's of the Barrons in Missouri, he was ordained a priest in St. Louis, June 24, 1849. In 1851 he became prefect of the Vincentian College at Cape Girardeau. In 1857 he was summoned to Paris, and there appointed head of the community in the United States. He became bishop of Buffalo in 1868, and immediately thereafter was called to Rome to take part in a council. He witnessed the bombardment of Rome by Garibaldi's forces. He was several times called to important missions abroad, and he was very popular in his diocese, being beloved by Catholics, Protestants, and unbelievers alike.

SILLIMAN, JUSTUS M., for twenty-five years professor of mining engineering in Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.; born in New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 25, 1842; died Apr. 15. He served three years in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War; then taught for five years in Troy (N. Y.) Academy, and was graduated in 1870 at the Troy Polytechnic Institute. He had been at Lafayette College since 1871.

SMITH, GUSTAVUS W., military officer; born in Kentucky Jan. 1, 1822; died in New York city June 23. Was graduated at West Point in 1842, and served two years in construction of fortifications at New London, Conn.; was for one year professor of engineering and the art of war at West Point. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, being twice brevetted for gallantry—at Cerro Gordo and at Contreras and Churubusco. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service as major-general in the Army of Northern Virginia. At Fair Oaks he was in chief command of the army after the wounding of General Joseph E. Johnston. At the close of the war he was in command of the Georgia state militia. He was afterward engaged in business enterprises, and was for a time insurance commissioner of Kentucky.

STEEERS, JAMES RICH, last survivor of the firm which built the schooner yacht *America*; born in Plymouth, Eng., Oct. 15, 1806; died in New York city Apr. 17. With his brother and partner George, in Aug., 1851, he sailed the *America* to victory over the fleet of the Royal Yacht squadron in the historic race around the Isle of Wight, and brought the *America's* cup to this country, where it has since remained.

STEVENS, THOMAS H., rear-admiral (retired), U. S. N.; born in Middletown, Conn., May 27, 1819; died in Rockville, Md., May 15. He was son of an officer in Perry's squadron on Lake Erie in the war of 1812. He was appointed midshipman in 1836, and had a varied service, being shipwrecked in 1848 while returning with wife and child from Honolulu, and remaining for three months on a desert island, enduring great hardships, and being finally taken off by a French sloop. He became lieutenant in 1849. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the South Atlantic squadron as commander of the *Oregon*, one of the "ninety-day" gunboats; and in November, 1861, was engaged at Port Royal and Forts Beauregard and Walker. He saw much active service early in 1862 in Florida waters; and he captured the yacht *America*, the cup-winner, then engaged in blockade-running. He left the South Atlantic squadron in May, 1862, to take command of the steamer *Maratanea*, being present at the battle of West Point, commanding the first expedition to the James river,

and taking part in the demonstration against Petersburg and the battle of Malvern Hill. In July of that year he was promoted to the rank of commander, and was for a short time in command of the famous *Monitor*. He next commanded the *Sonoma* in Wilkes's West-India squadron, when he captured five prizes and made his famous chase of the privateer *Florida* for thirty-four hours on the Bahama-banks. On October 7 he boarded and searched the *Gladiator* while she was under the convoy of a British sloop-of-war, because she had the appearance of being a blockade-runner—an unprecedented thing to do, and one that caused both commanders to clear their decks for action.

In Aug., 1863, Commander Stevens was assigned to the monitor *Patapsco*. He was selected for extraordinary services such as the night attack on Fort Sumter, which he felt from the first to be impracticable, but was willing to undertake. Then he commanded the *Oncida* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, but was temporarily transferred to the *Winnebago* for the operations before Mobile in July, 1864. In July, 1866, he was commissioned captain; commodore in Nov., 1872, and rear-admiral in Oct., 1879. After the war he commanded the frigate *Guerriere*, then at the navy yard at Norfolk; then the Pacific squadron. He also acted as president of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy. On May 27, 1881, he was retired.

TAPPEN, ABRAHAM B., from 1868 to 1882 justice of the supreme court for the 2d judicial district of New York; born in New Hamburg, N. Y., in 1824; died in Fordham, N. Y., June 1. He sat in the constitutional convention of 1867. For several years from 1889 he held the office of Grand Sachem in Tammany Hall. In 1893 he became president of the Board of Park Commissioners, but was removed by Mayor Strong in 1895.

TILLEY, SIR SAMUEL LEONARD, K. C. M. G., Canadian statesman; born at Gagetown, N. B., May 8, 1818; died in St. John, N. B., June 25. He was of United Empire Loyalist stock. He was a life-long teetotaler, holding at one time the highest position, that of Most Worthy Patriarch, in the National Division of the Sons of Temperance. In early life he was engaged in the drug business. In 1850 he was elected in the reform interest to represent the city of St. John in the legislature, but resigned in 1851 owing to disapproval of the actions of some of his colleagues. In 1855 he was re-elected, and became a minister in the liberal cabinet. From 1857 to 1865 he was prime minister. In 1864 he attended the conference at Charlottetown, P. E. I., which aimed at a confederation of the three maritime provinces. Through the influence of Sir John A. Macdonald and some others, who were present on invitation, this scheme was abandoned, and gave way to the larger confederation scheme consummated later as a result of the Quebec conference and the London Colonial Conference of 1866-7. For his services in the confederation movement he was made a companion of the Order of the Bath (C. B.). He became minister of customs in the first Dominion cabinet. From Nov., 1868, to Apr., 1869, he was acting minister of public works; and in Feb., 1873, became minister of finance. Before leaving office in the fall of 1873 as a result of the downfall of the Macdonald government over the "Pacific scandal," Mr. Tilley was made lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, a post he held until the return of Sir John A. Macdonald after the elections of 1878. He played a large part in formulating the "National Policy" of protection, and retired from the post of fi-  
Vol. 6.—33.

nance minister in Oct., 1885, owing to ill-health. He filled a second term as lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick until 1893, when he retired. He was made a K. C. M. G. in 1879.

TRUMBULL, LYMAN, politician and jurist; born in Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813; died in Chicago, Ill., June 25. At 19 years of age he went to Georgia, where he taught school and studied law; in 1837 settled at Belleville, Ill., to practice. In 1840 he was a member of the Illinois legislature; in 1848, was made judge of the first supreme court of the state, and in 1852 was re-elected for nine years,



SIR LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., K. C. M. G.,  
CANADIAN STATESMAN.

but served only two of them. In 1854 he was elected to congress as an anti-Nebraska democrat, but never took his seat, because he was elected to the United States senate before he could do so. This was in 1855. There was a contest between General Shields, democrat, candidate for re-election, and Abraham Lincoln. Five or six of the anti-Nebraska democrats refused to vote for Shields, and after numerous ballots Lincoln withdrew, asking his supporters to vote for Trumbull, who was elected with the help of these democrats. Judge Trumbull was a strong opponent of slavery, and was one of the founders of the republican party. Re-elected to the senate in 1861 and again in 1867, Judge Trumbull served as chairman of the judiciary committee. During the war he supported and advocated in the

senate the confiscation of the property of Confederates, to give freedom to the slaves, emancipation, and suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He was a close friend and adviser of Lincoln during the war; and, after its close, supported the Civil Rights bill, of which he was the author, and the 13th and 14th amendments.

Senator Trumbull's convictions led him, however, to oppose some of the reconstruction measures after the war, and this led to a change of his party relations. His vote against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was the crowning act that brought upon him the condemnation of his party associates and retired him to private life. In 1879 he supported Horace Greeley for president, and later joined the democratic party.

Judge Trumbull took up his abode in Chicago early in his first senatorial term. A few years ago he came out in strong support of populistic theories and doctrines. He defended the officers of the



American Railway Union before the courts in the proceedings against them coming from the great railway strike of 1894, and has made several populist speeches that have attained wide circulation in pamphlet form. Mr. Bryan, the democratic presidential candidate of 1896, was for a time a student in Judge Trumbull's office.

TWEED, BENJAMIN F., educator; died in Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 2, aged 85. He was professor of rhetoric, logic, and English literature in Tufts College from 1855 to 1864; professor of English literature in Washington University, St. Louis, from 1864 to 1870; superintendent of public schools in Charlestown, Mass., from 1870 to 1876; and supervisor of schools in Boston from 1876 to 1890.

VAN HORN, BURT, ex-congressman; born in Newfane, N. Y., in 1823; died in Lockport, N. Y., Apr. 1. He was a member of the 39th and 40th congresses, and was chairman of the select committee on the Niagara ship canal.

WILSON, THEODORE D., naval constructor, U. S. N.; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840; died at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard June 29. He rendered valuable service during the Civil War, and reached the post of chief naval constructor in Mar., 1862, holding it until July, 1891, when he resigned through ill-health. He was directly identified with the designing of all the new ships during his service as chief constructor; and was the first American to be elected a member of the English Institute of Naval Architecture. His work, *Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical*, is a text-book at Annapolis.

### Foreign:—

ARMITAGE, EDWARD, historical and mural painter, and member of the Royal Academy; born in 1817; died at Tunbridge Wells, Eng., May 24. Among his most famous paintings are *Prometheus Bound*, *The Heavy Cavalry Charge of Bulaklava*, and *The Stand of the Guards at Inkermann*. In 1875 he was made lecturer on painting to the Royal Academy.

CAMPHAUSEN, OTTO, Prussian minister of finance, 1869-78; born at Cologne, Oct. 21, 1812; died in Berlin May 17.

CERNUSCHI, ENRICO, political economist; born in Milan, Italy, in 1821; died in Mentone, France, May 11. He was active in organizing the Roman Republic of 1848, and afterward became a banker in Paris. He was opposed to the Empire in 1870, but did not fully approve of the *régime* of the Commune. He is chiefly known as an ardent bimetalist. He published a number of works on money, among which are *Mécanique de l'Exchange* (1855); *Illusions des Sociétés Co-opératives* (1866); *Silver Vindicated* (1876); and *Le Bimetallicisme à Quinze et Demi*.

CHARLES LOUIS, archduke, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary; born July 30, 1833; died May 19. In 1855 he was nominated governor of the Tyrol. On Nov. 4, 1856, he married Princess Margaret, daughter of King John of Saxony. This union, however, was not of long duration, his young wife dying suddenly. After the cessation of hostilities in the war of 1859 he resigned the governorship. In Oct., 1862, he married Princess Marie Annunciata of Bourbon-Sicily, with whom he took up his residence at Grätz, in Styria. Four children issued from this marriage, the Archdukes Francis Ferdinand d'Este, Otho, and Ferdinand Karl, and the Archduchess Margaret, who is married to the Duke of Württemberg. In May, 1871, the archduke lost his

second wife, and two years later he espoused the Princess Maria Theresa of Braganza, who survives him. He had two children by this marriage. The archduke was the patron of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and from that time forward he represented his imperial brother at all industrial and art shows, earning the popular designation of "The Exhibition Archduke." He also accepted the position of protector of the more prominent native artists, granting annual prizes for the best pictures and works of sculpture. After the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph the right of succession passed to the

archduke and his sons. He was irreproachable as a husband and father. In view of the illness of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and the character of both him and his brother Otho, there are not a few who regard the latter's eldest son, the youthful Archduke Charles, as likely to be the next occupant of the throne. For portraits see pp. 438, 439.



SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS,  
THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC MANAGER.

was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1861; was professor of geology at the Natural History Museum, Paris; and since 1872 director of the School of Mines. He wrote over 3,000 monographs, chiefly on geological and mineralogical subjects. He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and was connected with numerous French and foreign scientific bodies.

FITZ ROY, SIR ROBERT O'BRIEN, K. C. B., vice-admiral in the British navy; born in 1839; died May 6. He saw active service at the capture of Canton in the war with China, and at the Peiho forts affair in 1860; also during the Egyptian war in 1882. He retired from command of the Channel fleet last year through ill-health.

GALIMBERTI, LUIGI, Roman cardinal; born in Rome in 1836; died near Düsseldorf, Germany, May 7. In 1868 he became a domestic chaplain to the Pope; later, archbishop of Nice, where he took part in the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican, which re-

DASENT, SIR GEORGE WEBBE, from 1845 to 1870 assistant editor of the *London Times*; born at St. Vincent, W. I., in 1817; died at Ascot, Eng., June 11. He was a noted translator of German, Norse, and Icelandic stories; author of several three-volume novels; and was associated with the production of an Icelandic-English dictionary in 1874.

DAUBRÉE, GABRIEL AUGUSTE, French scientist; born at Metz June 25, 1814; died in Paris May 29. He

sulted in the abrogation of the May laws. In 1887 he was accredited as papal legate to Austria. In that position he succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the Austro-Hungarian government and the Vatican.

GEFFCKEN, FREDERICK HENRY, German jurisconsult and publicist; born at Hamburg Dec. 9, 1830; died in Munich Apr. 30. He held diplomatic posts in Paris, Berlin, and London; from 1873 to 1882 was professor of law in Strasbourg University, retiring from ill-health. The publication in Sep., 1888, of his article "From the Emperor Frederick's Diary, 1870-71," caused his arrest at the instigation of Prince Bismarck for treason. He was imprisoned in solitary confinement for several months, but finally acquitted. The original mss. could not be found. Herr Geffcken claimed he had been authorized by the emperor to publish the diary three months after his death.

GRIMM, BARON CONSTANTIN DE, famous cartoonist; born at the Winter palace in St. Petersburg, Dec. 30, 1845; died in New York city Apr. 16. He gave early evidence of artistic talent; but entered upon a military career by joining, in 1867, the 1st regiment of guards at Potsdam, in which he soon obtained a commission. In the Franco-Prussian war he won the Iron Cross for bravery at Gravelotte, and also participated in the battles of Beaumont and Sedan and the siege of Paris. In 1873, however, he abandoned the military life and in the following year founded *Puck*, an illustrated humorous weekly, which subsequently had a brilliant history. Removing to Paris in 1879, the cartoonist was connected successively with *La Triboulet*, the *Globe Almanac*, the London *Graphic*, the London *Pictorial World*, the London *Sporting and Dramatic News*, and *Vanity Fair*. In 1884 he came to New York, and from that time to a comparatively recent date his cartoons have been familiar to the reading public.

HARRIS, SIR AUGUSTUS, theatrical and operatic manager; born in Paris, France, in 1852; died at Folkestone, Eng., June 22. He was a son of Augustus Harris, who for more than twenty years was stage manager of the Royal Italian Opera. He was educated in Paris and Hanover, and his proficiency as a linguist led him to begin life as a foreign correspondent in a mercantile office. Then he became an actor and made his *début* in Dec., 1873, at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Eng., as Malcolm, in *Macbeth*. Afterward he was a member of Mr. Barry Sullivan's company. He was stage manager to Colonel Mapleson for three years; conducted an opera company through Norway and Sweden, and was for a considerable time a member of Mr. Wyndham's company at the Criterion. Since 1879 he was lessee and manager of Drury Lane theatre. In 1888 he acquired in addition Covent Garden theatre, where he conducted opera with great success. He was elected one of the sheriffs of London in 1891, and was knighted the same year. He may be said to have originated the modern art of realistic staging of drama.

HIRSCH, BARON MAURICE DE, financier and philanthropist; born in Munich, Bavaria, in 1831; died suddenly at Ogyalla, near Komorn, in Hungary, during the night of Apr. 20. His estate is estimated at \$200,000,000, and he devoted much of his wealth to lifting up the downtrodden people of his own, the Jewish, race. Although a native of Bavaria, where his father and grandfather had been bankers to the court, he was a domiciled subject of the Austro-Hungarian empire. He was sent by his father, the first baron (ennobled in 1869), to Brussels at the age of 13. At 17 he left school and went into business. He married Mlle. Bischoffsheim, daughter of a Belgian senator who

enjoyed the confidence of King Leopold, and, on the failure of the firm of La grand Dumonceau he acquired most valuable assets, including the right to construct the Turkish railways. This business of railway construction was the principal source of his gigantic fortune.

For some time he had been out of business, and he devoted his energies not only to the exercise of a lavish hospitality, but to the management of a colossal philanthropic enterprise for the benefit of his coreligionists. This great society for Jewish colonization was registered in England in 1891, Baron de Hirsch contributing £2,000,000 to its funds. The principal object was

"To assist and promote the emigration of Jews from any parts of Europe or Asia, and principally from countries in which they may for the time being be subjected to any special taxes or political or other disabilities, to any other parts of the world, and to form and establish colonies in various parts of North and South America and other countries for agricultural, commercial, and other purposes."

The great work of the society has been done in the transfer of Russian Jews to the Argentine Republic, where it has acquired (at the cost of more than a quarter of a million sterling) 472,562 acres, nearly half of which has now been rented by colonists. In 1895 there were 1,222 families upon the land, and the older colonists were in 1895 almost entirely dispensing with subsidies. The society also has colonies in Canada. Mr. Arnold White was sent to Russia to inspect the human material at the philanthropist's disposal. The czar's government (which had refused to accept Baron de Hirsch's benefactions for the education of the Jews in Russia itself) was prevailed upon to allow the selection and dispatch of emigrants. Baron de Hirsch did not retain his shares in the association, but distributed them among the principal Jewish bodies in Europe. He was an enthusiastic sportsman. His colors were well known on the turf. The gross proceeds of his racing, without any deduction for expenses, were distributed among the hospitals: in 1892 his donations from this source alone approximated to £40,000. His connections, the Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt families, were largely interested in the *Alliance Israélite* of Paris, which has established schools, often in concert with the Anglo-Jewish Association, throughout the East. He gave at least £600,000 for education in Galicia, and made a grant of 10,000 florins a month each to committees in Vienna and Buda-Pesth for the purpose of assisting artisans without distinction of faith, while similar committees in Leuberg and Cracow had a monthly allowance of 12,000 florins. He also made a donation of £400,000 to the *Alliance Israélite*. The baron was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales. He was blackballed by the Paris Jockey Club, but afterward bought the clubhouse as a demonstration of power. He had residences in England, in Paris, and near Prün in Moravia. His only child Lucien died some years ago, but he had an adopted daughter. The baroness is made universal heir; but, in event of her not coming into the inheritance, the Jewish Colonization Association becomes universal heir.

HUNT, ALFRED WILLIAM, artist, member of the British Society of Painters in Water Colors; born in Liverpool in 1830; died in London May 3. He was a distinguished graduate of Oxford.

JOHNSON, SIR GEORGE, M. D., F. R. S., physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria; born in Kentshire in Nov., 1818; died in London June 3. He was a graduate of London University, and for many years was on the staff at King's College. From 1884 to 1886 he was

president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1872, and was knighted in 1892. His works on medical subjects are numerous.

KARL LUDWIG, see CHARLES LOUIS.

KUHN, FRANZ (Baron de Kuhnefeld), Austrian field-marshal and from 1868 to 1874 minister of war; born in Moravia July 15, 1817; died May 25.

MENABREA, LOUIS FREDERICK (Marquis de Val Dora). Italian general and diplomatist; born in Savoy Sep. 4, 1809; died May 25. He was head of the engineering department of the army during the war of Italian independence; later, minister of marine; in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the treaty of Prague; he was premier 1867-69; and later, ambassador to Austria, Great Britain, and France.

NASR-ED-DIN, shah of Persia; born Apr. 4, 1829; assassinated May 1. For portrait and biographical sketch, see article "Persia" (p. 451).

NEMOURS, DUC DE (Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans), second son of King Louis Philippe of France; born in Paris Oct. 25, 1814; died in Versailles June 25. In Feb., 1831, he was elected king of the Belgians, but his royal father declined, on his behalf, this offer, as he did also at a later period a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the two Belgian campaigns and in Algeria.

On the death of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans, in July, 1842, he became regent by a special act of the French parliament. Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of Feb. the Duc de Nemours quitted France and did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He afterward played an insignificant part in royalist affairs. In 1886 he was struck off the French army list when his family was expelled from France.

NORTH, JOHN THOMAS, the "Nitrate King;" born in Leeds, Eng.; died in London May 5, aged about 53. His father was a coal merchant, and he himself was brought up as a civil engineer. While yet an apprentice in Leeds, he was selected to go to Peru to superintend the erection and working of some machinery. He engaged in various business enterprises, all of which proved successful. The basis of his fortune, however, was the working of and speculation in the guano deposits and nitrate beds. It is said that just before the war between Chile and Peru he satisfied himself that the Peruvians would be defeated and that they would lose the province of Tarapaca—that singular region on which the beds of nitrate of soda are all that are left to tell of the existence of the great salt fjords and lakes which have been lifted up by volcanic action and desiccated by the sun, never to be melted by any rain, for the whole stretch of coast nearly



COLONEL WALTER T. NORTH,  
"THE NITRATE KING."

300 miles long. Some of these tracts he acquired by purchase; and, when the conquering Chileans came to seize upon the lands, they found the British flag flying over many square miles of nitrate beds of which the owner was J. T. North. On his return to England after an absence of nearly twenty years, Colonel North (he was honorary colonel of the Tower Hamlets volunteer engineers) became a prominent member of all the associations connected with sport. In 1889 he paid a visit to Chile to strengthen his companies by agreements with the Chilean government.



SIR HENRY PARKES, G. C. M. G.,  
FORMERLY PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

As a business man, Colonel North's most remarkable achievement was his introduction of the Nitrate Railways Company and various nitrate of soda producing companies, on the London market.

Colonel North last year contested West Leeds as a conservative in opposition to Mr. Herbert Gladstone. He was defeated by only ninety-six votes on a poll of over 12,000. In 1889 he presented to Leeds Kirkstall Abbey and its grounds, which he had purchased for £10,000, and was made an honorary freeman of the borough.

PARKES, SIR HENRY, G. C. M. G., ex-prime minister of New South Wales; born at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, Eng., in May, 1815; died in Sydney, N. S. W., Apr. 26. He began life as a mechanic in Bir-

mingham. In 1839, soon after marrying, he emigrated with his wife to New South Wales. There he found employment at first as a farm laborer. Then he went into business as a toy dealer, and later on he founded the *Empire* newspaper. In 1849 he took an active part in the agitation for the reduction of the suffrage qualification. Having gained that concession from the mother country, he worked hard to put an end to the transportation of convicts into the colony, with the result that the orders in council reviving transportation were revoked. He next devoted his energies to the cause of parliamentary government. He was returned to the legislative council in 1854, and, when responsible government was established, he sat in the assembly for a division of Sydney. In 1861 he was sent to England as commissioner for emigration. The following year he was again elected to the assembly. He became colonial secretary in 1866. Six years later he formed his first administration, in 1877 the second, in 1878 the third, in 1887 the fourth, in 1889 the fifth. Altogether he held office for about a dozen years—a much larger period than can be credited

to any other politician in an Australian colony. In Mar., 1877, he was created K. C. M. G. In 1887 he swept the country on the free-trade question. In 1888 he was promoted to be G. C. M. G. In 1891 he was defeated at the elections by Hon. G. R. Dibbs (Vol. 1, p. 400). He was a prominent advocate of the cause of Australasian federation. At his suggestion a conference of the colonies was held at Melbourne in 1890 to consider the matter; and in the following year he presided over the convention at Sydney which met to frame a federal constitution (Vol. 1, pp. 23, 125, 271). Sir Henry Parkes was three times married, the last occasion being in 1895, when he was in his eighty-first year. He leaves a son not yet four years old.

PRESTWICH, SIR JOSEPH, D. C. L., F. R. S. E., the Nestor of British geologists; born near London Mar. 12, 1812; died June 23. He was the last link which bound us to the age of Lyell and Murchison, the men who made geology into an inductive science. He was educated partly in France and partly at University College, London. By 1885 he had begun to attract attention in scientific circles, but it was not until 1872 that he was able to retire from business. He was made president of the Geological Society in 1870, and was vice-president of the Royal Society in 1870-1. He conceived the idea of a tunnel between England and France, and wrote an elaborate paper on the sub-



LÉON SAY,  
FRENCH STATESMAN.

ject. This won him a medal in 1874 from the Institute of Civil Engineers. His treatise upon the coalfield of Coalbrookdale won for him the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society; and the Royal Society in 1865 awarded him a royal medal for his paper on the existence of flint implements with the remains of certain animals of extinct species in geological beds of a late period in England and France; and also another article on drift deposits, in which the same interesting phenomena were observed. Both of these papers were in the line of his earlier contributions to science, proving the existence of man in remote antiquity. In 1874 he succeeded to the chair of geology at Oxford, which he held till 1888. In 1886 he had been placed on the Royal Commission on the Supply of Coal, and in 1886 and 1888 he published the two parts of his text-book of geology. Oxford honored him with the degree of D. C. L. He was elected president of the *Congrès Géologique International*, held in London in 1888. His later

articles have been devoted to the Quaternary period in England and in Europe generally. In them he gives reasons for believing that Western Europe was submerged at the close of the Quaternary period, and suggests that this may have given rise to the tradition of the Flood.

**QUESADA, GENERAL RAFAEL DE,** a prominent member of the Cuban junta in the United States; born at Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1835; died in New York city June 6. During the Ten Years' war (1868-78) he landed several filibustering expeditions in the island.



**JULES SIMON,**  
FRENCH STATESMAN.

Then, until the outbreak of the present revolt, he lived most of the time in Venezuela.

**REYNOLDS, SIR J. RUSSELL,** physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria; born at Romsey, Hampshire, in 1828; died in London May 29. He was a graduate and fellow of University College, where in 1862 he became professor of clinical medicine and in 1865 of the principles and practice of medicine. On the death of Sir A. Clark in 1893, he succeeded him as president of the Royal College of Physicians. He was made physician in ordinary to the queen's household in 1878, and a baronet in 1893. He wrote numerous works on medical subjects.

**ROHLFS, GERARD,** explorer; born near Bremen, Germany, in 1834; died at Godesberg, Rhenish Prussia, June 3. He travelled extensively in Morocco, and in 1873 explored the Libyan desert under patronage of the Egyptian khedive.

**SAY, LÉON,** French statesman and economist; born in Paris June 6, 1826; died there Apr. 21. He was grandson of Jean Baptiste Say, the well-known writer on political economy, and son of Horace Émile Say, who also was prominent in French politics and economic literature. Léon Say first became known in politics as a member of the opposition to the empire about 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the national assembly, and M. Thiers named him prefect of the Seine. One of the chief efforts of his father had been to reform the administration of Paris; and the son accomplished much which the father had suggested. It fell to him to repair the disasters of the Commune. Though a free trader, M. Thiers made him minister of finance; and to him belongs no small part of the credit of paying off the "Five Millions" with remarkable rapidity and no serious disturbance of business. He held the portfolio of minister of finance under M.



Thiers, M. Buffet, M. Dufaure, M. Jules Simon, M. Waddington, and M. de Freycinet. For a few weeks in 1880 he was ambassador in England. He returned in consequence of his election to the presidency of the senate—an office which he held twice. Since the fall of the De Freycinet ministry in 1882 his official career may be regarded as closed. But he continued to exercise in the senate, and through the columns of the *Journal des Débats* (of which he was principal proprietor), as president of the reunion of the Left Centre in the senate, and as one of the founders of the Liberal Republican Union, a powerful influence. On economic subjects he wrote much. State socialism he vigorously opposed. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Academy to succeed Edmond About. Among his many books on financial and economic topics are: *History of the Caisse d'Es-compte* (1848); *The City of Paris and the Crédit Foncier; Observations on the Financial System of the Prefect of the Seine* (1865); *Les Obligations Populaires* (1866); a translation of Goschen's *Theory of Foreign Exchange* (1875); *State Socialism* (1884); *Democratic Solution of the Tariff Question* (1886).



M. TRICOUPIS,  
EX-PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE.

SCHUMANN, MME. CLARA, widow of Robert Schumann, the composer, and herself a famous musician; born in Leipsic, Germany, Sep. 13, 1819; died in Frankfort-on-Main May 20.

SEE, GERMAIN, eminent French physician and medical writer; born in 1818 of Jewish parents; died May 12. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1869; professor of clinic at the *Hôtel Dieu*, Paris, in 1876; and a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1880.

SIMON, JULES, French statesman and philosopher; born at L'Orient Dec. 31, 1814; died in Paris June 8. His name was Jules François Simon Suisse until 1839, but from that time he was known only as Jules Simon. He began his career as a lecturer on philosophy and a clever exponent of the views of Cousin, his first teacher. He stood as a liberal for the Côtes-du-Nord. To fail then was to insure his success after the revolution of February, and the same constituency sent him to the assembly in 1848. After one year he resigned and became a member of the *Conseil d'État*. For twelve years he continued to publish books and articles, his name having already been made by his editions of Descartes and Bossuet, and by the remarkable *Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie*, published in 1844. In 1863 he was elected to the *Corps Législatif* by a Paris constituency as a member of the opposition. In 1869 he was elected both for Paris and for the Gironde. He spoke strongly in favor of free trade, against capital punishment, and against the war. On the collapse of the empire he was, with Thiers and Gambetta, placed at the head of the Government of National Defense. One of his first acts was to restore to three of the chief *lycées* of Paris the names of Corneille, Descartes, and Condorcet, whilst the German troops were surrounding Paris. When the siege was over, he rendered a supreme service to his country. It was he who was selected to proceed to Bordeaux and save France from the suicidal madness of

a resumption of hostilities, for which Gambetta seemed determined to use his virtual dictatorship in the provinces. Simon's firmness and courage prevailed at last over the impetuous tribune of the people; and, by securing Gambetta's withdrawal from the field and the freedom of the legislative elections, he enabled France to recover possession of herself. If Thiers has gone down to history as the "liberator of the territory," Simon may live in its pages as the liberator of France herself in the darkest hour of her destinies.

From the conclusion of peace till the fall of Thiers, Simon was prominent in the assembly at Bordeaux and at Versailles. He resigned his position as Thiers's minister just before the crisis of May 24, 1873, and was succeeded by M. Waddington; and in 1875 he was withdrawn from the turbulent lower house and made a life senator. A year later Marshal MacMahon, forced to choose a liberal ministry, gave the conduct of it to Jules Simon, presumably as the liberal whom the clergy disliked the least. In 1877 there began a strong agitation in favor of the Temporal Power, and the clergy circulated petitions far and wide to be signed by the faithful. Jules Simon prohibited the *colportage* of these documents, and President MacMahon wrote Jules Simon his famous letter, practically amounting to a dismissal. The accession of the Duc de Broglie's *Gouvernement de combat* followed. But in spite of the most ruthless pressure, the country declared unmistakably for the republic in October, and Jules Simon's friends, though not himself, came back to power.

The most striking incident of his later years was his mission to Berlin in 1890 as senior representative of France at the Labor Congress convoked by William II. He has written much—his own Memoirs, books on various philosophical ideas, books on education, and a vigorous book against Boulanger. He was also a regular contributor to the *Temps*. He was a single-minded patriot, a speaker and writer whose style was always pure, and whose ideas were always lofty.

TILGNER, VICTOR OSCAR, Hungarian sculptor; born in Pressburg in 1844; died in Vienna Apr. 16. He was a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna.

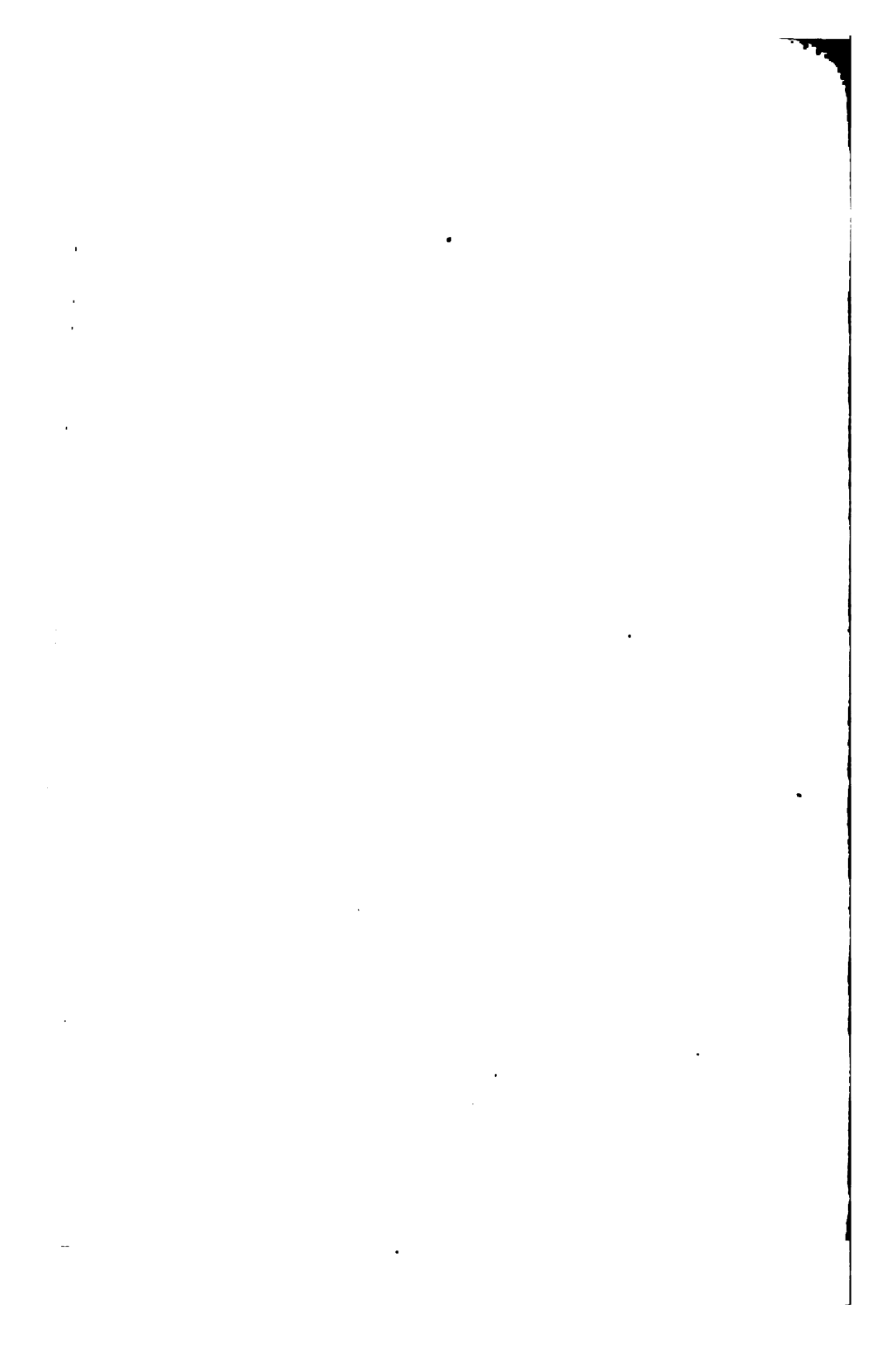
TREITSCHKE, H. G. VON, German publicist and historical writer; born in Dresden Sep. 15, 1834; died Apr. 28. He had been professor in the University of Berlin since 1874, and a member (national liberal) of the Reichstag since 1871.

TRICOUPIS, CHARILAOS, ex-prime minister of Greece, often spoken of as the "Greek Gladstone;" born at Nauplia, Greece, July 23, 1832; died at Cannes, France, Apr. 11. He was the foremost Greek in his generation. His father was Spiridion Tricoupis, diplomatist, historian, and poet, at one time minister to London, and companion of Lord Byron. In 1852 young Tricoupis became an *attaché* of the Greek legation in London, and in 1863 he was *chargé d'affaires*. He entered the chamber as deputy for Missolonghi in 1865, and received in 1866 the portfolio of foreign affairs. In 1875 he was called upon to form a cabinet, but had to resign after a few months. In 1877, when the whole Eastern question was opened by the Russo-Turkish war, and Greece prepared to claim her share of the Ottoman territory, a patriotic ministry was formed without distinction of parties under the presidency of old Canaris; and M. Tricoupis was intrusted with the portfolio of foreign affairs; but, before the Greeks were ready to act effectively on their own account, the war was at an end. Meanwhile the Canaris ministry had resigned. M. Tricoupis succeeded Coumoundouros as premier in 1880, but remained in office only about four

months, and had to retire in consequence of the failure of the Western powers to induce Turkey to make a large territorial concession to the Greek kingdom. Two years later the renewed efforts of the powers succeeded, and Greece obtained the province of Thessaly; but this did not satisfy Greek aspirations, and Coumoundouros was driven from office. Again he was succeeded by M. Tricoupis.

M. Tricoupis recognized that if Greece was ever to play a great part in southeastern Europe she must have an army and a fleet, and much greater pecuniary resources. He endeavored to set the finances in order and to make preparations for the construction of roads, railways, harbors, steamship companies, and all the requirements of a modern civilized power. Unfortunately, he was beaten on a subordinate financial question, and resigned. At the request of the king he resumed office; but in Apr., 1885, he was beaten at a general election. In the following year he returned to office, and took up anew his great schemes of financial and economic regeneration. When the Bulgarians effected the union of Eastern Roumelia with the principality, the Greeks regarded the incident as a disturbance of the balance of power to their detriment, and demanded compensation from Turkey. The Western powers did not recognize this right, and compelled Greece to remain quiet. But the government had very greatly increased the national debt by lavish expenditure on military preparations. M. Tricoupis displayed an amount of financial dexterity which astonished even the most capable bankers among his compatriots, and a certain number of roads and railways were constructed; but all his calculations were based on the assumption that he could raise the value of the paper currency to par, and this assumption was never realized. When his plan broke down, M. Tricoupis endeavored to make terms with the national creditors, but failed. He resigned office in Jan., 1895, owing to action of the crown prince in countermanding the government's orders to certain troops who were called out to prevent a riotous popular demonstration (Vol. 5, p. 195); and, at the general elections in Apr., 1895, he not only suffered a crushing defeat, but himself was not returned to the chamber (Vol. 5, p. 447). He then retired from public life. He was never married. His sister, Mlle. Sophie Tricoupis, devoted her life and energies to her brother.





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## VOLUME I

No. 1. Feb., 1891—Contains a history of the year 1890 in condensed form, being intended as an introduction to the regular issue which is followed.

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No. 3. Aug., 1891—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1891.

No. 4. Nov., 1891—Contains a history of the quarter ending September 30, 1891.

No. 5. Feb., 1892—Contains a history of the quarter ending December 31, 1891.

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No. I. First Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending March 31, 1893.

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LI HUNG-CHANG.

THE CYCLOPEDIA

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OF

## CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 6.

JULY 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

NO. 3.

### LI HUNG-CHANG.

**A**MONG the most notable figures in the closing years of the nineteenth century is that of the great Chinese viceroy, Earl Li Hung-Chang. A unique personality, representative of a nation far exceeding any other in numbers—a nation mysterious in its almost incredible antiquity, yet with some characteristics of an enduring infancy—this man appears thrice in strong relief against the background of startling events which have made memorable the recent months. In the first of these scenes he is, at the age of seventy-three, for the first time on foreign soil, ending a war of a few months by a treaty in which his nation, the most self-satisfied on earth, confesses itself hopelessly vanquished on land and sea by an adversary small and despised; and yet he is bearing himself with unswerving dignity. In the second scene he is in the ancient Muscovite capital at the coronation of the czar, where, in the grandest and most august assemblage of nations and their potentates that the modern world has seen, no figure draws more of questioning regard than his. In the third scene, closing only a few weeks since, this delegate from the slumberous Orient, where a thousand years leave scarcely more mark than does a single day, is in the whirl of our American life, tumultuous in its business activity, hysterical in its vices and its virtues, and is moving through it all with the grave look of mingled wisdom and inquisitiveness sometimes seen on the face of a child. The greatest living Asiatic making the tour of Europe and crossing the continent of America at an hour so critical for his nation as the present, offers an interesting study in his history and his personality, and suggests momentous questions of commercial and diplomatic relations. What is the man aiming to do? What is he able to do? What does he show

Vol. 6.—34.

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of the attitude of China toward modern civilization? What political, social, moral changes in the great Eastern world does he herald? While little answer to these questions is here attempted, some of the facts that seem most pertinent are offered, with their suggestions and intimations. The enigma of the Orient remains.

LI HUNG-CHANG [pronounced *Lee Hoong Cháng*] was born in 1822 at Hofei, a little city in the province of An-Huei, one of the provinces of central China. The Li family (in China the first name corresponds to our last or surname) is purely Chinese without mixture of Manchu blood. Though resident in Hofei through many generations, it had never been notable. The father of the statesman who is our theme became one of the class of literati in virtue of his degree taken at the district examinations in Chinese literature, which are the only door for entrance to official or social rank; but he never made his way beyond this lowest step. Young Li was studious from his early years; and, after taking his first degree at the government district examinations, he passed upward through the two successive grades of scholastic honor (the provincial and the imperial), winning distinction among 20,000 competitors at the triennial imperial examination at Peking in 1849. Afterward he gained admission to the Han-lin college, an institution whose members receive salaries while awaiting their turn for appointment in the government service. These scholars take rank as nobles, for there is in China no hereditary nobility. The imperial blood gives a rank almost celestial, and the princes of that blood hold some of the high offices of the country; but aside from these few the most important posts, civil and military, are open to the lowest subject, and are reached only through attainments in Chinese literature as attested by the three grades of severe scholastic examinations. As the scholastic standard has scarcely changed for 2,000 years, literary attainment is far other than that known in Western lands. The Chinese literary man is not expected to have acquaintance with mathematics or any of the natural sciences, or foreign languages, or universal history. Of Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Michelangelo, Charlemagne, he may not have even heard. He must have mastered and largely memorized the political and ethical philosophy of Confucius and other Chinese classics including the ancient poets of the nation, and he must be an adept in the fearful and interminable complexities of the Chinese literary language. The native intellectual force of Li Hung-Chang is evinced by its surviving the unnatural strain of such a mechanical system of education; and it is fair to add that careful observers make the same remark concerning some other Chinese officials of the present day.

The Tai-Ping rebellion (1851-64), ranking as the greatest in modern times for devastation of property and destruction of life, called Li from a life of study to a military activity for which he had had no fit training, but in which he showed unusual ability. The rebels, having captured and plundered town after town, at length possessed themselves of Nanking, the ancient capital, and gathered to their standard 100,000 fighting men. Their march through Li's native province toward the capital of the empire incited him to raise a regiment of home troops, with which he harassed the rebel army, hanging on their rear and cutting their communications. His conspicuous patriotism and ability in the crisis, which ended in a general repulse of the rebels, brought him to the notice of Tséng Kwo-Fan,

commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies, then the greatest Chinaman known to foreign nations, father of Marquis Tsêng, long the Chinese minister to Great Britain. Li's militia were incorporated into the main army, and he was given important military commands.

After the Anglo-French invasion of China ending in the capture of Peking (1860) had given the almost quenched rebellion a revival which again endangered the imperial dynasty, Li was appointed (1861) viceroy or governor of the province of Kiangsu, with his residence at Shanghai. This was an important epoch in his life. He was at the age of forty years. In Shanghai, with its dominant European population and influence, Li—to whom recent events had shown the weakness of China, especially in its methods and weapons of warfare—was brought into close connection with foreigners, and doubtless gained much of that liberty from the trammels of Chinese precedent and conservatism which has made him ever since the often distrusted and savagely opposed, but always the finally indispensable, leader of his nation and mainstay of the throne.

His province became the scene of the bloodiest conflicts of the rebellion. He took the field in person and showed remarkable military abilities. Immediately under Li's command was a legion recruited from European adventurers, always numerous in Shanghai, organized and led on modern methods by Frederick Townsend Ward, a native of Salem, Mass., who had been appointed admiral-general in the service of the emperor of China. Ward's legion, well trained and skilfully handled by him, soon became noted for its dashing bravery; and from its series of brilliant successes the Chinese called it the "Ever Victorious Army."

General Ward was killed in battle in 1863, and his legion passed under the leadership of that strange hero, Charles George Gordon, then major in the British army, afterward major-general in the Sudan. Li's close official association with Gordon, and the curious personal relations between the two men—an intimate friendship, diversified occasionally like that of two boys, by fierce but transient disagreements—had doubtless much influence in opening the Chinaman's mind to Western ideas. It must have been to him like a liberal education. The disagreements, so sharp that Gordon repeatedly resigned his commission and as often resumed it, resulted from the immense contrast in all their inherited and habitual modes of thought. Most memorable of these disagreements, and to Gordon most honorable, was one occasioned by Li's action in 1863, after the final battle, in immediately beheading the captured rebel chieftains who had surrendered to Gordon at Soochow on his pledge, known to Li, that their lives should be spared. The Scotchman's indignation at this base and cruel act was like a flame of fire. It is credibly reported that in the first flush of his terrible anger he seized a weapon and sallied forth to find Li and take his life as forfeit for his violation of military honor, and that Li—warned of the danger—withdrew into hiding. Afterward Gordon's wrath was appeased. His English advisers urged on his attention the fact that the Chinese at that time knew almost nothing of the modern mitigations of cruel war, nor of keeping pledges made to an enemy, nor of the sacredness with which a human life is invested in Christian lands; also the fact that the beheaded rebels had habitually practiced the most horrid cruelties and had led a rebellion in which 20,000,000 lives had been sacrificed and whole provinces devastated; moreover, that after their surrender they had been refractory and insolent instead of submissive. Gordon

gradually allowed his wrath to cool, consented to retain his command, and, till the end of his life, held friendly relations with the viceroy. The peculiar quality of the friendship between these two leaders of men is evident; and it, together with Li's reverential friendship for General Grant, may perhaps stand as various types of whatever real sympathy—except that developed in the Christian fellowship—is likely to obtain between people of the West and the present generation of Chinamen. There can be, there must be sympathy and kindly acts; but the element of a firm reciprocal confidence will probably be of slow growth. Letters from Gordon are extant, and some have been published, in which he depicts Li as always pressing to make every possible use of him, but as never giving him his confidence. He complains that Li was accustomed to claim for his Chinese troops more than their share of credit for the results achieved in fight. A thoughtful writer, however, has pointed out that the viceroy's conduct in these respects may seem not entirely unreasonable in view of the fact that Gordon was doubtless the only foreigner serving under Li actuated by any motive higher than self-interest, and that even Gordon distinctly asserted that he was before all else a British officer with British interests first at heart. The viceroy, in his friendship of later years with General Grant, seems to have made a great advance on his earlier type—his confidence becoming veneration. But Grant, as a man who had been one of the mightiest military commanders and civil potentates on earth, may have appeared almost as a god in the eyes of one accustomed to see divine honors paid to parents and ancestors after death, and likewise to the living emperor.

From the campaign which ended the terrible Tai-Ping rebellion, Earl Li Hung-Chang came forth with a repute above that of any other man in his nation for ability as a soldier, as an administrator of government, and as a diplomatist. He was endowed with the three-eyed peacock feather and the yellow jacket, special marks of imperial favor and of lofty authority. From that day to this, the emperor and the Tsung-li-Yamèn, the high council which formally has charge of foreign relations, have left much of their ordinary work in his hands, and have turned instantly to him in every delicate crisis and in every great emergency in the domestic or foreign affairs of the empire.

For a quarter of a century Earl Li held the office of viceroy of Chi-Li; having been made successor to the great Tsêng Kwo-Fan in 1870. To this position he was appointed because of the peculiarly difficult and critical situation of affairs in that province due to the atrocious massacre at Tientsin in that year of the French consul and his wife and twenty-one other foreigners mostly French Roman Catholic sisters, with the destruction of the French consulate and cathedral. The danger of the situation—a danger of war with France—was in the fact that the crime was known to have been encouraged by the authorities of the city. Grave questions of punishment of the offenders, restoration of order, protection of foreigners, reparation to sufferers, and satisfaction to the French government, were to be settled by the new governor. On one hand the populace were enraged; on the other hand France was threatening swift and dire vengeance. The imperial authorities, perplexed and alarmed, looked to Li for extrication from their trouble. The new viceroy proved himself fully able to cope with the dangers of the crisis: with mingled tact and force, and with provision of indemnity, he quelled both the domestic tumult and the foreign menace.

This vicerealty (of Chi-Li), though less lucrative than many others, is more dignified and honorable as comprising within its limits the capital, eighty-five miles from its chief city Tientsin; so that its viceroy is guardian of the sacred person of the emperor. Earl Li has held also, almost continuously through a quarter of a century, several high offices in the imperial government, such as secretary to the grand council of state, superintendent of foreign trade for the northern ports, superintendent of coast defense for the northern district, senior-guardian of the heir-apparent. The burdens which this man has carried during all these years, and the range both of his responsibilities and of his opportunities as a ruler of a vast empire, are amazing. Without recognition as prime minister, for China knows no such office, he has discharged many of the duties ordinarily assigned to such a functionary. Within his scope have been all questions of internal administration, of dealing with the outlying dependencies, of diplomacy and foreign relations—questions of domestic detail annoying by their pettiness, questions of broad policy momentous for peace or war on the international field. It is believed that he has concluded more treaties than the foreign office at Peking, besides acting as chief adviser in all treaties which that office has made; while all regulations of traffic and intercourse under the treaties have been decided and applied by him. His also has been the chief burden of providing and distributing relief for the helpless myriads in the frequent times of local famine. In the great famine of 1877-78, when in Chi-Li and neighboring provinces 9,000,000 people were reported to have perished, Li was the great organizer and leader in all manner of relief, raising funds and bringing in supplies, and providing from his own table, it is said, for more than 1,000 persons daily.

Another line of work, more accordant with his natural tastes, but beset with appalling difficulties, was that of literally creating military and naval defenses for the northern coasts and for the approaches to the capital. Not only was China then as defenseless as the United States ten years ago, with antiquated earth-works, helpless ships, and harmless cannon, but China had no class of military or naval experts trained or capable of quick training in the science of war, no great establishments for producing swift and powerful vessels or war materials. Moreover, Li himself had only a limited knowledge of the science and art of war; and the whole government service was little else than an organized incompetency, with feeble check on corruption. The work which, against such obstacles, the man accomplished in providing defense and in other great departments of his office, defective as in parts that work was, shows his wonderful versatility of mind, his organizing and executive ability, his indomitable perseverance, and his unresting labor. More impressive does all this become when we remember that his most important measures were under constant attack from the official Chinese ignorance, prejudice, suspicion, or jealousy, and were also liable to be thwarted by foreigners who formed dishonest combinations for selfish advantage. Of the official imbecility two instances are given by Mr. Chester Holcombe—long in the United States legation at Peking, and for a time acting minister to China—as within his immediate knowledge.

"The viceroy, having placed expensive machinery in the Kal-Ping coal mines, with a view to furnish supplies of coal for the naval and mercantile marine, a high official at Peking appealed to the throne, asking that the mines might be closed, and the viceroy held guilty and punished for sacrilege, upon the ground that the extraction of coal by machinery disturbed the bones of his imperial majesty's ancestors then calmly reposing in the imperial cemetery forty miles distant."

Another official besought the emperor to command Li to cease all his modern innovations, and to report himself for punishment, on the ground that the introduction by him of foreign arts and appliances had angered the imperial dragon, and had thus caused unusually heavy rains resulting in floods with large loss of property and life.

The attitude of the Western governments in regard to Chinese development and advancement, however it may be deemed natural and excusable, certainly has not been greatly helpful to reforms by Li Hung-Chang, nor entirely praiseworthy in itself. It needs excuse. Christian churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, have indeed put forth, through the hands of able and devoted men and women, noble and most helpful efforts for enlightening and uplifting the vast dark masses of the population; and the signs are multiplying that the self-denying missionaries and their work have deeply impressed some of the highest officials in the empire. A few recent months show far greater success in winning converts and earnest hearers than missionaries had met previously in long periods of years. But the European powers and the United States government have shown little sympathy with Earl Li in his efforts to build up a new China. In 1875, when he had requested an officer of high rank in the United States army, a visitor in China, to draw up for him a scheme for a Chinese military school modelled on the West Point academy—a request which was welcomed—the officer met rebuke when reporting the incident to the department of state at Washington; and the policy of this government was declared to be to aid and encourage China in only the peaceful arts of commerce. Great Britain has even discouraged movements for establishing manufacturing industries in China. Had Earl Li had for his plans the encouragement which he sought from the lands of enlightenment against the ignorant bigotry of his own people twenty years before the war with Japan, that war of a few weeks would not have left his people prostrate and helpless before a nation of one-sixth their size. Neither—as Britain may now too late take note—would Russia find, as she probably will, the northern provinces of the empire, with their coast, open to her whenever she shall judge that the time has come for her to take her way therein.

Earl Li seems to have held his place in the regard and confidence of his imperial master until the disastrous war with Japan. Complaints from the censors, an absurd body of imbecile fault-finders, were frequently lodged against him at the palace; and on several occasions he was summoned to Peking and reprimanded—usually with the ultimate result that he returned to his viceroyalty with increase of privilege. His singular abilities and his loyal fidelity made him too valuable to be dispensed with. Also he had, it is said, an astute and powerful friend at court in the Empress Dowager, who thwarted the factions which have long sought his overthrow. Three times, however, the censors prevailed against him for a short period, and he was punished according to their demands by degradation in rank and (at two of the times) deprivation of feather and yellow jacket—the first time because of his tardiness in putting down the Nienfei rebellion in 1868; a second time because the grand canal of which he had special charge had been destroyed by an unprecedented flood in 1871; a third time during the war with Japan, because of the Chinese defeats in Korea and off the mouth of the Yalu river. But in every case, having within a few weeks re-established his good standing, either by rectifying his error or by proving that he had committed no error, he put his enemies to shame by receiving again his rank, feather, and jacket.

Li's connection with the Korean question and with its resulting



war seems to have been officially misrepresented in his own country. The Korean question refers to a situation which has been aptly likened to that to which the "Monroe doctrine" refers. The relation of Korea to China was not one of vassalage, as has often been supposed: it was the "peculiar relation" of a small nation to a great one, by which the greater, refraining from interference with the smaller, forbade interference from other nations. This was for a safeguard of China and Japan as against each other, and of all concerned as against Russia, inasmuch as Russian possession of the Korean peninsula would menace both China and Japan. Li Hung-Chang, suspicious of ultimate Russian designs on Korea, advised that little Hermit Kingdom to strengthen its position by entering into treaties with the Western powers; and its first treaty was made with the United States in 1882.

When Korean relations had grown involved, in 1894, and war with Japan was threatened, Li used his efforts to avert it, knowing the military weakness of China as the emperor's conceited and impracticable councillors did not. Their advice was followed, till China, reduced to dire extremity, turned as usual to Li, and sent him to make a peace. He sent for the distinguished diplomat, General John Watson Foster of Indiana, United States minister to Mexico under President Grant, and successor of Mr. Blaine as secretary of state under President Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Foster was duly commissioned as confidential adviser to the emperor of China in forming a treaty of peace. He had long been on terms of friendship with some of the Japanese statesmen. Li, who had thus showed his wisdom in seeking wise advice, found more favor with the Japanese than they would have shown to any other Chinese commissioner. He consented to a cession of the Leao-Tong peninsula, which excited fierce wrath in his own land, but was necessary in order to gain for China escape from harsher terms. This cession was soon annulled by the European powers. The annulment, it may well be supposed, was expected by the two men who were acting for China; but the charge that Li had previous information from Europe that the cession would be annulled, has been denied explicitly and on the very highest authority. No such information was necessary. An experienced diplomat could scarcely have judged otherwise than that Russia at least would never permit Japan's domination of Korea or permanent possession of any territory on the continent so near the Chinese capital and the Russian boundary. The viceroy, returning to China, found that the treaty had raised a tempest of denunciation. All the other viceroys and nearly all the generals, also representatives of three European powers, endeavored to prevent its ratification by the emperor. Was there in some foreign quarters a willingness that the war should go on till China had been weakened sufficiently for dismemberment? Earl Li did not quail. He declared that China, rejecting the treaty, would fare far worse. He insisted that in any event China must keep faith with Japan. He carried his point: the young emperor ratified the treaty. Time soon justified Li's advice and the emperor's accordant action.

Li Hung-Chang has never shown antagonism to Christian missionaries. Indeed he has protected them, at first perhaps under stress of international obligations, and afterward recognizing them as heralds of the improvements which he was desirous to introduce from Western lands. Later, he was impressed by his personal knowledge of the immense good which, in the name of Christ, they were achieving in

caring for the bodily wants of the sick, the degraded, and the miserable. The immense superiority of their educational and medical work also commanded his attention. The societies whose combined delegations presented their respects to him recently in New York, maintain in his country 733 missionaries, of whom 97 are physicians; 400 schools of various grades; and 60 hospitals and dispensaries, wherein were treated (1895) 493,089 patients. The viceroy reports that his first clear knowledge of Western lands and affairs he received from a missionary, Dr. Martin, for forty years president of the Imperial University at Peking. In recent years Earl Li has repeatedly guarded missionary interests; and he is reported as a personal contributor to some of their hospitals, one of which is among the largest hospitals in the world. He received with great cordiality the missionary delegation in New York, expressing warm appreciation of their work; and assuring them of his grateful remembrance of the message—startling message to a pagan mind—which the Christians, Japanese as well as others, sent to him in Japan after the attack on his life. The message simply assured him of their sympathy, and that they were praying God for his recovery. Since he has so recently recalled this Christian message, we quote from his reply which his American adviser on the treaty, Mr. John W. Foster, reports in full. Li's son replied on his behalf as follows:

"My father has directed me to write the following, dictated from his bed, in reply to your address. He is deeply moved by the sentiments of kindly solicitude for his welfare expressed in your address, and feels that the prayers you have offered for his recovery cannot have been unheard by the Power who controls human destinies. \* \* \* He believes that his life has been spared to him for some wise purpose beyond the capacity of man to fathom; but he will venture to interpret his good fortune as an indication \* \* \* that he may yet do some good in the world \* \* \*"

It is not wise nor just to claim him as a Christian convert on such expressions as these at such a time. Probably, as far as his intellectual processes deal with the subject of religion, he remains an agnostic of the Confucian type, still holding to the veneration, amounting to divine worship, of parents, according to the central precept of Confucian philosophy. For this precept is woven into the texture of the whole political fabric—the emperor being worshipped as the fatherly head of the nation. But it is encouraging to know that at least the wall of prejudice has been broken down in his mind, and therefore probably in many other minds in China, so that Christianity and its civilization can at least find there an open field. An open field is all that it asks.

Li's friendship with General Grant has been alluded to. The viceroy evidently holds the great soldier in enduring memory. His own declaration was, that to stand at his friend's tomb and pay there the rites of friendship, was one of his purposes in his American visit. With his suite and a distinguished company he went to the superb mausoleum on the banks of the Hudson as to a shrine, bringing rich votive offerings of flowers. Entering with all solemnity of movement and of feature, he remained a while alone with the dead, and came forth with visible signs of emotion. Li Hung-Chang has always been credited with a rare faculty in judging of men. He has doubtless met public men more astute in affairs, with more of the sagacity that furthers self-interest without visibly invading the interests of others. But probably he had not met a public man of the highest eminence in whom simplicity, sincerity, directness, magnanimity, were personified—a man not only utterly unselfish, but also utterly uncon-

scious of his unselfishness. Here was one of the plainest, least demonstrative of men; yet in the showy gilded Orient he made perhaps his chief capture: he captured the greatest living Asiatic. Surely, "of one blood hath God made all the nations of men that dwell on the face of the whole earth."

Li Hung-Chang's remarkable career as a ruler, and his recent tour through the Western lands, suggest questions as to the future of China, in her trade, her civilization, her social condition, and her international relations. But to these questions there is no easy answer: they severally are parts of that grand enigma which is China herself.

Two things are becoming increasingly evident: one, that the viceroy himself sees the necessity of change, no longer regarding the conservatism which is the habit and the heritage of 2,000 years as being the supreme wisdom. This, with the consideration that he either represents, or will develop and lead, a class of men like-minded with himself, is a signal of hope. The other evident fact is that reform will be slow-paced, at least in all its earlier stages. The delay will be tedious. The immediate changes predicted from the shock of the defeat by Japan have not occurred. The reasons are very plain. There is in China no public spirit, no patriotism, no glory in self-sacrifice for the national good, except in a few rare souls. The place of these inspiring forces is occupied by their caricature, a supreme national self-satisfaction, ignorant, bigoted, inwoven with a superstition neither artistic nor poetic nor romantic, but incredibly childish and inane.

Careful observers are of the opinion that the uplift must come from other lands. We of European stock must confess that it was so with our own ancestors, into whose savage darkness the light shone first from Western Asia. From the farther West in Europe and America, our light must now be cast back and beyond to the farthest East.

The first needs, from a material point of view, are railroads and machinery; from a social and ethical point of view, an ennobling spiritual faith; and, as adjuncts and heralds of these, an impulse and an upward guidance from more favored lands along all the lines of education in science and the arts. A faint stir of desire is beginning to be manifest in the empire in all these directions. Commerce may be expected gradually to find or open the roads of this various advance. The chief specific obstacle to any and every improvement is the official board of censors, an embodiment of captious and supercilious fault-finding, a citadel of antiquated absurdity. It is presumed that Li

Hung-Chang sees the true nature of this venerated clog, since he has had to make his way steadily against it; and it is hoped that he may be able to induce the youthful emperor to use his arbitrary power as the Son of Heaven to beneficial purpose by an edict ending the ancient abuse.

Li Hung-Chang was welcomed among us with the respect due to his exalted rank, his personal character, and his long and faithful service as ruler of a great nation. From the Pacific coast, departing, he sent back assurances of friendship and a gracious farewell.



### THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

NO previous campaign in the history of the United States has surpassed that of 1896 in complexity of party antagonisms or difficulty of forecasting results. At this writing (Oct. 1), no fewer than eight different partisan organizations have shared in determining the outcome, namely, the republican, the democratic (regular), the silver, the populist, the national democratic, the prohibition, the national, and the socialist-labor parties. Of these, however, the silver party is not properly to be ranked as a really separate organization: at its national convention its action was little more than a simple indorsement of the democratic ticket and platform; but it nowhere nominated a state ticket; and, where it held state conventions, merely declared in favor of electors already nominated in the interest of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall. The populist party, too, by its indorsement of Mr. Bryan, is very closely affiliated with that remarkable development of democracy which at Chicago planted the standard of free silver upon the grave of the historic principles and leadership of the party of Jefferson. It was only the refusal of the populist party to indorse the nomination of Mr. Sewall for the vice-presidency, and its persistent demand for recognition, from its Western allies, of Mr. Watson, its nominee, that, in the opinion of its prominent leaders in the South, saved the party from complete loss of identity by absorption into the regular democratic organization.

The union of the populist, silver, and democratic parties upon the candidacy of Mr. Bryan (which reduced the

number of presidential nominees to six), marked a concentration of scattered forces, which, as a stroke of political generalship, had rarely been equalled. It was one of the marvels of the contest, revealing the remarkable vigor with which the silver propaganda had carried on its campaign of education. For about two years its active, organized work had been conducted with a view to the present emergency. As early as March, 1895, our readers will remember, the organization of the "American bimetallic party" was decided upon, and an address issued to the people (Vol. 5, pp. 43, 98). Subsequently free-silver conventions were held in Memphis, Tenn., Springfield, Ill., and at other points. In the meantime the country—particularly the West and South—was flooded with silver literature, most notably Mr. Harvey's brochure entitled *Coin's Financial School*. Under the direction of central agencies in Washington, Chicago, and several of the Southern cities, lecturers travelled from point to point spreading the leaven of "bimetallism." It was not, however, until January of the present year that the leading silver organizations of the country were consolidated under the name of the American Bimetallic Union (p. 116), and a program was definitely formulated for action in the present campaign. From that time on, official organizers in behalf of free silver worked with great diligence in every state of the Union, forming clubs, sowing campaign literature, establishing "financial schools" for free public discussion, raising funds, and arranging for lectures. They were met everywhere by the sturdy opposition of "sound-money" advocates. Never before was there such a flood of speeches and pamphlets bearing upon the issues of a campaign; never before were officials of state departments and of the various party committees so overwhelmed with requests from all classes of people for statistics, explanatory statements, and other information. The popular interest in the questions calling for decision was unprecedented. Personal asperities played no part in the national canvass.

Mr. Bryan made two incursions into Eastern territory, the stronghold of his opposition, speaking at points all along his route. With the exception of the incident of September 24 at New Haven, Conn., when boisterous Yale students prevented the delivery of his intended address at an open-air meeting on the historic Green, he was listened to respectfully. The tenor of his later speeches, however, revealed some departure from the lines of strictly

academic discussion, and a tendency, more or less marked, calculated to stir up class and sectional rivalry, between those who want and those who have, between the debtor or working classes and those who control the expenditure of capital, between the producers of the South and West and the people of the East who are represented as the subservient dupes of a conspiracy of bankers in Wall street



HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN OF NEW YORK.

and London. Mr. McKinley, on the other hand remained at his home in Canton, O.; while his addresses to various delegations, which came to visit him in great numbers, in which he graphically depicted the dangers of a departure from our present monetary standard, and persistently insisted on the importance of a protective tariff as an efficient means of restoring prosperity to our sorely tried land, were diligently scattered broadcast by the republican press.

A noteworthy departure from established custom was the selection of New York city—a point over 1,400 miles distant from Mr. Bryan's home—as the place of giving him official notification of his being chosen as the democratic standard bearer. At an immense meeting in Madison Square Garden on the night of August 12, Messrs. Bryan and Sewall were formally notified of their nomination by the democratic national convention held in Chicago. The address of notification was made by Governor Stone of Missouri. Mr. Bryan took advantage of the occasion to read an elaborate and carefully prepared defense of the silver position. The address attracted much attention throughout the country, being received with varied comment. On August 18, also in Madison Square Garden, Mr.

Bourke Cockran, speaking under the auspices of the Hon-est Money Democratic League of America, delivered a powerful oration in reply to Mr. Bryan. These two addresses, which were widely reproduced by the press, together constitute a fair presentment of the positions taken by the two leading parties on the dominant issues of the campaign.

While the vigor of the battle waged over silver, and the depth of popular interest aroused, were noteworthy features of the contest, still more remarkable incidents were found in the birth of the new "national democratic" party (see below), and the development of a domestic schism within the populist organization as between the South and the West, causing fusion arrangements on presidential electors, between populists and democrats, to play an unusually large part as a determining factor in the campaign.

For the first time in the history of the country, a regular nominee of a great party was formally repudiated by a national administration of his party, and by a large section of the press nominally allied with the party. President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Harmon, and other members of the cabinet made public announcement that they did not consider Mr. Bryan a true representative of the principles of the historic democracy, and that they regarded his candidacy as a menace to national honor and welfare. Also, for the first time in the history of the country, a great party (the populist) was confronted with a situation apparently demanding as a condition of highest attainable success, that it should indorse the ticket and platform of a party (the democratic) whose chief opponent it had been for years in its own states in the South. Up to October 1, fusion arrangements had been made between democrats and populists, in a few cases including also silver republicans, for a union on the electoral ticket (also, with some exceptions, for joint state and legislative tickets), in the following twenty-six states:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Mr. Watson, the populist nominee, looked upon the movement for fusion as a bargain between leaders in the interest of Mr. Sewall, a bargain distrusted by the rank and file of the populist party. In a dispatch to the *New York World*, late in September. Mr. Watson said:

"The populist voters are dissatisfied and suspicious. They feel instinctively that the fusion policy which compels them to vote for Sewall is the beginning of the end of the people's party. They feel that the principles they love are being used as political merchandise, and that the populist vote is being auctioned off to the highest bidder. \* \* \* Under present conditions Mr. Bryan cannot get the full populist vote.

"Populist voters are men who have educated themselves on political topics. They will not stultify themselves by voting against their convictions. They will not vote for a man who, if Mr. Bryan dies, will make us another president after the fashion of Grover Cleveland."

In addition to the addresses delivered by the various candidates and their supporters, important contributions to the literature of the campaign are found in the formal letters of acceptance from the different nominees. Mr. McKinley's letter was published August 26.

It contains about 10,000 words, dealing most prominently with the money and tariff questions. "Until an international agreement is had," writes Mr. McKinley, "It is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard;" and again: "The republican party has declared in favor of international agreement, and if elected it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallicism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard." Mr. McKinley declares himself "utterly opposed" to independent free coinage of silver, because a definite issue threatening the honor of the nation is raised, and the mere declaration of its purpose by the Chicago convention "has already caused universal alarm." He goes on to show that free silver does not mean free without cost or labor, will not make labor easier, hours shorter, pay better, farming less laborious or more profitable, "nor will it start a factory nor create a demand for a single day's additional labor. A new measure, it gives no new value to the thing measured," but will derange all values and destroy all confidence. The owner of bullion only can get for fifty-three cents' worth of silver the new dollar by coinage, and others can get it only by giving their produce or labor. The 430 millions coined since 1878 have been coined by government, profits going to the people's treasury, and issued by it with a solemn pledge to maintain them at par in gold. But who will maintain the dollar coined for private gain? Government will have no obligation to do so, and no power. The result must be simply silver monometallism. If silver could be raised to parity with gold there would be no cheaper money nor easier to get, but experience of all times and all lands proves that maintenance of such a value would be impossible. The republican party has done all that can be done with safety and honor to promote increased use of silver, but joined in stopping it when the danger point had been reached. It "will not consent to put the country on a silver basis" nor to "expel gold from our circulation."

Mr. McKinley contends that hard times are not attributable to the gold basis for currency, but to the partial free trade enacted by the democratic party. He places in antithesis the picture of the prosperous condition of the country drawn by President Harrison in



his message of December, 1892, and that of the disastrous condition of affairs depicted in President Cleveland's message calling a special session of congress eight months later. "The first duty of the republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market." Of the other planks of the St. Louis platform, which Mr. McKinley approves as a whole, reciprocity, restricted immigration, generous pensions, upbuilding of the merchant marine, and civil service reform are singled out for special commendation. The letter closes with an appeal for the obliteration of sectionalism, and for co-operation of North, South, East, and West "to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth."

Mr. Hobart's letter of acceptance appeared September 9.

It expresses emphatic approval of all the planks of the republican national platform, but deals chiefly with the financial question and the necessity of adequate revenue. Mr. Hobart maintains that gold is the final standard, and that if we are to continue to hold our place among the commercial nations we must make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. He describes the consequences of free-silver coinage, declares that a great calamity is threatened, calls attention to the confiscation of savings which would result from free coinage, shows how it would affect our pensioners, argues that it would be putting a premium on dishonesty. He also contrasts the tariff policies of the two parties, and regards the assault on the supreme court as one of very serious import.

Mr. Bryan's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago convention was made public also on September 9.

It is much shorter than the letter of Mr. McKinley. The writer declares at the outset that if elected it is his "fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election." He accepts unreservedly every plank of the democratic platform. He



THOMAS E. WATSON OF GEORGIA,  
POPULIST CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

describes the principles of democracy, declaring that it knows no creed, is indifferent to pedigree, opens before the individual the greatest opportunity for development, and insures to each the full enjoyment of the rewards of toil. On the subject of the invasion of states by federal force, he quotes the constitution, and declares that the United States government has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of a state, unless invited to do so by the state itself. He holds that the government has the right to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver, and that the right should have been exercised;



SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN OF NEBRASKA,  
PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE POPULIST NA-  
TIONAL CONVENTION.

opposes the issuing of national bank notes as a valuable privilege conferred on a favorite class; touches upon the Monroe doctrine, pensions, arbitration of labor disputes, immigration, "recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings," trusts, interstate commerce, Cuba, territorial government; declares against life tenure in the civil service; and insists that "it is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time," for, "until the money question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question."

Shortly after the publication of Mr. Bryan's letter, Attorney-General Harmon, in an open letter, replied to Mr. Bryan's criticisms upon the ac-

tion of the administration in sending federal troops to Chicago during the riots accompanying the great railroad strike of 1894.

By the revised statutes the president is authorized to use the armed forces of the government upon his own judgment alone against "unlawful obstruction, combinations or assemblages of persons in whatever state or territory the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed." It was under this authority that the riots in Chicago were suppressed. Says Mr. Harmon in part:

"It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must ne-

glect its own interests because in protecting them those of a state may be incidentally protected, as to claim that a state must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against federal rights and officers as well as its own. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law [Sections 5,297 and 5,298, *Revised Statutes*] is unconstitutional, is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter at least left the government some power and authority in the territory of the states which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan would reduce it to the mimicry of the stage."

The letter of acceptance of Mr. Arthur Sewall, democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, appeared October 6.

It is very brief, merely expressing full approval of the democratic platform, and upholding free and unlimited coinage of silver as "the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of to-day, to undo the ruin of the past."

Considerable use was made by silver advocates, of a letter dated August 24, from Prince Bismarck to Governor Culberson of Texas, written in answer to a request from the latter that the great German statesman should express his judgment as to the best policy to adopt (the gold standard or bimetallism) and as to the effects of the immediate adoption of bimetallism by the United States. The pertinent passages of the letter are translated as follows:

"I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but did not, while in office, regard myself infallible as compared with experts.

"I still think it advisable to aim at an understanding in the direction of bimetallism among those nations which have the largest share in the commerce of the world.

"The United States are, economically, more free to act than any one of the European states taken separately; and if North America should find it compatible with her interests to take an independent step in the direction of bimetallism, then I believe that such a step would favorably influence the establishment of an international agreement with the conjunction of the states of Europe."

The full significance of this letter cannot be known in absence of knowledge of the motives that inspired it or of Bismarck's attitude toward disposal of the immense stock of silver in the vaults of the German treasury, for whose idle accumulation there as a result of the demonetization acts of 1871 and 1873 he is largely responsible. It should be noted that, whatever advice to the United States the letter may be interpreted as giving, that advice is qualified by the words "if compatible with her interests;" and probably the letter is merely an astute evasion of the question. It was, however, hailed with jubilation in agrarian circles in Germany, where the increasing prospects of an international agreement, and possibly also of an influx of gold no longer to be used in a free-silver country, would

tend, it was thought, to reduce the purchasing power of the yellow metal and thus to raise prices of agricultural produce.

**The Populist Convention.**—The second national convention of the people's party was held in St. Louis, Mo., July 22–25, resulting in the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska (who was also the nominee of the democratic national convention at Chicago, p. 273) for the presidency, and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for the vice-presidency. Dissensions marked the proceedings almost throughout. One faction, known as the "Middle-of-the-Road" men—mainly from the South, but with some support in Ohio, Illinois, and the New England states—strenuously opposed an unconditional indorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform, looking upon such a course as a practical absorption into the democratic party and a loss of identity as a distinct national organization. Another faction—the "Bryan" faction, mainly from the West, threw all their influence to secure unconditional fusion with the democratic party. Between these extreme factions was a third favoring a compromise by combining with an indorsement of Mr. Bryan the nomination of a straight populist for vice-president instead of Mr. Sewall, and a scheme of fusion on electors with the democratic organizations in the various states. In this way, it was thought, the populist party organization would be saved. Prominent among the advocates of compromise were Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina and members of the Kansas delegation.

Temporary organization was readily effected with Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina as chairman, all factions avoiding a contest at this stage. On July 23 occurred the first trial of strength between the factions. It was over choice of permanent chairman. The majority report of the committee on permanent organization, presenting the name of Senator William V. Allen, candidate of the Bryan faction, was adopted by 758 votes against 564 for the minority report favoring choice of James E. Campion of Maine. One vote was cast for Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

The following day, July 24, the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction, in order to insure the nomination of a populist in place of Mr. Sewall, nominee of the Chicago convention, forced the adoption of a proposal to reverse the customary order of making nominations and to nominate the vice-president first. This was a remarkable disregard of precedent; but it had become apparent that there would be a bolt of the

anti-Bryan men if the effort to force Mr. Sewall upon the convention were persisted in; and the proposal to name the vice-president before the president was finally carried by a vote of 785 to 615.

*The Populist Platform.*—The next order of business was adoption of a platform. General Weaver of Iowa, chairman of the committee on resolutions and platform, read the planks approved by the majority of the committee. A substitute platform somewhat more radical was presented by Mr. Kearby of Texas; and J. S. Coxey of Ohio, as representing the minority of the committee, read other propositions to be added—among them, non-interest bearing bonds, good roads, extension of suffrage to women, and the ownership and control by the government of every industry necessary to the welfare of the community. However, all amendments were laid on the table, and the majority report was agreed to.



GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER OF IOWA.

The platform as adopted is summarized as follows, the most important paragraphs being quoted.

#### POPULIST PLATFORM.

The party reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of the founders of the republic and to the declarations of the Omaha platform of 1892 (Vol. 2, pp. 74, 276). \* \* \* "We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of

democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control."

The money plank is in full as follows:

"We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable, and efficient means of



HON. JERRY SIMPSON,  
EX-REPRESENTATIVE FROM KANSAS.

distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

"We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

"We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

"We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

"We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations."

The platform favors a graduated income tax, and declares that the decision of the supreme court was "a misinterpretation of the constitution" and an "invasion of the rightful powers of congress on the subject of taxation;" declares for postal savings banks, government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; for public lands for settlers only; condemns the Pacific land grants; calls for the election of president, vice-president, and senators by direct vote of the people; direct legislation through the initiative and *referendum*; home rule in the territories; adjustment of public salaries to the prices of labor and its products; just pensions; an honest ballot; favors the immediate recognition of Cuba as "a free and independent state;" and demands foreclosure sales of the Pacific roads in default of payment of their obligations to the United States. It also asks for legislation to prevent United States courts from issuing injunctions for indirect contempt.

The platform contains no tariff plank.

*Bryan and Watson Nominated.*—Nominations for the vice-presidency were made at the evening session July 24. The following names were presented:

Representative Harry Skinner of North Carolina, nominated by Mr. Baumann of Alabama; seconded by Mr. Rodgers of California in behalf of Nevada; and Major Guthrie of North Carolina.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, nominated by Mr. Howard of Alabama; seconded by J. R. Sovereign, general master-workman of the Knights of Labor, in behalf of Arkansas; Mr. Johnson of California; Mr. Murphy of Georgia; Mr. Stockwell of Indiana; Judge Foster of Kansas; A. A. Gunby of Louisiana; B. B. Taylor of Michigan; Mr. Walton of Georgia; Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota; G. Abbott of Nebraska; and others.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, nominated by Lafe Pence of New York, formerly congressman from Colorado; seconded by W. A. Harris of Kansas; Mr. Fogg of Michigan; James Donovan of Montana; and Mr. Patterson of Colorado.

Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, nominated by Mr. Weller of Iowa; seconded by C. P. Gore of Mississippi; Mr. Reeves of Montana; and others.

A. L. Mimms of Tennessee, nominated by Captain Burnham of that state; seconded by G. M. Miller of Illinois; and Mr. Taylor of Kentucky.

Mann Page of Virginia, nominated by Mr. Bateman of Maine; seconded by South Dakota, and by General Field of Virginia.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mimms threw considerable support to Mr. Watson, who secured the nomination on the first ballot shortly after midnight.

On July 25 the convention nominated W. J. Bryan of Nebraska for the presidency, by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot. It appears that Mr. Bryan, while the struggle which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Sewall and the nomination of Mr. Watson was in progress, telegraphed to Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, who attended at St. Louis in the interests of Mr. Bryan, directing that his (Mr. Bryan's) name should be withdrawn in case Mr. Sewall were not nominated. However, his intention to refuse a nomination on a fusion ticket was never communicated officially to the delegates, and he was nominated without it being known whether he would decline or accept.

The following were the names presented:

W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, nominated by General James B. Weaver of Iowa, presidential candidate of the party in 1892; seconded by Mr. Cator of California; Mr. Hunt of Georgia; Colonel Clagett of Idaho; Mr. Taubeneck of Illinois; Mr. Kolb of Alabama; Jerry Simpson of Kansas; Mr. Miller of Tennessee; Mrs. Roberts of Colorado, in behalf of Louisiana; E. G. Brown of Massachusetts; E. S. Greece of Michigan; Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease of Kansas; Mr. Smith of Montana; Mr. Green of Nebraska; Mr. Kitchen of North Carolina; Mr. McDowell of Tennessee; and others.

S. F. Norton of Chicago, Ill., nominated by Henry W. Call of New York speaking for Maine; seconded by "Cyclone" Davis of Texas.

There was some talk of putting forward the name of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, who was imprisoned for his connection with the riots attending the great railway strike of 1894; but Mr. Debs declined to allow the use of his name.

The following table shows the result of the roll-call by states:

## BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

States.	Bryan.	Norton.	States.	Bryan.	Norton.
Alabama.....	89½	15½	New Hampshire....	4	—
Arkansas.....	25	—	New Jersey.....	10	2
California.....	24	12	New York.....	34½	9½
Colorado.....	45	—	North Carolina....	70	25
Connecticut.....	6	—	North Dakota.....	12	—
Delaware.....	3	—	Ohio.....	21	17
Florida.....	8	—	Oregon.....	9	4-9
Georgia.....	56	5	Pennsylvania.....	35	7
Idaho.....	7	—	Rhode Island.....	—	3
Illinois.....	39	25	South Carolina....	—	—
Indiana.....	20	10	South Dakota.....	17	—
Iowa.....	29	1	Tennessee.....	67	10
Kansas.....	92	—	Texas.....	—	108
Kentucky.....	15½	10½	Utah.....	5	—
Louisiana.....	30	—	Vermont.....	3	—
Maine.....	3	5	Virginia.....	50	3
Maryland.....	9	—	Washington.....	10	6
Massachusetts.....	21	—	West Virginia....	5½	2½
Michigan.....	19	11	Wisconsin.....	8	4-5
Minnesota.....	49	4	Wyoming.....	6	—
Mississippi.....	12	6	Arizona.....	6	—
Missouri.....	6	32	Dist. of Columbia.	6	—
Montana.....	11	—	New Mexico.....	6	—
Nebraska.....	57	—	Oklahoma.....	9	—
Nevada.....	7	—	Indian Territory..	6	—

Totals as officially announced—Bryan, 1,024; Norton, 321; Donnelly, 3; Debs, 8; Coxe, 1.

Mr. Bryan was formally notified of his nomination by letter from the committee of notification (Senator W. V. Allen, chairman) dated September 14. The uncertainty of his willingness to accept, had caused the convention, shortly before adjourning, to authorize the national committee to fill any vacancies on the ticket which might occur. However, on October 3, Mr. Bryan gave out a letter accepting the nomination of the people's party, professing that it had been tendered him on such honorable terms that he could accept it "without departing from the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago," and appealing for a concentration of the silver vote upon one electoral ticket in each state. Mr. Watson was formally notified in a letter dated September 14 from Senator Butler, chairman of the notification committee.

WATSON, THOMAS E., people's party candidate for the vice-presidency in 1896, was born September 5, 1856, in Columbia co., Ga. After receiving a common school education he went to Mercer University,



at Macon. He stayed there two years; but lack of funds compelled him to leave college in his sophomore year, and he taught school for about two years, studying law by himself in the meantime. He entered an Augusta law office for a few weeks, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He opened an office in Thomson. He served a year in the Georgia legislature in 1882-3, and was democratic elector-at-large in 1888. In 1890 he was elected to the 52d congress. He served only one term; for the next congress he ran as a populist, but was defeated by the regular democratic candidate, J. C. C. Black. He also ran for the 54th congress as a populist, but was again defeated by Black.

In the house Mr. Watson was an eccentric figure and attracted considerable attention by his boisterous and fiery participation in many hot parliamentary fights. He soon showed his populist tendencies in these debates. He came into special prominence by moving a vote of censure against Judge Cobb for speaking in a state of intoxication. Cobb wound up a rambling address by asking in bewilderment, "Where am I at?" a phrase which has since become famous. Judge Cobb indignantly denied the charge of drunkenness, and the house was satisfied with the explanation he made and rejected the motion to censure him.

In the presidential campaign of 1892 Mr. Watson published a book for the use of populist speak-

ers, that brought him into considerable further notoriety. In it he made wholesale charges against the character and qualifications of the house of representatives. He asserted that drunkenness was common in it, and that members frequently participated in important debates while intoxicated. Extravagance, the employment of swarms of useless employes, absenteeism, and the making of useless expenditures in every department, were some of his other allegations.

Mr. Watson was at this time a member of the house, and he was called to account for his statements. Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, one of the members whom Watson had attacked by name, took up the charges against himself and the house, and they were made the subject of a long debate. Watson defended himself, saying that all the charges in his book had been previously made by the press correspondents in Washington, and bidding open defiance to the democratic majority. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges,



EUGENE V. DEBS,  
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

which were not sustained; and at the election in the fall, Mr. Watson was defeated for re-election by Major J. C. C. Black, democrat.

In 1894 he ran again against Mr. Black, and was defeated; but, it having been alleged that fraud had been perpetrated by the democratic managers, Mr. Black resigned his seat, and another election was held, in which Mr. Black was again victorious.

Mr. Watson has lately been the editor of the *Atlanta Press*, a populist newspaper. He is a person of conspicuous appearance, thin, angular with a nervous face, clean shaven, and surmounted by a mass of red hair. A friendly biographer thus describes Mr. Watson's personal appearance: He is "a small, five-feet-seven man, with a face inclined to be weazened, apparently from intense earnestness and hard study. He is apparently frail in body, with red, clean-shaven, freckled face, blue eyes, red, sandy hair; and while his best friends would not call him pretty, character, conscience, earnestness, sensitiveness, and intellectuality are written all over his features." As a speaker he excels, being eloquent and having that indefinable quality of magnetism which carries away an audience. He was married in 1878, and has two children, a boy and a girl.

**The National Silver Party Convention.**—Under the auspices of the American Bimetallic Union, an outcome of the Washington free-silver conference held in January (p. 116), the first national convention of the national silver or "bimetallic" party in the United States was held in St. Louis, Mo., July 22–24, simultaneously with the convention of the people's party. A statement from the secretary of the convention showed 946 delegates registered, with 146 alternates, representing thirty-six states and territories. A poll showed the previous affiliations of about 700 of the delegates to be as follows: 496 republicans, 135 democrats, 47 populists, 12 independents, 9 prohibitionists, 1 internationalist, and 1 greenbacker.

Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina, chairman of the national executive committee, called the convention to order. Representative F. G. Newlands of Nevada was temporary chairman. Permanent organization was effected under W. P. St. John, late president of the Mercantile National bank of New York city, as chairman; Charles A. Towne of Minnesota as vice-chairman; and R. E. Diffenderfer of Pennsylvania as secretary.

Most of the time of the convention was given up to addresses on the money question, that of Mr. St. John being an exceptionally strong presentation of the silver side. A committee was chosen to confer with a similar committee whose appointment by the populist convention, was requested. The result of the conferences was the adoption of the following resolution, which bound neither party to any definite course of action:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference committee that

a union of all forces, including the people's party, silver men, free-silver democrats and republicans, is expedient, and should be effected at once for the purpose of achieving victory for the advancement of free silver in November."

*The Silver Party Platform.*—The following is the substance of the platform and address to the people, which were unanimously adopted by the convention, July 24:

#### NATIONAL SILVER PARTY PLATFORM.

"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruction of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be a legal tender.

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor. The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property.

"Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres.

\* \* \*

"The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is over-production \* \* \* which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm, and throw a multitude of people out of employment. \* \* \*

"We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as over-production, and at the same time tens of thousands of

our fellow citizens remaining half-clothed and half-fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

“Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money



GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER OF ILLINOIS,  
UNITED STATES SENATOR AND NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

of the constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Jackson, and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard appreciated 100 per cent in purchasing power and with no appreciation in debt-paying power; and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy, in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome.

“We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyance all other questions, however important and

even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. \* \* \*

“Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president, and Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice-president.”

*Bryan and Sewall Nominated.*—After the adoption of the above platform, which was read to the convention by Senator Jones of Nevada, the following nominations of candidates were made:

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, for president, nominated by E. C. Little of Kansas; seconded by L. C. Pace of Nebraska, Mr. Maginley of Michigan, Mrs. Stansbury of Colorado, and several others.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, for vice-president, nominated by A. Troupe of Connecticut; seconded by Mr. Niles of Ohio.

Both nominations were unanimously carried by a rising vote. The notification ceremonies took place at Lincoln, Neb., September 8, the day of Mr. Bryan's return home from his first Eastern tour.

**National Democratic Party Formed.**—We have already mentioned the fact that the Cleveland administration and a large part of the regular democratic press repudiated the platform and ticket of the Chicago convention, looking upon them as of revolutionary, even anarchistic, tendency, and as at variance with the historic principles of the party which had hitherto called itself “democratic.” The result of that convention was a rupture of the democratic party—the most serious that had occurred since the early sixties,—and the organization into a new party, under the name of the “national democratic party,” of those elements of the older organization who had remained faithful to its traditions and were resolutely opposed not only to free-silver coinage but to the other planks of the Chicago platform hitherto identified with populism. The object of the formation of the new party was three-fold:

1. To make an organized protest against what was regarded as the betrayal of the democratic party at Chicago;
2. To perpetuate the principles of the old democracy; and possibly form a rallying point for the party after the election of 1896;
3. To contribute to a defeat of Mr. Bryan by drawing from his

support as many of the votes as possible of those who, it was thought, would vote for him through party fealty rather than sever, even in name, their life-long partisan allegiance by voting for Mr. McKinley.

The history of the origin and growth of the national democratic party is interesting to trace.

The "sound-money" democrats of Illinois were its nucleus. The reader will remember that early in 1895, as a protest against the vigorous free-silver propaganda, President Cleveland wrote a letter in



GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER OF KENTUCKY,  
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

reply to an invitation to speak at a "sound-money" banquet in Chicago (Vol. 5, p. 287). The invitation had come from a committee appointed as the outcome of a meeting at the Wabanssee Club in February, at which Mr. Henry S. Robbins proposed the holding of the banquet. Mr. Cleveland could not accept the invitation on account of the proprieties of his office; but strongly sympathized with the objects of the gathering. Shortly afterward, under a call from Mr. Robbins, the "Honest Money League" of Chicago was formed, the influence of which became a potent factor in the spread of "sound money" sentiment. All efforts, however, proved unavailing to prevent, at the various state conventions, the election of a sufficient number of delegates to commit the national convention of the democratic party to the cause of free silver. Of the

fifty states and territories, not including Alaska, only fifteen had positively declared against free silver when the Chicago convention met (p. 274).

What may be said to be the first definite step looking to the formation of a new party, was taken July 7, the opening day of the Chicago convention, when, at a conference of "sound-money" democrats presided over by Senator Gray of Delaware, it was resolved to appoint a committee to canvass the sentiment of the country regarding a separate ticket, which committee was to report by August 1. The course of events, however, prompted more speedy action.

On July 13, two days after the convention adjourned, the Honest Money League of Chicago, as the outcome of resolutions adopted at a conference of Illinois sound-money delegates on July 10 (which resolutions were indorsed by the sound-money delegates from Texas),

issued an address to the democrats of the country, declaring that a new ticket was necessary to enable democrats to vote their protest and preserve their old affiliations. The result was a conference held at the auditorium in Chicago, July 23, at which eleven states were represented. General E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin presided; and a call was issued for a conference to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., August 7, to issue a formal call for a new convention.

On the date mentioned, the conference assembled, attended by committeemen representing thirty-three states. General John M. Palmer of Illinois was made chairman of the provisional national committee; and ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indiana, secretary of the executive committee. An address to the democrats of the United States was adopted, formally calling a national convention of the now duly constituted national democratic party, at Indianapolis, Ind., September 2, to adopt a platform and nominate candidates for president and vice-president. The following statements from the address are of special interest:

"A political party has always been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common. The democratic party, during its whole history, has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It always has insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation, inviolate, of the institutions established by the constitution.

"These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago. The democratic party therefore will cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to its fundamental principles.

"For the first time since national parties were formed, there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the democratic party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the office of president and vice-president of the United States pledged to carry those principles into practical effect.

"The address then goes on to call a national convention, to meet in Indianapolis, September 2; and requests all democrats "who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order, and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago," to select in each of the various states a number of delegates "equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such states are respectively entitled."

Another important address to the democratic voters of the country was issued August 17 by the national executive committee of the new party.

After a graphic presentation of the principles of the historic democracy, and a vigorous denunciation of the "sectional combination" proclaimed at Chicago and the policies of the platform there adopted, which are described as "dangerous to the welfare and life of free government," the address goes on to say: "The Chicago convention having thus departed from the recognized democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the democracy, all democrats are absolved from obligations to support its program. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of national honor and private obligation, and tend to create sectional and class distinctions and engender discord and strife among the people, all good citizens of the republic are bound to repudiate them and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of the candidates who represent these false doctrines." The address concludes with a call for organization in the states, and the sending of delegates to Indianapolis.

*The Indianapolis Convention.*—The first national convention of the national democratic party met in Indianapolis, Ind., pursuant to call, September 2-3. There were 824 delegates in attendance, representing all of the states except Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada. The terri-

teries of Alaska, Arizona, and New Mexico were also represented. Hon. Roswell P. Flower, ex-governor of New York, was made temporary chairman, and delivered a strong address; as did also Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana, the permanent chairman.

*The National Democratic Platform.*—The following is the platform of the new party, which was read to the convention by Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted, September 3:

#### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

“This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

“The democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

“The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard; and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for republican allies the democratic cause of tariff reform, to court favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

“In view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

“The condition, however, which made possible such utterances from a national convention, are the direct result of class legislation by the republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

“The national democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declarations of faith in democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the populist threat of free coinage and de-



preciation of our money, and the republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the republican party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection.

"We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses; and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

"We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible employment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical



HON. W. D. BYNUM OF INDIANA,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

"Realizing these truths demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

"We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency under governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

"The fidelity, patriotism, and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation are fully recognized by the democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

"We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.

"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government.

"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"The supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

"The democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contracts, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination, or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

"Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

*Palmer and Buckner Nominated.*—The personality of the candidates to be chosen had been a subject of some discussion—the leading possibilities mentioned being General Palmer of Illinois, General Bragg of Wisconsin, Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky, General D. W. Lawlor of Minnesota, Senators Gray of Delaware and Vilas of Wisconsin, and President Cleveland. However, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Watterson, and Mr. Vilas had intimated that they would not accept; and only two names were formally presented:

General John M. Palmer of Illinois, nominated by Mr. Kilborn of Michigan; seconded by Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

General Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, nominated by B. W. Jones of Wisconsin, seconded by Oregon and Missouri.

The only ballot taken resulted in giving the nomination to General Palmer by 769½ votes to 118½ votes for General Bragg. Details are given as follows:

States.	Palmer.	Bragg.	States.	Palmer.	Bragg.
Alabama.....	22	—	New Hampshire...	8	—
Arkansas.....	16	—	New Jersey.....	19	1
California.....	18	—	New York.....	47	25
Colorado.....	8	—	North Carolina...	22	—
Connecticut.....	12	—	North Dakota.....	6	—
Delaware.....	6	—	Ohio.....	30	16
Florida.....	8	—	Oregon.....	4	4
Georgia.....	26	—	Pennsylvania.....	68	1
Illinois.....	47	1	Rhode Island.....	8	—
Indiana.....	30	—	South Carolina...	18	—
Iowa.....	25½	½	South Dakota.....	5	3
Kansas.....	20	—	Tennessee.....	21	3
Kentucky.....	14	12	Texas.....	30	—
Louisiana.....	16	—	Vermont.....	8	—
Maine.....	12	—	Virginia.....	24	—
Maryland.....	16	—	Washington.....	8	—
Massachusetts.....	30	—	West Virginia.....	12	—
Michigan.....	28	—	Wisconsin.....	—	24
Minnesota.....	15	3	Alaska.....	6	—
Mississippi.....	18	—	Arizona.....	6	—
Missouri.....	17	17	New Mexico.....	6	—
Montana.....	6	—			
Nebraska.....	8	8	Totals.....	769½	118½

On motion of General Bragg the nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. Wilbur B. Browder of Kentucky nominated General S. B. Buckner of that state—the only name brought forward for the vice-presidency. A roll-call of states was dispensed with, and the nomination declared unanimous.

Generals Palmer and Buckner were formally notified, September 12, in Louisville, Ky. At the meeting, which

was presided over by Hon. W. D. Bynum, telegrams indorsing the action of the Indianapolis convention were read from President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont, and the new secretary of the interior, Hon.



**CHARLES H. MATCHETT OF NEW YORK, SOCIALIST-LABOR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.**

**D. R. Francis.** On September 22 a meeting was held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, to ratify the nominations. Ex-Governor Flower of New York presided. Addresses were made by the nominees, and by Hon. William D. Bynum, Dr. William Everett of Mass., and John R. Fellows of New York. The attendance was variously estimated at from 7,000 to 12,000.

**PALMER, GENERAL JOHN McCAULEY,** first presidential candidate of the national democratic party, was born at Eagle Creek, Scott co., Ky., September 18, 1817. He received a common school education,

In 1851 his father, a strong anti-slavery man, removed to Illinois, a free state, settling near Alton in Madison co. In the spring of 1834 John M. and his brother Elihu entered Alton College, organized on the manual labor system; but the want of money soon compelled him to leave college. He worked awhile in a cooper's shop, then became a pedler, and finally, in the fall of 1838, became a teacher of a district school near Canton. In the following summer, he cast his first vote for the democratic ticket, Senator Douglas being then a candidate for congress. During the winter of 1838-9 he obtained a copy of *Blackstone*, and began reading with a view to the study of law; and the following spring entered the office of John L. Greathouse, then a lawyer of considerable note in Carlinville, Macoupin co. Thither he walked from St. Louis; and on his arrival found himself possessed of \$14 in money, an indifferent suit of clothes, and one extra shirt. Less than two months after this, at the request of leading democratic politicians, he became a candidate for county clerk, entered actively into the canvass, but was defeated. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, but had a hard struggle to earn a sufficient income. In 1840 he engaged actively in the presidential canvass, supporting Mr. Van Buren. He was married in December, 1842. He was elected probate justice in 1843. In 1847 he was elected to the Illinois state constitutional convention, but, owing to a combination against him, was defeated for probate justice at the same election. In 1848, however, his victorious competitor having resigned, he was elected by a large majority. In 1849, under the new constitution, he was elected county judge, which office he held until 1851, when he was elected to the state senate for four years. In 1854 he opposed the Nebraska bill; and, differing from his party, he resigned went before the people on the new issue, and was again returned to the senate in 1855, when he became the warm supporter of the free-school system, homestead law, and other important measures. In 1856 he was president of the first Illinois republican state convention at Bloomington. He was also a member of the national republican convention, and advocated the nomination of Judge McLean, although personally preferring Fremont. Having resigned his seat in the senate on the ground that, having changed his political views and connections subsequent to his election, self-respect and a proper regard for the true principles of representative government demanded such a course, he engaged actively in the canvass for Fremont.

In 1859 he was nominated for congress, but was defeated, but in 1860 was chosen elector-at-large on the republican ticket, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he was a delegate to the peace congress at Washington, and favored the compromise measures adopted by the convention. When the second call for troops was made he came forward and was unanimously elected colonel of the 14th Illinois volunteers. In November, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and was in the army under Bragg on its retreat to Chattanooga. In 1862 he commanded a division under General Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and later took part in the operations against Corinth. He was engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, in December, 1862. For his gallantry at the battle of Stone River he was promoted to be major-general of volunteers. He commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga, and was promoted to command the 14th army corps in October, 1863, and took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in November. He took

part in the operations against the Confederates in the Atlantic campaign, and was relieved at his own request on August 4, 1864. He was placed in command of the military department of Kentucky in February, 1865, and retained it till May of the following year. He resigned his command in 1866.

The next year he removed to Springfield, Ill. In 1868 he was elected governor of Illinois as a republican. In 1872 he left the republican party on account of what he regarded as its tendency toward federal centralization. In 1876 he was prominently mentioned in the St. Louis democratic convention as a candidate for the presidency as a "hard-money" man, in opposition to the greenback inflationists. He was one of the democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election of 1876. In 1877 he was the democratic candidate for senator from Illinois, but was defeated, as he was twice thereafter. He was a delegate-at-large to the national convention of 1884, and in 1888 was nominated for governor of Illinois, but made an unsuccessful contest. In 1890 General Palmer was again nominated for the United States senate, and this time was successful. His adherents carried the state by 30,000 majority; there were 101 democratic members of the Illinois legislature elected, who voted for him on 153 ballots. On the 154th the independents voted with the democrats, and he was elected United States senator for the term expiring March 4, 1897.

BUCKNER, GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR, first candidate of the national democratic party for the vice-presidency, was born in Kentucky in 1823; graduated at West Point in 1844; was assistant professor of ethics at West Point from August, 1845, to May, 1846. Served with distinction in the Mexican war, being brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Chorubusco, where he was wounded, and captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey. Was appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, Aug., 1848, and resigned Mar. 25, 1855. Was superintendent of construction of the custom house at Chicago in 1855, and colonel of the volunteers then raised in Illinois for the Utah expedition, but not mustered into service. He then practiced law, and became the most prominent of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Kentucky. After the civil war began, he was made commander of the state guard of Kentucky, and adjutant-general of the state. On Sep. 12, 1861, he issued from Russellville an address to the people of Kentucky, calling on them to take up arms against the usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, after which he occupied Bowling Green. After the capture of Fort Henry he evacuated that place and withdrew to Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade in the battles of Feb. 13, 14, and 15, 1862, and, after the escape of Generals Pillow and Floyd, surrendered the fort, Feb. 16, to General Grant, with 16,000 prisoners and vast stores. After a term of imprisonment in Fort Warren, Boston, he was exchanged in Aug., 1862. He afterward commanded the 1st division of General Hardee's corps in Bragg's army in Tennessee. Later he was made a major-general and assigned to the 3d grand division; was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and surrendered with Kirby Smith's army to Osterhaus at Baton Rouge, La., May 26, 1865.

In 1887 General Buckner was elected governor of Kentucky. His friendship with General Grant after the war, was very close, and at the time of the failure of Ward & Grant he rendered General Grant most timely assistance. He was one of the pall-bearers at the latter's funeral.

**The Socialist-Labor Convention.**—Eighty-eight delegates attended the national convention of the socialist labor party, held in New York city July 4-10. The following states were represented:

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Maryland, and California.

*The Socialist-Labor Platform.*—The platform is largely a transcript of German socialism, the fundamental principle of which is hostility to the private ownership of land, mines, factories, and other means of production, as well as all means for transporting and distributing wealth.

**SOCIALIST-LABOR  
PLATFORM.**

The platform holds that both the machinery of government and the machinery of production must belong to the people in common; asserts that "private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence;" demands federal government ownership of "all means of public transportation and communication," and municipal government ownership of "all industries requiring municipal franchises; free inventions, with government remuneration to the inventor; income and inheritance taxes; compulsory education, with public assistance when necessary; "repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy, and sumptuary laws;" "unabridged right of combination;" child and female labor legislation; abolition of convict contract labor system; public employment of all unemployed; employers' liability law; *referendum*; abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state, and municipal); abolition of the United States senate and state upper chambers; universal suffrage and proportional representation; recall of public officers by their constituencies; uniform laws throughout the United States; free administration of justice; and abolition of capital punishment.

*Matchett and Maguire Nominated.*—On July 9 the



MATHEW MAGUIRE OF NEW JERSEY,  
SOCIALIST-LABOR CANDIDATE FOR  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

convention nominated Charles H. Matchett of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mathew Maguire of Paterson, N. J., for the presidency and vice-presidency respectively, the vote for president standing: Matchett, 43; Maguire, 23; and William Watkins of Ohio, 4.

**MATCHETT, CHARLES H.**, socialist-labor candidate for the presidency, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1848, and as a young man served in the United States navy. In the civil war he fought on board the gunboat *Isaac Smith*. He afterward became a carpenter, but is now employed as an expert electrician by the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company. Joined the socialist movement in 1885, and was instrumental in putting forward Henry George as the candidate of the united labor party for the mayoralty of New York city in 1886. In 1892 Mr. Matchett was socialist-labor candidate for the vice-presidency; and in 1894 for the governorship of New York state.

**MAGUIRE, MATHEW**, socialist-labor candidate for the vice-presidency, was born in New York in 1850. He was from an early age a trades-union advocate, and is now editor and publisher of the *People*, a socialist organ, in Paterson, N. J. He was among the first organizers of the Central Labor Union.

**Other Political Notes.**—On July 28 Mr. Joshua Levering was formally notified in Baltimore, Md., of his nomination for the presidency by the prohibition party national convention held in Pittsburg (p. 290), and read at the notification meeting his letter of acceptance. The notification of Mr. Hale Johnson, prohibition candidate for the vice-presidency, took place at Chicago, Ill., August 13.

A noteworthy incident of the campaign was the appearance in mid-July of an open letter from Hon. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University, ex-minister to Germany and Russia, and member of the Venezuela-Guiana Boundary Commission, addressed to prominent democrats from various parts of the country—among them, J. Stirling Morton of Nebraska, W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, E. F. Uhl and W. E. Quinby of Michigan, Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, F. R. Condert, C. S. Fairchild, Roswell P. Flower, A. S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, J. DeWitt Warner, and E. P. Wheeler of New York. After an elaborate historical and philosophical discussion of the principles of democracy, the letter appeals for support of all patriotic and intelligent citizens for Messrs. McKinley and Hobart, depicts the action of the Chicago convention as diametrically opposed to true democracy, and denounces the ticket and platform there chosen as extremely dangerous in tendency.

NOTE.—Returns received up to November 6 assured the election of Mr.



## THE OTTOMAN CRISIS.

THE quarter shows four chief aspects of this crisis: the revived Armenian question, the Cretan question, the Macedonian question, the Druse rebellion in Syria.

**The Armenian Question.**—This is still persistently haunting all the purlieus of European diplomacy. Repeatedly hushed, declared closed, and officially retired, it continually recurs and stalks forth. About the middle of July, tidings of renewal of massacre in previous weeks showed the civilized world that the Turk and his government were still the same as of old, still clinging to the barbarism of the middle ages, still insanely practicing the frightful cruelties of ancient Oriental despotism. On July 16 reports reached Western Europe and America, of the killing by the Kurds of 400 (afterward officially reported 600) Armenians at Eguin in the Diarbekr district; and on July 18, of disorder in the vilayet of Sivas, in which 60 Mussulmans and 340 Armenians were killed. A few days later, from the city of Van, came tidings which

McKinley by about 275 electoral votes (about 50 more than the 224 necessary to elect), and by a popular plurality of about 1,000,000, the largest ever given in the history of the country.

The states carried by republicans were: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin—278 electoral votes.

The states carried in Mr. Bryan's interest were: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington—167 votes.

South Dakota and Wyoming (7 votes) were still in doubt.

The extent of the republican victory is shown by several considerations. The votes in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky, with marked republican gains in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Florida, and Texas, indicate the first decisive breach made in the Solid South; for, since 1876, when Hayes carried Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, which were then still partially under federal military control, no Southern or border state had cast its vote for a republican presidential candidate. For the first time also in recent years has a national candidate received a majority of all votes cast. Garfield (1880), Cleveland (1884 and 1892), Harrison (1888)—all had popular majorities against them. McKinley, however, has a large majority over all opponents combined.

Abroad the election attracted unusual attention, the result being greeted in England and on the continent with more general signs of approval than any other event in American affairs since the Civil War.

As to the complexion of the 55th Congress, returns for the house indicate a probable republican plurality of about eighty, and an absolute majority of sixty-five, the division being about as follows: Republicans 211, Democrats 129, Populists 17.

The senate is more in doubt, the result as regards republican strength against silver pressure apparently depending upon the legislatures chosen in a few of the states—as North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington—and upon the attitude of the sound money democratic senators.

The enactment of a measure to counteract the current public deficit, by a tariff revision calculated to raise the public revenue, will probably be among the earliest tasks undertaken by the incoming administration.

had been awaited through weeks of dismal foreboding. The well-known American missionary physician and relief agent in that city, Miss Grace M. Kimball, writing under date July 1, related that a tumult which had been started by a small band of Armenian revolutionists, armed interlopers from Russia, Bulgaria, and Persia, partly fanatics and partly villains—who scorned all the remonstrances of the British vice-consul and the American missionaries—had ended in raising a Turkish mob, which had murdered about 500 defenseless Armenian men and women in the city. The band of mischief-makers mostly made their escape across the Persian frontier. The slaughter in the eight days of rioting in the city would have been much greater had not the mob soon found more attractive work in pillaging the homes of the thrifty Armenians. A simultaneous murder and pillage went on throughout the province,



HON. M. H. HERBERT,  
SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH EM-  
BASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

wrought, however, not so much by Turks as by Kurds. A report from another writer stated that forty villages were destroyed in the vicinity of Van, every male over eight years of age being killed, to the number of 12,000. This number seems exaggerated; but that the devastation was frightful appears from Miss Kimball's statement some weeks later, that the relief department in the city was then giving daily rations to more than 15,000 starving refugees, of whom 10,000 were also utterly homeless. The missionary hospital was crowded with wounded men and women. Dr. Kimball ascribes to the few Armenian miscreants above mentioned the blame of arousing this savage and brutal outbreak. She praises the conduct of the local governor, and the admirable adroitness and bravery of the British vice-consul, Major Williams. For several days the American mission, protected under the British flag, gave refuge to about 15,000 Armenians. The middle-class Turks also saved hundreds of persons from death at the hands of the mob.

From the region of Harpût, massacres were reported September 21 by United States Minister Terrell; and the Constantinople correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* tele-

graphed the following day that in disorders in the interior a week previously 6,000 persons had been killed.

The Gregorian Armenian Patriarch, Monsignor Matthew Izmirlian (Mattheos III.) resigned his patriarchate August 5. The sultan accepted his resignation—indeed, is thought to have used influence to bring it to pass—having notified him that he and his church council would hereafter be held personally responsible for the disorders which might occur.

He was born in 1845; held an Armenian bishopric in Egypt, 1886-91; and was made patriarch, 1895. His soundness of judgment, courage, and purity of purpose commanded universal respect. He was unmoved equally by the sultan's threats or bribes and by the fanatical pressure of the Armenian revolutionist group. His resignation, leaving his harassed nation without a widely recognized leader of intellectual and moral eminence, is due probably to his conviction that affairs have now reached a state in which he can do nothing more for his people.

**Armenian Relief.**—Contributions in Britain and America have slackened during the summer, though the real need has not decreased. The approaching winter, however, will soon decrease the need by putting beyond help multitudes of the shelterless people insufficiently clad even for the summer. To show the conditions of the "Ottoman crisis" as it exists in the Armenian country, one of the large districts is here instanced—that of which Harpût is the distributing centre. In this district there are 100,000 needy persons who have lost nearly all their clothing, all their bedding, food, stores, household utensils, tools, business, and many of them their homes. They have lost heart also. Amid the ruins of their former thrift, and under constant menace of new assaults against which they have no protection by any government on earth, they sit hopeless. A government commission has estimated that merely to provide houses, at the cost of only \$22 each for the simplest shelter of those whose houses have been burned, would require about \$265,000. Of the \$100,000 thus far raised and distributed, nothing has been used for building, because merely to keep the victims from starvation day by day has required more than all the funds contributed. Of the houseless multitude, many of those who have roofs to sleep under are found huddled in corners of stables and similar refuges, where, without beds they sleep on the floor with scarcely any covering. What will the winter be to them? As to their food, one of the agents of the Armenian relief association visiting the village of Ashvan to make sure that relief was really needed

there, found the people, even in summer, subsisting on a very little bread (many not having any bread) and on grass which they gathered in little bunches from the fields. They were gaunt with hunger. Their children were nigh starvation.

Clara Barton arrived in New York September 12, returning for rest from her mission of mercy after nearly seven months of most laborious, devoted, and efficient service as the executive and almoner of the Red Cross Society. It is no part of the work of this society to collect funds. She went, leading her trained and expert staff, to organize and systematize, in a land of utter disorder, an economical and judicious distribution of charities from Christian lands. The Red Cross, which originated during our civil war to bring aid to sufferers in camp and on the battlefield, keeps with military directness to its one object, which—as Miss Barton has found occasion to say to many inquirers—is not investigation as to blame or responsibility for the evils in Turkey, nor speculation as to the duties of national governments, but simply the actual relief of the hundreds of thousands of helpless sufferers. It is understood that she expects to return to her work of mercy if funds are in hand, and that she looks with dread to the coming winter with its gloomy prospect of increased want and woe. Declining to testify as to the massacres—remarking that they occurred before her arrival—she testifies that the Armenians are now literally starving, and are reduced to abject fear and almost absolute helplessness. She testifies further that help must be immediate, and that the missionaries are “very efficient almoners.” She praises the unfailing courtesy of the Turkish officials to her, and their protection of her and her associates in their work, and instances the sultan’s farewell letter of thanks. Of Minister Terrell’s assiduous help and furthering of her plans, she speaks with enthusiasm. Her departure (the papers report) was like a triumphal procession—throngs cheering her embarkation; flags, salutes, and cheers, from ship and shore, signaling her passage down the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It is probably wisest for us, at least in this review, to imitate her in not peering too far below the surface of the Turkish official compliment.

**Constantinople in Tumult.**—The last days of August were days of terror in the Turkish capital. From the conflicting accounts the following is sifted as presenting, on main points, the view of the most trustworthy observers.

On August 25 a society of patriot Armenians whose patriotism has become insanity under the hideous Turkish misrule, presented to the government and the foreign embassies a memorial declaring that the Armenian people had at last been driven to utter despair, and that the government could avoid an awful disaster only by immediately entering on the reforms so long promised in vain. A scheme of reform was subjoined. To emphasize this memorial a desperate attack—utterly wild in its general conception though skilfully planned in details—was made the next day on the Ottoman bank, a British institution, the chief nucleus of foreign interests in the Turkish empire. The plan was, after lodging dynamite in the bank cellar, to bring in a supply of bombs in sacks borne by men in the guise of the porters who carry coin, and then by a sudden rush to seize and close the doors and hold the bank officials as captives under threat of instantly blowing up the bank building in case of resistance. About 2 P. M., twenty-five men (some accounts say forty) who had taken positions unobserved in various parts of the edifice suddenly fired revolvers and exploded bombs, making terrific uproar and shattering glass, but harming no one. The officials in the cash department fled in sudden panic from their room, leaving about \$50,000 exposed to the conspirators, who, however, did not touch it, and indeed afterward helped the cashier to place it securely in the safe. Many of the bank staff, with the governor, succeeded in escaping, and summoned military assistance; but two directors and about eighty clerks found themselves shut in, and were held as hostages by the invaders, who swiftly closed and barricaded every entrance, and announced that unless the reforms were granted at the expiration of a fixed period they would destroy all the bank's securities and blow up the whole building. Their intention was, they said, "to force Europe to take action," and "to show what the Armenian people could do." Small groups of Armenians made demonstrations at several other points in the city.

The police and troops, soon arriving, attempted to break their way into the bank, but were repulsed by bombs thrown on them by revolutionists stationed on the roof. Near midnight, the bank officials and representatives of the foreign embassies, having held a consultation—at which a message was received from the temporary masters of the bank building that they were ready to evacuate if they could be permitted to leave the country—sent three of their number to parley with the invaders and to arrange

terms for evacuation of the bank. The parley was held at a lower window; and, after much discussion, it was agreed at 2:30 A. M. that the revolutionists should be allowed to leave the place and the country without arrest. There has been some speculation as to the motive of M. Maximoff of the Russian embassy in leading this parley, which provided for saving the lives of these men. The agitators, reduced by death or wounds to about fifteen in number, were taken on board the yacht of Sir Edwin Vincent, governor of the bank, and the next morning were put on board a steamer bound for Marseilles. In a legal view, and in other regards, this whole proceeding is most extraordinary.

Almost immediately on the first outbreak at the bank, the streets in various parts of the city were filled with the Turkish and Kurdish rabble armed with yataghans and iron-shod clubs, who began hunting the defenseless Armenians in all directions, and braining or disembowelling them in the streets, often before the eyes of the troops and high military officers. Through the day and through the night and the following day till two hours after sunset, the horrid work continued, with wreck of houses and plundering of shops: at length orders were issued to the Bashi-Bazouks to cease. Through these thirty hours the only interference by soldiers was at times when they would drive an Armenian out of a house where he had taken refuge and into the midst of a score of Turks, who instantly fell on him with bludgeons and knives, crushing his head and then cutting his throat. Blood was like water in the streets; mutilated corpses lay for hours till the municipal offal carts carried them away. In the Kassein quarter, forty-five women and children on a flat roof, where they huddled together for safety, were seen by a mob. The mob ran up, cut their throats, and threw their bodies down into the street. The worst slaughter was in the Galata quarter. The total number of murders in Constantinople is believed by the best judges to have been between 5,000 and 6,000. Crowds of Armenian refugees from the city and various parts of Turkey were reported as arriving at Russian ports on the Black sea—many of them maimed or destitute.

The foreign ambassadors, at a meeting on Saturday, August 29, sent a collective note to the sultan, sharply protesting that the anarchy in the capital was intolerable, and that his majesty was endangering the continuance of his empire by allowing such brutal lawlessness to continue under

connivance from the imperial troops. They also decided to omit on the following Monday the illumination of the embassies, which has been their customary honor to the sultan on the anniversary of his accession. This refusal so grievously disturbed the potentate that he sent his foreign minister, Tewfik Pasha, to remonstrate. The ambassadors replied that after the events of the last few days, signs of rejoicing would be out of place. They also sent to the Porte a demand for judicial investigation of the outrages and punishment for the guilty. The Porte replied that the whole responsibility was on the Armenians. The ambassadors' rejoinder simply declined to discuss the subject. The sultan appointed an international commission of investigation, also a commission to deal with the Armenian refugees in Constantinople. Numerous arrests followed, both of Armenian revolutionists and of Moslems accused of rioting. The assertion has been freely made, though its proof would necessarily be difficult and cannot be called conclusive, that the cases of many suspected persons were disposed of without trial, by summary process, speedily, quietly, finally. The scenes of terror in the streets, and a general distrust of the government, combined to fill the city with fear. Business was paralyzed; shops were closed; the foreign guardships steamed up to Galata for protection to European residents, many of whom made sudden departure from the city or took refuge on vessels. The foreign warships were converging near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The confusion in the Turkish capital was equalled by the confusion in the published reports and declarations regarding its origin and its international bearings. In taking note of these, it is indispensable to remember the distinction between probable conjecture and fact. Indeed, of many conjectures—filling columns of foreign correspondence in the newspapers—no note need here be taken. As to the remote and real origin of the hideous massacre, whose immediate and evident occasion was the Armenian revolutionists' attack on the bank, it has been ascribed by some to the Softas, young Mohammedan theological students who are demanding sundry reforms in the system of bloody despotism which in Turkey is called a government, and many of whom deny the hereditary right of Abdul Hamid to the sultanate, and are connected more or less closely with the Young Turkey conspiracy to bring on a revolution in the interest of a purified Moslemism. This party, comprising many persons of old family and high standing, is

far from homogeneous, and has within itself the germs of several antagonist conspiracies; yet it occasions the sultan's government constant alarm and watchfulness. Most of them, as bigoted Moslems, religiously hate the Christian Armenians; and there seems every reason to believe the statement, that among those active in the murderous riot were many Softas, and that the government has quite willingly balanced its arrest of hundreds of Armenians on the charge of revolutionism by the arrest of many of these inconvenient Turks on the charge of killing Armenians. The government in dealing with European powers shows the peculiar shrewdness which characterizes a certain type of insanity. Thus, some plausibility may attach to the demand of the Young Turkey party for a new sultan on the plea that Abdul Hamid is suffering from mania.

Another theory of the origin of the massacre is that it was foreseen as a possible result by the Armenian Hintchack (or Huntchagists), the group of revolutionary conspirators, and that they were expecting (if indeed it should occur) that it would bring salvation to the hopeless millions of their nation by rousing Europe and the world to come to their rescue. Since the nation was surely to be slaughtered piece-meal in remote villages among the rugged mountains of Anatolia, there could be no loss, and was possible gain, by making the killing of a few thousand a spectacle, dramatic, public, and in a European capital. This whole supposition is violent, yet may have a grain of truth.

A cognate supposition traces the outbreak with its dreadful sequel to the recent enforced resignation of the Armenian patriarch arousing the Hintchack to anger and despair, as they saw their nation like sheep surrounded by a vast pack of wolves, now left without the feeble protection that even one lonely shepherd could give. A correspondent of a prominent New York paper, whose gift of imagination should give him high repute in his calling as a provider of news, discovered that the attack on the bank which introduced the massacre was primarily a part of a great international labor movement, which, he reports, had made great head among the Armenians.

Philosophy tells us that a thing quite unthinkable may nevertheless be quite true. It was asserted in Constantinople immediately after the massacre, that the atrocity had been connived at by the local authority—which unfortunately quite thinkable assertion took form on Saturday (August 29) in one of the collective notes to the Porte



from the foreign embassies, which intimates plainly, though diplomatically, that the massacre showed signs of having been instigated by high authority and of having been arranged to take place as soon as a proper occasion should present itself. The note lays stress on the organized character of the mob and its simultaneous appearance in various parts of the city, and offers to prove that weapons were distributed to the rioters by government agents. This grave charge seems illustrated by the accredited account of the sudden turning of the Kurdish porters at the custom-house on their Armenian co-laborers, killing them with weapons furnished by the authorities.

A fortnight after the massacre, the declaration appeared in the *London Times* and in many other journals, that there was evidence that the sickening slaughter of the Armenians was not unacceptable even in the imperial palace.

One more week passed, and the unthinkable appeared: in journals of the highest standing it was stated that investigation had shown the imperial government guilty of more than instigation of the massacre: it had created and organized the massacre; and not that alone, it had created and organized, as a requisite prelude to the massacre, the well-imitated Armenian attack on the English bank, which was no Armenian attack at all, but a Turkish performance. In other words, the whole episode at the bank was a mere show-piece enacted by Turks in government employ, for instruction of the meddling British nation that their Armenian protégés were lawless villains; for an object-lesson to all nations, that foreign meddling with Turkey's affairs would merely bring more



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

bloodshed; and for a final discouragement of the Armenian people from any attempts to avert their doom of extermination. Another useful purpose of this dramatic presentation was to supply the imperial government with a judicial pretext for the immediate arrest and summary midnight disposal of leading Armenians, also of Turks suspected of sympathy with the rebellious designs of



GEORGI PASHA, PRINCE OF SAMOS.  
NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
OF CRETE.

Young Turkey. The twenty-five to forty "Armenians" were allowed to hold the bank against the imperial army for thirty hours, till the massacre had gone as far as was prudent; then, having announced their readiness to depart, these dangerous criminals were comfortably transported out of a country in which a man's life is little more regarded than that of a dog, and in which a pledge to an infidel is not regarded at all. Their release showed the sultan's clemency.

This well-wrought and highly impressive explanation it is the province of this review to present as having a respectable advocacy. It may possibly be true; but at present, to outside observers, it is certainly incredible in large parts of its detail. Some Turkish plotting may at some stage have used for its own foul purpose the wild Armenian despair.

**The Cretan Question.**—The quarter opened drearily in the island of Crete. There had been since the middle of May, for the eighth time in this century, armed revolt against Turkish oppression (p. 347). Massacres at Canea and other places occurred on May 24; and in the succeeding fortnight twenty-eight villages were pillaged and burned by the Turkish soldiery, in whose ranks the governor had recently enrolled hundreds of Benghazis, the worst element of the Cretan population—robbers, ruffians, murderers. The outrages which they perpetrated drew protests from the foreign consuls. On July 1, the Turkish forces in the island had been increased from about 6,000 at the beginning of the year to more than 20,000.

Late in June, the Porte, yielding slightly to the pressure from the foreign ministers for pacification of the

island, withdrew the Mohammedan governor; appointed in his stead Georgi Pasha, a Christian; announced a meeting of the Cretan legislature; offered general amnesty to all who would lay down their arms; and decreed the revival of the "pact of Halepa," which had been in force as a constitution 1878-89 (pp. 347, 349). The foreign ministers took steps to notify the insurgents of these concessions, and to insist on their acceptance on penalty of forfeiting all sympathy of the European powers. The government of Greece was asked to use all its influence to bring the Cretans to an acceptance, and to prevent its own subjects from sending help to the insurrection.

The prospect of peace, however, was not hopeful. The Halepa constitution was more a nominal than a real concession; and promises from Constantinople had so often been broken that the Christian leaders had long ago resolved to disregard all assurances and amnesties offered from the ever treacherous Porte except those fully guaranteed for enforcement by the great powers. Moreover, the new Christian governor was practically powerless to effect reforms, being overshadowed by his predecessor, who was an officer of higher rank in the army and had been made military governor. On August 17 the government of Greece formally called the attention of the powers to the threatening state of Cretan affairs. There was constant fighting between the fanatical Christian tribes and the Mohammedans, in which the Turkish war vessels, hovering near the coast, took part by shelling rebel camps and villages. On both sides pillage and rapine were incessant. The month of July ended with the insurrection not abating but spreading. The insurgents were pressing backward the Turkish troops. The disorder and distress were acute—the Mohammedan inhabitants being the greatest sufferers as they were largely outnumbered by their nominally Christian opponents. The Turkish troops, however, both the regulars and the ruffian Bashi-Bazouks, were not backward in reprisals after their well-known fashion.

The Cretan question, which had for some time drawn the attention of the powers as a possible continental complication, now took rank with that of Armenia as a European question whose settlement could no longer be avoided without risk of a general war. The attitude of Greece caused added uneasiness in diplomatic circles. That little kingdom was regarded as permitting, even instigating, expeditions from its shores to the neighboring island, aiding the

insurgents with military recruits and large supplies of war material. Though the Greek government was probably quite guiltless in this regard, except for occasional lack of vigor in watching and checking Cretan aid, the sentiment of its subjects enthusiastically favored the success of the revolt of their Greek brethren in Crete against the Mohammedan rule (Egyptian and Turkish) of 250 years. They desired the independence of Crete as preliminary to its annexation. Moreover, geographically and ethnologically, the island is a Greek island—even its Mohammedan population being mostly of pure Greek blood, descendants of men who were converted under the sword centuries ago. King George of Greece has been in serious trouble, and is said to have desired to abdicate his throne, on account of the conflicting pressure, on the one hand, of his kinsman the czar of Russia, urging him to use severe measures against his subjects who give aid to the insurgents in Crete, and, on the other hand, of his subjects themselves, urging him to send ships and men to aid the overthrow of the Turkish oppression, and to open the way for the annexation of the island, even at the risk of war. Though Crete's acceptance of annexation may be doubted, yet the ideal solution of the whole local difficulty, and a pleasing enlargement of Greek territory, would be the incorporation with the kingdom of its kindred island. But it is one characteristic of ideals not to be immediately practicable, especially in the hands of diplomats. This ideal solution was the one solution to be refused beyond all others. It must not even appear to have been considered. It would destroy the delicate European equilibrium. It would bring down the avalanche from the European and the Asiatic North, sweeping nation after nation over the verge of war. For it would be the beginning of an outright partition of the Turkish empire—an event so dreaded that, though that empire is crumbling apart by its own inner repulsion, the chief task, for at least the present hour of European diplomacy, is to apply outside pressure and to devise bands for holding it together—how many hours longer no man can tell. Meanwhile, there is always the hope of something undefined which may make an amicable division possible; but even the transfer of so small a territory as Crete to so small a country as Greece cannot, at this critical time, be discussed. This is noted in passing, in this review of the quarter-year just now ended, inasmuch as it serves for an object-lesson in reference to all the main departments of the Eastern question.

Great Britain, while abstaining from proceeding alone in any interference against Turkey that might let loose the flood of war, does not permit herself to be crowded by the other powers into any act of interference in aid of Turkey by any threat, or any prospect of danger. She found excellent and noble use for the virtue that sometimes veils itself in quiet immovableness, when, on August 1, in cabinet council in London, it was decided to refuse to join in the blockade of Crete by the combined powers. The blockade is reported to have been proposed by Russia and favored by France and Austria (one report speaks of it as an "Austrian proposal," while in other dispatches it is described as emanating from Germany). The proposed blockade was distinctly an aid to Turkey, having for its object to prevent the landing of military supplies for the Cretan insurgents. Britain in answer declined to act the part of a policeman to guard Turkey's interests; and suggested that before the powers combined for such a service it would be proper for them to appeal to Turkey to put into effect the needed and oft-promised reforms in the island, whose lack had caused the rebellion. It is reported that the answer suggested also that in default of such action by Turkey the powers should unite to give Crete autonomy. This dignified, safe, and strong attitude of Great Britain, was attacked by the continental press, especially in Germany, as breaking the European concert. Whatever this just action may have broken, it was the beginning of the mending of Crete, and would be found a true help to Turkey were not that government beyond help. How one wise deed may control a complex situation by introducing a moral element, is seen in the approval by France and Russia, afterward expressed, of England's position.

On August 12 a report from Constantinople was that the Porte had definitely rejected the demands of the Cretans, refusing any concession beyond those before offered. Through the month affairs grew worse, and the Mohammedans in turn suffered by pillage and slaughter at the hands of their foes: many of their villages were burned. The butchery of 6,000 Christians during nine months was reported in August by the Cretan Reform Committee in Berlin, Germany. In the same month there were reported to be 9,000 Cretan refugees in Athens, fed by the Greek government. The end, however, drew nigh. On August 24 the Porte, in a lucid interval—due mainly to the sultan's being made aware of the extent of the financial embarrassment of his government, and also to the new and more

determined attitude to which Great Britain had led the powers,—signified its willingness to fulfil the terms of a proposal for settling the Cretan troubles, said to have originated with Count Goluchowski, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, in consultation with the other European foreign ministers. The proposal, in which all the great powers concurred, was that Turkey should grant to Crete a new constitution, whose chief features are the following:

Appointment of a Christian governor under guarantee of the powers;

Establishment of Cretan financial independence, with payment of tribute to the sultan under the general guarantee of the European powers—the annual tribute to be proportionate to the revenues of the island;

Reorganization of the *gendarmerie* by European officers;

Judiciary independence of the island concerning all affairs of native Cretans; and

Concentration of civil and military power in the hands of the governor-general.

The proposal found speedy acceptance in Crete, with great delight among the Christians and reasonable contentment among Mohammedans—an acceptance which was soon made formal and official. Relief from the dangers and miseries of intestine war, and gratitude for the action of the powers, found expression in congratulations on all sides. The sultan's concessions are certainly ample. The result has the charm of an unexpected blessing. European observers view it with hope, while confessing that it is an experiment in self-government by an unprepared people. Its success or failure depends on the conduct of the Cretan Christians. If it succeed, it may indicate for other regions under Turkish rule the solution of one of the chief problems of the great Eastern question.

**The Macedonian Question.**—This "question" has been almost continuous in recent years, immediately becoming pressing on appearance of any symptoms of insurrection in the province. Bands of invaders from Greece or from Bulgaria are usually charged with inciting the local disturbances which annoy European diplomacy. Macedonia is one of the spots considered tender in the European system, and anxiously watched for signs of inflammation. Macedonia, held by Turkey, is coveted by Austria, which seeks at Salonica a port on the Ægean sea; while the province is claimed by Serbia and by Bulgaria as being largely peopled from those countries severally; and by Greece as an integral part of its own historic territory, the home-land of Alexander the Great, whose dwellers are descendants of the race to which pertains the im-

perishable glory of the conquest of the ancient world. But modern Europe cares nothing for such claims. The tides of war have swept over the land for ages; successive conquests have effaced the old population and brought new deposits; and the tie that links the present province with the Macedon of Philip can be little more than imaginary. Still, patriotic sentiment in the reawakened Greece feeds on such imagining, dreams of unloosing the Mussulman yoke, and sends across the border straggling bands which the Turk soon captures as brigands or drives back. For several months these bands have been larger and more frequent, and have showed some military organization. The Greek government, though officially blamed by Turkey for these raids, has not been proved guilty of any complicity in them.

On July 25, advices in Berlin reported a rising that was deemed formidable, especially in view of the fact that the Turkish troops were threatening revolt because of long lack of pay and because of insufficient food. It was said that the Turkish reserves had been sent to the front to the number of 7,000 men, but that these were insufficient to stay the insurgent advance. On August 19 the burning of two Turkish villages and the murder of eighty persons were reported as the work of an insurgent band. The Macedonians and their Greek allies had availed themselves of the occasion offered by the formidable rebellion in Crete as well as by the Armenian troubles; and the European powers saw danger in the situation, inasmuch as the ending of the Ottoman dominion in the province would bring in other nations, prominently Bulgaria, to dispute the prize with Greece. The fire of war thus kindled might spread afar.

If the reports of recent English observers are accepted, the Macedonians have abundant reason to complain. The pledges of administrative reform, guaranteed to them by Turkey and the powers in the Berlin treaty of 1878, have not been fulfilled. For years all the usual abuses—especially the plundering which in organized form is in the Turkish empire called government—have had full course.



BROUFAR, CHIEF INSURGENT IN  
MACEDONIA.

Being remote from Constantinople and from the observation of European officials, life and property have been no safer than in Armenia. The Turkish tax-gatherers are accustomed to demand double the legal rate, and then offer to throw off a part of the excess on infamous conditions. The brigands, for whose number the province has an evil fame, are said to be in many cases men who, having no defense against the dishonor of wife or daughter by the tax-gatherer, have killed him and been compelled to flee as outlaws to the mountains.

The reports of formidable insurrection, which caused so much solicitude in Europe, may have been exaggerated; or the sudden yielding by Turkey to the proposals of the powers, which ended the Cretan revolt, may have destroyed the chief basis for the hope of Macedonian success. On September 11, tidings came that the Greek bands in Macedonia had been dispersed; and that their members were secretly recrossing the frontier, where they were being arrested and imprisoned by the Greek authorities.

Thus, for the present, the Greek dream comes to its end. It is a seductive dream. Some future generations may see it partly realized in a new Hellenic kingdom, comprising (as a recent Greek writer suggests) Epirus, southern Albania, and Macedonia, the coast regions of Asia Minor, and all the old Isles of Greece, with Crete and Cyprus. The population of these lands—which, for the sake of the dream, may be called Greek—would add two and a-half millions to the present two and a-half millions of Greece. Since it is all a dream, Thrace may be added, with its Constantinople, capital of the ancient Greek empire, where now dwell probably a quarter million Greeks. Diplomacy despises all such dreams; yet no more substantial is much of the fabric which it so laboriously weaves.

**The Druse Rebellion.**—There was in June a somewhat serious outbreak against Turkish rule, among the Druses in Syria (p. 450). The news is fragmentary; but the rising is probably one that would command little attention were it not for the present epidemic of dangerous revolt in various parts of the Turkish empire. The Beyrout correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on June 25, reported Turkish troops pouring in, chiefly from Smyrna, 6,000 in three days, to repress the Druse rising in the Hauran district. The reserves, called out from Tripoli and Damascus, objected to serving under Turkish officers because the officers embezzled the military stores and left their men to starve. The outbreak was attributed to “the



brutality of the Turkish garrisons," and their "unbridled license." About a month later, Druse messengers reached the Lebanon with news of the capture by the Druses of Suadet, capital of the Hauran, after a siege of several days. The insurgents maddened by their loss of 600 men in forcing their entrance into the citadel, put the whole Turkish garrison of 1,200 to 1,600 men to the sword.

Dispatches dated July 28 showed the revolt declining in strength, the Druses having suffered severe reverses. The conflicts, however, were still fearfully sanguinary. On August 4, Reuter's agent, writing from Beyrout, reported a suspension of hostilities, and an appeal by the Druse leaders for the intervention of the consuls-general of France and Russia to obtain redress for their grievances. The consuls received permission to mediate.

**International Bearings.**—The brief review preceding shows that the Ottoman crisis is regarded by Western nations as of European concern, and yet as one not to be safely dealt with by any one nation or selected group of nations, except on some non-essential points and in some indirect way. All the great powers alike are waiting for some development, none knows what; but their attitudes in waiting have thus far not been alike. Divergent or antagonist interests decide their several relations to the case; whence arises the distressing feature of the situation, that no practicable line of settlement appears. To apply a barbarism in speech to an abhorrent international condition—the case has been for many months a "hold-up," by a brigand and semi-barbarian Asiatic encampment on the furthest shore of Europe, of the five mightiest and most civilized nations on the earth. The brigand, of whom they have not the slightest fear, keeps his grip by skilfully playing on their fears of one another. Armenia is his visible victim, but they all are morally his victims.

Britain is waiting with deep and undisguised sympathy, in which, previously to the months now in review, she seemed alone in Europe: her position has been that of readiness to act, but of conscious inability to apply the requisite force in Turkey if Russia, Germany, and France, and now Austria-Hungary, were to stand armed in her path. A portion of the British people are so moved with indignation and horror as to fail to appreciate the facts which restrain the government from intervention. Mr. Gladstone came forth from his retirement; and in Liverpool, on September 24, with an eloquence peculiarly his own, denounced the sultan as "the great assassin," and

urged the government to take action in the direction of coercion, even without the other powers.

He denied that Britain's coercion of the Turk would necessarily involve war in Europe, if the action were accompanied by England's disclaimer of all advantage for herself. His plan of action practically amounted to nothing more than a stern protest with proposals for reform, emphasized first by recall of the British ambassador from Constantinople and dismissal of the Turkish ambassador from London; secondly, by a "peremptory demand" on Turkey for compliance with the proposals; and lastly, by an energetic threat of coercion. His concession, however, that prudence would finally forbid plunging Europe into war, reduced his whole plan to a protest and a threat in words. The Turk yields to nothing but force.

Britain, as already noted in this volume (p. 103), now shows less solicitude than formerly to keep Russia out of Constantinople and to uphold Turkey as a bulwark against Russia's advance into Southern Asia. Indeed, there are acute observers who consider that Britain has let the time pass for holding back Russia from the Bosphorus and Asia Minor; and whispers are heard—mere conjectures as yet—of England's modified policy in the direction of accord with Russia and France.

In the meantime Russia is waiting easily. She is not in the least impatient. A year of Armenian horrors brought from her no word of sympathy: the Armenians are not in the parish of the Orthodox Greeks; they uphold heresy and dissent; it is indeed sad that such multitudes should be killed, but equally sad that they probably deserve their fate. Moreover, Armenians, being the bankers and chief merchants of Asia Minor, hold much of the wealth of the bankrupt Turkish empire. The more quickly this element of financial strength is cut off, the sooner will the armies unpaid dissolve, and the sooner will the general disorder permit and compel Russia to throw in her troops on pretext of humanity. The territory can be practically held with or without formal annexation. This cynical policy may, with probability, be ascribed to Russia for many months previous to the middle of the present year: it is pleasant to note that as the young czar takes fuller observation and firmer grasp of affairs, he seems to show a capability of human sympathy and a sense of justice which give a faint color of truth to the theory that Britain may be able to approach him with proposals of at least some little joint action of the powers for Turkish reform. This again, however, is conjecture. What is certain is that England and Russia, united, would hold the key to the situation. The death of Prince Lobanof, Russian

foreign minister, has removed a consummate diplomatist, powerful and persistent, the personal embodiment of the harsh relentless Russian policy. The czar's recent visit to the czarina's grandmother, Queen Victoria, at Balmoral, and his interview there with Lord Salisbury, are believed, though not positively known, to have borne good fruit. The queen, who, like most persons who know how to keep silence, knows when and how to speak, is said to have used plain speech.

France (again we are in the field of conjecture) was reported "upon semi-official authority" on September 29, to have declared to the sultan through M. Cambon, French ambassador, that repetition of recent disorders would lead to European intervention, and to have demanded that clemency be exercised toward the Armenians now in prison, and that the reforms long promised should be put into effect. If this be true, it would point toward the theory of a Russo-French accord with Great Britain in applying some degree of check to the Turkish atrocities. France is well known to be felicitating herself on the hopefulness of a Russian alliance; and the French press has within a few weeks shown a new sympathy with England's horror at the Armenian outrages. The air of Europe, however, is full of rumors that claim "semi-official" origin—those of one week contradicting those of the week preceding.

Germany has, through the voice of its press for several months, been derisive and even bitter in its criticisms of British sympathy with the Armenians as either a silly sentiment or a piece of display intended to cover some plan to advance British interests in the East. Quite recently, this disagreeable tone has been modified, and the horror of the Armenian situation is beginning to be felt.

Austria-Hungary has large interests in the Balkan states, and is watching for gain of territory southward to the sea when a partition of the Turkish empire is made. Her chief effort now is to avert the final struggle which would necessarily rage in her immediate neighborhood. It is considered probable that the dual monarchy will pursue a policy on the Eastern question in general accord with Russia and France.

Italy, though a member of the Dreibund, is likely to stand with Great Britain in regard to the Ottoman problem. (See article below on the "General European Situation").

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

**The Troubles in Rhodesia.**—The embers of the Matabele insurrection (p. 322) were still aglow in the beginning of the quarter, and there were frequent encounters between bands of natives and detachments of the chartered company's troops. On July 5 a considerable force of Matabeles, holding a strong position in the Intaba Mamba hills near Inyati, was attacked at daylight by Colonel Plumer, commanding a mixed force of soldiers white and black, the latter being native "boys" from Cape Colony. The Matabeles were taken by surprise; and 200 of their women and children, together with a number of wagons and some horses, were captured. The warriors, retiring, took up a position on a high hill, and were there attacked by the Cape boys, but these were compelled to retreat with heavy loss. It was then seen that the insurgents could not be dislodged save at too heavy cost; and Colonel Plumer, after capturing the rest of the cattle of the Matabeles, ordered his column to retire. Five whites were killed and six were wounded. About the same date an insurgent force was beaten at Briscoe's farm, near Fort Salisbury, with a loss of twenty-five men. There was no loss on the side of the British. The rebels in this affair were Mashonas. Reports were frequent, of men of the native Mashona police joining the revolt after killing their officers. But the strength of the rebellion was believed to be broken, in token of which the commander-in-chief, in the beginning of July, formally disbanded the Buluwayo field force. Still, the hopes of the natives were not quite extinguished, as shown by the reported choice by the Matabeles, of Nyamanda, Lobengula's son, for their king. From Delagoa bay, also, reports were received of restlessness among the natives, especially in the north and northwest. The Matoppo hills still continued to be a stronghold of the Matabeles; and a determined effort was made to clear the rebels out. General Carrington, at the head of 1,600 men of the native contingent and 300 white soldiers, set out from Buluwayo July 17, and on the morning of July 20 confronted the rebel force under the chief Babyan. He shelled the enemy and compelled him to retreat precipitately to his fastness in a mass of hills with numerous caves at the source of the Tuli river. The Matabeles found safety in the caves; their kraals were burnt; fighting continued from daybreak to 2 P.M. General Carrington's loss was three killed, eleven wounded; rebel loss, estimated

at sixty. The result was not very satisfactory, the moral effect of the victory being questionable. It was believed that General Carrington would not enter the hill region again, but would content himself with building forts around it. At the end of July the few white settlers left in Buluwayo were preparing to go away, in view of the probability of war continuing. Complaint was made by newspaper correspondents, of the suppression by the military authorities of the details of engagements with the rebels.

Telegrams from Buluwayo, August 22, announced the surrender of the principal Matabele chiefs to the British forces. This intelligence was fully confirmed the following day. Mr. Cecil Rhodes in person received from the indunas of the native forces in the Matoppo hills their formal surrender. Secombo, their principal chief, promised to bring his people out of the hills and into the open country within a few days. This surrender tended strongly to discourage and dispirit the natives who were still in arms. As was to be expected, the agreement between the chiefs and Mr. Rhodes gave dissatisfaction in both camps, the rebels denouncing the act of their chiefs as treason, the white settlers and soldiers denouncing the terms given to the insurgents as an encouragement to rebellion and outrage. At a second conference with the rebel chiefs, Mr. Rhodes and his associates were treated with scant courtesy by the younger braves. Several of them demanded for their people the right to bear arms for the chase, which was of course denied. One great chief, Makoni, openly declared for war, and proclaimed his purpose of killing all small parties. He was speedily captured by the British and shot to death, September 8. In these dealings with the rebels, Mr. Rhodes overrode the military authorities, and General Carrington repudiated Rhodes's convention with the chiefs. In this state of affairs tranquillity was not to be expected. Again the rebels attacked the feeble British outposts: again the British troops made forays against the rebels' kraals. But the last days of September saw the rebellion surely collapsing, the natives rebuilding their kraals and tilling the ground in the Matoppo hills, and confidence in the future of Rhodesia reviving. An evidence of this is seen in the price paid (£2,000) for a site for a club-house in Buluwayo, eight times as great as the same ground sold for a year previously.

**Dr. Jameson Convicted.**—The trial of Dr. L. S. Jameson (p. 321) and his associates in the Transvaal raid began in the queen's bench division of the high court of

justice in London, the chief justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, presiding. The defense's motion to quash the indictment was denied and the court adjourned. On the second day, after the jury had been chosen, the attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, opened the case for the prosecution, and some testimony was taken. The days succeeding, down to July 28, were devoted to hearing the witnesses and the arguments of counsel. On the 28th the accused were found guilty, and sentence was pronounced upon them. The chief justice, in his charge, emphasized the importance of the trial.

The crime, he said, with which the defendants were charged, might entail consequences which nobody could foresee. There had been no attempt to gainsay the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution; but, if the jury had any valid doubt as to the nature of the defendants' acts, they must give them the benefit of it. If such acts as the defendants were charged with had been done by the authority of the British government, they would have amounted to actual war. Done by subjects of the queen without her authority, they amounted to a lawless filibustering raid. If the grievances complained of in the letter (p. 55) signed by the five leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, summoning Dr. Jameson to the assistance of the foreign residents of the town, were well grounded, the queen's representatives should have been appealed to, and not a trading company like the British South Africa Company.

The jury deliberated for an hour. In response to the question of the clerk of the court, they announced that they had agreed upon the verdict of "guilty" against all the defendants, *viz*: Dr. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Major Raleigh Grey, Colonel H. F. White, Major R. White, and Hon. Henry F. Coventry. The court sentenced Dr. Jameson to fifteen months' imprisonment, Willoughby to ten months', Colonel White to seven months', and the rest to three months' imprisonment each. The sentence does not involve obligation to hard labor.

The prisoners, when conveyed through the streets to the Holloway jail, were saluted by the populace with cries of "God bless you!" At the jail they were placed in cells and dressed in convict garb. But immediately they were allowed all the privileges of "first-class" misdemeanants. Their place of confinement was the Wormwood Scrubbs prison. The demurrer on the part of the defense, based on the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, would doubtless have been allowed in a case not involving, as this did, questions of international comity. The prisoners' acts were of a kind to imperil the peace of the empire; but were hardly a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act. The men had to be punished even if the law had to

be stretched to fit their case. This is the meaning of the comment of the London *Times*:

"The sentences are adequate for the vindication of the law in a case of great international as well as of municipal interest, and mark very clearly the view taken by the court of transactions indefensible in principle and fraught with danger to the common weal. At the same time, they avoid the appearance of vindictiveness or undue severity, which also for public reasons it would have been highly undesirable to display. The case is remarkable for the almost complete absence of controversy upon questions of fact. There was not, and there could hardly have been, any serious attempt to deny the actions alleged to have been committed by the defendants and forming the basis of the charges against them. The efforts of their counsel were directed to showing that these admitted and undeniable actions did not constitute offenses under the Foreign Enlistment act. Some of the arguments relied upon for their purpose were of an exceedingly technical character. Though not more technical than many arguments to which we are accustomed to see the courts defer in criminal cases, their success in a case involving international issues and obligations would undoubtedly have had a deplorable effect upon the opinion of other nations. It is also impossible to divest ourselves of the feeling that it would be in the nature of a public calamity to have it laid down by our judges that the scope and force of the Foreign Enlistment act are so narrow and ineffective as they would have been proved to be by the success of the pleas urged with great forensic ability on the part of the defendants. This feeling was evidently present in the minds of the judges, notwithstanding the declaration of the lord chief justice to the jury that the trial was a criminal one. It was criminal, but it was also political, and was conducted with regard to larger issues than those involved in an ordinary criminal prosecution."

**Parliamentary Action.**—The question of Cecil Rhodes's complicity in the conspiracy for invading the South African Republic having been taken up in the legislature of Cape Colony, a committee was appointed by that body to investigate the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's raid. On July 25 the majority report of the committee was submitted to the Cape legislature, and, after amendment, was unanimously adopted.

The report declares that Cecil Rhodes, being at the time prime minister of the colony, was aware of Jameson's intention, but that the London directors of the British South Africa Company were not, though they ought to have had their suspicions aroused, seeing that the company was expending large sums of money, ostensibly for purposes of flotation, but really to defray the expenses of preparing for and conducting a revolution.

Unanimity in approval of this resolution was obtained through compromise, as is the usual course in parliamentary bodies where an influential minority cares to make itself felt. The original draft of the majority report charged that

"The chartered company supplied all the funds needed for the raid with the knowledge and sanction of the London office of the concern, Mr. Cecil Rhodes subsequently covering the entire amount with a check of his own."

That meant an indictment of very high personages in England; and, rather than have such a charge stand on the records of the Cape parliament, the minority voted in a body for a less explicit resolution.

On July 30, in the British house of commons, the preliminary step for an inquiry into the administration of the British South Africa Company was taken by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, who made a motion for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members of the house to conduct the inquiry. The motion, seconded by Sir William V. Harcourt, was adopted by the house.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Transvaal volksraad, August 4, passed a bill allowing the children of foreign residents in the state to learn, in the public schools, the language of their parents.

Mr. John Hays Hammond has denied Dr. Jameson's assertion that the raid on Johannesburg was made at the request of the reform leaders.

"As a matter of fact," says Mr. Hammond, "and one that will be conclusively shown at the coming parliamentary investigation, Dr. Jameson started in spite of my express orders to the contrary."

## THE CUBAN REVOLT.

**A New President.**—The change in the presidency of the revolutionary government, reported in June to be impending, would seem to have been brought about toward the end of that month. In June the succession to President Cisneros appeared to be assured to General Calixto Garcia (p. 312); but advices from Havana of July 3 reported the issuance of a proclamation by the Marquis de Santa Lucia, the new "rebel president." The proclamation favored annexation of the island to the United States when independence is gained. But again a telegram of July 12 mentions decrees of "Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, president of the rebel republic."

**Military Operations.**—Accounts of skirmishes and battles were received almost daily, each side invariably claiming the advantage for itself and a rout of the enemy. In the beginning of July, Colonel Drualla, commanding 620 men, had an engagement with a strong force of reb-



els near Bolondron in Matanzas province: after several hours of obstinate fighting the rebels were defeated with a loss of twenty killed. A telegram of July 6 reported a battle between a Spanish force of 1,500 men and a rebel force under José Maceo and Periquito Perez. The fighting continued for six hours, when the rebel positions were taken by dashing bayonet charges. Rebel loss in killed, fifty-nine; Spanish, two: a remarkable result of "fierce engagements" carried on for six hours. Bands of rebels appeared in the vicinity of Havana in the early days of July, and on the 9th fired upon various posts in the outskirts of the city. The garrisons in the Santa Maria and other forts responded with desultory firing. For half an hour there was great excitement in the capital.

On July 9, 10, and 11 was fought at Najasa, in Puerto Principe province, a battle which is said to have lasted forty-two hours. The telegraph report of the action does not state the number of men engaged on either side. The Spanish force consisted of troops commanded by General Castellanos, reinforced before the end of the battle by a detachment under command of General Godoy. The rebels were under the command of General Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban armies. Gomez in person led several dashing cavalry charges, and there was an enormous expenditure of ammunition; but, when all was over, neither side appeared to have gained any advantage. General Castellanos retired with his army to Puerto Principe, reporting his loss to have been four killed, thirty wounded. He set down the rebel loss (killed and wounded) at between 400 and 500. The rebels themselves give their loss as eleven killed, forty-nine wounded.

Rumors of the death of General José Maceo began to circulate about the middle of July, but the manner of his death was variously reported. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from "Headquarters of the Cuban army, Banancoa," July 14, reports an engagement which took place July 4 between a rebel force under General Maceo and a Spanish column. The Spaniards were ravaging the country in the neighborhood of the town of Cristo, when Maceo charged them with his own body-guard and some cavalry from General Cebreco's command. Maceo was struck in the head by a bullet, which lodged in his brain, and he died shortly afterward. Another story was that Maceo was shot by one of his own men. It is charged that Maceo had seized for the use of his own army the cargo of military supplies brought by the *Three*

*Friends* on her latest voyage, and that as he was conveying the stores into the interior he was ambushed and shot to death by men who were of his own army. Another account was that Maceo was shot to death by order of a court-martial convoked by order of General Calixto Garcia.

Meanwhile the contradictory reports of victories continued to be given out by loyalists and rebels. According to an official telegram from Havana dated July 17, a decisive victory over the rebels in Matanzas province was won a few days previously. The rebel bands under Ingle-sito, Betancourt, Acevedo, Bienvenido, and Sanchez, were whipped out of their strong intrenchments and put to flight by a Spanish force under General Morot, leaving 200 dead on the field. In a five hours' engagement in the mountains of the Santa Clara province, the rebels suffered a loss of thirty-two killed, while the Spanish loss was but one killed. On the other hand a great victory was reported won by General Antonio Maceo in Pinar del Rio province, July 15. For two weeks the rebels had been very aggressive and had made repeated attacks on the trocha. General Inclan, with a force of 2,000 men, set out to disperse the rebel bands. Maceo prepared an ambush for the Spanish general. He stationed a large force in a favorable position, and ordered detached parties to draw Inclan into the trap. The Spaniards, nothing suspecting, entered in; and then the Cubans opened fire on them from all sides, throwing the enemy into confusion. The Cubans now charged, completely routing their foes. General Inclan made a desperate effort to rally his troops, but he was surrounded by the Cubans and made prisoner. The Spanish loss, as reported in the rebel bulletins, was 300 killed and wounded. Maceo was to hold General Inclan as a hostage to save the lives of insurgent officers captured by the Spaniards.

Attempts to blow up railway trains or to destroy bridges were reported almost daily. To balance these outrages of the rebels, letters from Matanzas tell of a raid made by Spanish troops on Cuban army hospitals at Isabel and Magdalena. According to these reports, Drs. Roig and Izquierdo, surgeons in the Cuban army, with their assistants and the nurses, were put to the machete, while the sick and wounded were assassinated in their cots: the buildings were then burned over their heads to cover up the crime.

An important seizure of dynamite bombs was made in

Havana July 21. With these bombs Armando del Rio had intended to blow up all the public buildings in the city and to kill the leading government officers. On being arrested he declared that he had no accomplices, that he alone was responsible, and that he was ready to die a martyr for the cause of liberty.

In another "decisive battle" near Santa Ana, General Linares inflicted a disastrous defeat on the rebel forces commanded by Calixto Garcia, Cebreco, and Periquito Perez, numbering 2,500 men. General Linares was on the march from Ramon de las Yaguas when he encountered the insurgents. He attacked them vigorously, and forced them to flee precipitately to Santa Ana. The next morning the insurgents presented a new front to the enemy. After a protracted struggle the final charge was made by the Spanish commander with four companies of infantry and two guns. The positions of the rebels were captured. The rebels carried off their wounded; their loss in killed was large.



HON. HANNIS TAYLOR OF ALABAMA,  
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SPAIN.

On the Isle of Pines, in the middle of July, an attempt was made to liberate the political prisoners there confined. The conspirators numbered 250; and their plan was to capture the gunboat stationed at Puerto Santa Fé, then to attack the garrison and liberate the prisoners. A band armed with machetes seized the governor, Colonel Berriz, and were about to gag him when he was saved by the arrival of the patrol. Meanwhile a mounted party armed with revolvers and machetes attacked the prison guard, but were beaten off. Then they fled, but were not pursued owing to the weakness of the garrison.

**Smuggling in War Material.**—Again the steamer *Three Friends* (p. 308) eluded the Spanish guardships and landed on the night of July 6, at a point nine miles west of Havana, a cargo of 400,000 cartridges, 350 Mäuser rifles, 250 machetes, 800 pounds of dynamite, and ten cases of hospital supplies. The steamer bearing these stores sailed from Tampa, Fla., June 26. The expedition was directed by Dr. Joaquin de Castillo. Early in September the same vessel once more succeeded in landing a valuable cargo of supplies for the army of General Antonio Maceo. The landing was effected at Bahia Honda in Pinar del Rio province—a coast which is guarded by the Spaniards with special watchfulness. This expedition was commanded by Brigadier Ruis Rivera, a native of the island of Porto Rico, a veteran of the Cuban Ten Years' war. The cargo consisted of 1,017 rifles, 460,000 rounds of ammunition, a pneumatic dynamite gun, 2,000 pounds of dynamite, 1,000 machetes, together with clothing and medical stores. The pattern of the rifles taken to Cuba in this expedition will take the Mäuser cartridges; and, say the insurgents, those cartridges can be captured or purchased from the Spanish troops. The most highly prized item of the cargo is the dynamite gun; and with the gun went a little company of artillerymen who thoroughly understand the working of it—Cubans, Americans, and Russians.

No victory claimed by either side since the war began equals in completeness the defeat of the Spanish force near Bayamo by General Jesus Rabi at the close of August. The town had been beleaguered by insurgents for some time; and provisions and ammunition were short. The commander, being notified that a convoy was on the way, dispatched Captain José Perez with 150 men to meet it. General Rabi detached 500 men to intercept Perez's force, which they surrounded. After one rifle volley, Rabi's men rushed in upon the Spaniards, machete in hand, and left but one man alive to tell the tale. He was severely wounded and was left for dead, but revived and made his way back to Bayamo. Later in the day Rabi captured the convoy after routing 200 Spanish soldiers who guarded it. The spoil of war included, besides provisions and ammunition, several thousand dollars in money. About the same date a similar feat was performed by insurgents on the line of the trocha between Meron and Jucaro, a Spanish convoy being seized and 300 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners.

On September 20 a "serious engagement" was fought in Havana province near Calabazar. A government col-

umn of volunteers and regulars was attacked by 500 insurgents commanded by Castillo and Delgado. The rebels attempted to surround and overwhelm the royalists, charging them repeatedly with the machete. The Spanish troops were almost at the end of their resources when a reinforcement of volunteers arrived. The rebels were now quickly routed, losing 100 killed and wounded: Spanish loss twenty-three killed, three wounded.

Here are two well-balanced accounts of atrocities committed by Spaniards and Cubans respectively: they come from Vera Cruz, Mex., under date of September 21:

"A correspondent in Pinar del Rio declares that Antonio Maceo's negro rebel bands are completely overrunning the western Cuban districts, burning the settlements, assassinating all pacificos, and ill-treating helpless women. They blow up passenger trains and bridges with dynamite, destroying other foreign and native property, burn the tobacco fields and cut down the coffee plantings, and thus desolate the entire country. The coast towns are crowded with starving refugees; the sun is obscured by smoke by day; and the heavens are lighted by the burning of the fields at night. General Weyler is hurrying reinforcements into the province to check the dire destruction."

"Letters received here from Santa Clara and other Central Cuban towns assert that Captain-General Weyler's amnesty decree is a farce. Rebels surrendering and expecting the amnesty therein assured, though received by the Spanish military outposts with open arms and temporarily liberated, are invariably rearrested within a fortnight as spies or incendiaries, tried and convicted by a drumhead court-martial, and shot. It is also alleged that the majority of the prisoners of war taken on the field are being unceremoniously dispatched by the roadside, the Spanish commanders afterward reporting their fate as due to an attempted escape."

Of the 40,000 troops to arrive from Spain for the winter campaign, 30,847 had been landed on the island by the end of September. The number of soldiers in the hospitals at Havana was then 9,475. Yellow fever was declining, but smallpox was rapidly spreading over the city.

A general attack on the insurgents' positions throughout the province of Pinar del Rio was made September 29. At daylight General Melguizo marched from the city of Pinar del Rio with a force consisting of the columns of Colonels Hernandez, Velasquez, and Frances. These columns took different routes, Hernandez's advancing toward Rumbao de Tolima, the nearest rebel outpost. There, the Cubans were dislodged from their positions and fell back, pressed by the Spanish troops. When the main insurgent positions were reached, a fierce battle commenced, lasting till evening. Colonel Hernandez seized their outposts one by one, and at night was master of the field. Colonel Frances advanced upon the village of Manajal, held by

Perico Diaz with a strong force. The Spaniards drove the enemy out and held the place. In the two actions the insurgents lost more than eighty killed, and on their flight abandoned arms and munitions. The Spanish loss was eleven killed and eighty-six wounded. There was again some obstinate fighting in the same province a day or two afterward in the mountain region northeast of the city of Pinar del Rio. At Ceja del Negro, General Bernal forced the rebels out of their strong positions after a stubborn fight. The Spanish loss was very great, *viz.*, as stated in an Havana telegram, 34 killed and about 250 wounded.

Though the stores brought by the *Three Friends* were safely landed and carried into the interior, the *personnel* of the expedition would seem to have met with a sinister fate: at least some of the men who took passage on the vessel, intending to join the rebel forces, were captured at the point of landing and shot to death on the spot. There were sixty-four men on board the *Three Friends*, natives of Cuba and American sympathizers. According to the report of an inhabitant of Jaruco (where the expedition landed), the party (or several members of the party) were captured by General Ochoa, tied in rows, and shot to death.

**American Trade with Cuba.**—Officials of the treasury department at Washington, at the end of August, anticipated a further falling off of American trade with the island. The total imports from Cuba for the year ending June 30 were only \$39,969,653, a decline from the previous year of \$12,901,606. In that time the United States sold to Cuba merchandise to the value of \$7,530,880, a decrease of \$5,276,781. The imports of sugar declined from \$40,141,919 to \$21,456,377. The tobacco imports increased from \$7,162,523 to \$10,501,775.

The principal articles of export to Cuba are iron and steel and provisions. Both these products show heavy decrease in exportation to Cuba for the year; and the export of coal fell from \$1,091,812 to \$613,411.

**Proclamation of Neutrality.**—The president of the United States issued a proclamation, July 30, warning citizens against conspiring to aid the Cuban insurgents in unlawful ways. One of the reasons for this additional monition is believed to be, that, should Spain be successful in the Cuban war, the Spanish government might have large claims for damages against the United States, growing out of filibustering expeditions. The administration desires to be able to show that this government has done all it could to fulfil its international obligations. After

reciting the tenor of his prior proclamation, the president gives the grounds on which this latest manifesto is based:

WHEREAS, since the date of said proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country with which the United States are at peace, and provided with arms to be used for such purpose, constitutes a 'military expedition or enterprise' within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and that the providing or preparing of the means for such 'military expedition or enterprise,' which is expressly prohibited by said laws, includes furnishing or aiding in transportation for such 'military expedition or enterprise;' and

"WHEREAS, by express enactment, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States, any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and

"WHEREAS there is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction fail to apprehend the meaning and operation of the neutrality laws of the United States as authoritatively interpreted as aforesaid, and may be misled into participation in transactions which are violations of said laws and will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations,

"Now, therefore, that the laws above referred to as judicially construed may be duly executed, that the international obligations of the United States may be fully satisfied, and that their citizens and all others within their jurisdiction, being seasonably apprised of their legal duty in the premises, may abstain from disobedience to the laws of the United States, and thereby escape the forfeitures and penalties legally consequent thereon;

"I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction, against violations of the said laws interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the enforcement of said laws and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same; and do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting, and punishing any infractions thereof."

## THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

AS the controversy regarding the divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana progresses, there are increasing indications of its great importance in the general history of diplomacy. In its beginning it startled the English-speaking peoples in two ways. Those who were inclined to war thought that a great opportunity for its exercise was at hand; while the lovers of peace at once made strenuous efforts to prevail upon the governments of Great Britain and the United States to seize this

opportunity of giving the world a notable example of the possibilities of arbitration. It is gratifying to learn that as time goes on the labors of the more peaceable are bearing fruit.

During the past three months the dispute has not given rise to any dramatic incident, but it has been productive of much very important correspondence. This correspondence Lord Salisbury laid on the table of the house of lords on July 17. It treats of two important questions, the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and the establishment of a scheme of general arbitration between England and the United States. The latter question, although directly occasioned by the discussion of the former, assumes in this correspondence the principal place and is so stated as to include the other.

Two reasons, the British premier said, had induced him to take the unusual course of laying diplomatic documents before the nation during the progress of the discussion to which they relate. The first was the fact that the American congress was soon to take a recess; and the second was the desire of the English government to ascertain the temper of the people on the subject.

It is worthy of note that in this act the prime minister did something quite contrary to the traditional practice of conservative ministries, and that this desire to learn the opinion of the people on such a question marks a concession to the new method of conducting international disputes which is known as the "new diplomacy."

**Treaty of Arbitration Outlined.**—The history of this correspondence is as follows:

On February 21 Ambassador Bayard suggested to Lord Salisbury that he empower the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, to enter into correspondence with Secretary Olney with a view to reaching a well-defined agreement as a basis of negotiation to constitute a tribunal for the arbitration of the Venezuelan question. With this request Lord Salisbury complied; and on March 5 he submitted to Secretary Olney through her majesty's ambassador the heads of a suggested treaty of arbitration. A synopsis of this treaty follows:

1. *Number of Arbitrators and Method of Appointment.*—Her Britannic Majesty and the president of the United States shall each appoint two or more permanent judicial officers for the purposes of this treaty; and, on the appearance of any question which in the judgment of either nation cannot be settled by negotiation, each shall choose one of the said officials as arbitrator, and the two arbitrators shall hear and determine any matter referred to them in accordance with this treaty.

2. *Provision for Appointment of an Umpire.*—Before entering on such arbitration the arbitrators shall elect an umpire whose decision shall be final in all cases where there is disagreement between the arbitrators, whether in interlocutory or final questions.

3. *Kinds of Questions to be Submitted.*—Complaints made by the



national representatives of one power against the officers of the other; all claims or group of claims amounting to not more than £100,000; all claims for damages or indemnity under this amount; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation, or commercial privilege; and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties, shall come under the operations of this treaty.

4. *A Court of Review.*—If, after an award has been reported, either party shall protest against it within three months, the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three of the judges of the supreme court of Great Britain and three of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. If this court shall decide by a majority of not less than five to one that the award is just, it shall stand. This court is to review decisions regarding questions of fact or of international law involving territory, territorial rights, sovereignty, or jurisdiction of either power, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims of any kind involving a sum larger than £100,000, when either party protests against the award as stated above.

5. *Questions Involving National Honor.*—Any difference which, in the judgment of either power, materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement.

6. *A Way of Escape.*—Any difference whatever, by agreement between the two powers, may be referred for decision by arbitration as herein provided, with the stipulation that unless accepted by both powers the decision shall not be valid.

Secretary Olney in his reply of April 11, practically expressed approval of all these stipulations except those made in sections 4 and 6.

His exception to Section 4 is taken on the ground that its provisions are not sufficiently broad in their scope. He proposes that questions of the nature described in Section 4, and pecuniary claims or group of claims aggregating a sum larger than £100,000, and all controversies not in this treaty specially described, be submitted to this board of arbitration, provided that, before the arbitral tribunal meet, the parliament of Great Britain or the congress of the United States shall not declare such questions to involve the national honor or territorial integrity. In case of such a declaration, the question shall be withdrawn from arbitration under this treaty. As to awards, they shall be final if concurred in by all the arbitrators. If concurred in by only a majority, they shall be final unless one of the parties to the arbitration, within three months from the promulgation of an award, shall protest that the decision was erroneous in respect of some issue of fact or law. In such a case, a court consisting of three judges of the supreme court of the United States and three judges of the supreme court of Great Britain shall decide the question. Before entering upon their duties, they shall appoint three learned and impartial jurists to be added to this court in case it is equally divided. A majority of the court as thus constituted shall decide questions.

Secretary Olney further says that if Section 4 as thus amended shall prove acceptable to Lord Salisbury, there is in his mind no apparent reason why the pending dispute regarding the Venezuelan boundary should not be expressly included in this treaty; and that if no general arbitration treaty can now be expected, the Venezuelan boundary dispute might be used as a tentative experiment in arbitration,

whose settlement might indicate the lines along which a general scheme for arbitration might judiciously be drawn.

In a later document, the secretary of state expresses his criticism of Section 6 of the proposed treaty; and this criticism is, therefore, reserved for subsequent notice. (See article below "International Arbitration.")

In his reply to Mr. Olney's statements, Lord Salisbury, on May 18, expresses gratification



HON. WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS OF GEORGIA,  
EX-UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUELA, AND  
NOW AGENT REPRESENTING VENEZUELA BEFORE  
THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

that Section 3 should have met with the approval of the American secretary, and regrets that the two governments should neglect the opportunity of embodying this common view in a separate convention.

He goes on to say that he fears that compulsory arbitration of territorial claims will at once result in enormously multiplying the number of such claims, and that the consequence would be disastrous to the border countries. In his mind the effects would be hardly less serious than the threat of war. In view of this he believes that it would be wiser for the present to allow nations to retain in their own hands some control over the ultimate result of any claim that may be advanced affecting their territorial rights.

Another dispatch bearing the date of May 22 contains Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Olney's suggestion that the Venezuelan controversy be included in the proposed arbitration treaty.

The premier states that he did not mean expressly to exclude this question, but takes occasion to point out the "danger of multiplying speculative territorial claims." He therefore submits a counter proposal regarding the settlement of this dispute. The proposition is that two subjects of Great Britain and two citizens of the United States be appointed to report upon the facts affecting the rights of Spain and Holland at the time when Great Britain acquired British Guiana. When this commission shall have reported, Great Britain and Venezuela shall try to come to an agreement. Failing such an agreement, each shall appoint a commissioner; and these two shall select a third. The decision of these three commissioners shall be

final; but it must not include as Venezuelan any territory occupied by British subjects on or before January 1, 1887.

To these suggestions Mr. Olney addressed a reply, June 12.

Such a proceeding as the British premier had outlined must be regarded as mischievous, because it might become the means through which Venezuela would be stripped of rightful possessions merely because British colonists had erroneously been taught to regard such possessions as their own. Although due weight should be given to previous occupancy of territory, yet he advises the clause suggested by Lord Salisbury regarding it to be stricken out.

In his last communication, the final one of the published correspondence, Secretary Olney under date of June 22, directs his attention particularly to Section 6 of the treaty suggested by the English prime minister.

In expressing his objection to this section, Mr. Olney draws a comparison between the two methods of arbitration which may be described as the English and the American methods respectively. Both plans leave out of consideration questions involving national honor and territorial integrity. There is, however, an essential difference, which consists in this: The British plan allows the disputants to enter into arbitration, and, when they know the result, to determine whether or not they will be bound by it; but, according to the American plan, each party enters into arbitral negotiations knowing beforehand that it is bound to accept the result.

**Venezuela's Case.**—On July 20 Mr. J. J. Storrow of Boston, Mass., of counsel for Venezuela in her boundary dispute with Great Britain, laid his report before the British representative at Washington, and the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Mr. Storrow's points in brief are as follows:

There has never been any British sovereignty in the disputed territory; the Dutch never gained the slightest foothold in the Orinoco basin; the Schomburgk line as held by Lord Salisbury was a forgery perpetrated by the English government twenty years after Schomburgk's death; the actual Dutch and Spanish settlements were always separated from each other by at least 150 miles of forest; Spain discovered the Essequibo; and the Dutch settlements there were made on the ruins of older Spanish settlements.

Mr. Storrow applies the famous Oregon boundary case to this question, and shows from this that no occupation can create sovereign dominion unless it be directly authorized or adopted by a government at the outset, and for the announced purpose of acquiring sovereignty.

Altogether Mr. Storrow's arguments are the clear and aggressive statements of a lawyer who knows how to plead his case well. Of how much real value they are to the solution of the problem before the two nations, has yet to be determined. Another very important presentation of the case from a point of view favorable to Venezuela, was the reply of Mr. William L. Scruggs, Venezuelan agent before the Boundary Commission (published in April, 1896)

to the British blue book (p. 299). This reply has more recently been published in revised form\* in conjunction with two earlier papers by the same writer bearing on the dispute—entitled “British Aggressions in Venezuela, or the Monroe Doctrine on Trial” and “Lord Salisbury’s Mistakes on the Boundary Question.”

**Other English Blue Books.**—Another blue book on the Venezuelan question was issued by the English government July 22. It comprised 356 pages, and consisted of documents from the Dutch and Spanish archives from 1621 to 1790.



MR. W. A. HARRISON,  
BRITISH SURVEYOR ARRESTED BY  
VENEZUELANNS.

An official summary which is prefixed asserts that the enclosed documents prove that for over two centuries prior to 1796 the Dutch controlled the territories now in dispute, and that their control was recognized by the Spaniards.

Still another blue book was issued September 25, consisting entirely of reports and maps of Sir R. Schomburgk. All of the documents relate to British Guiana, but only about half of them have any bearing on the boundary question.

**Work of the Boundary Commission.**—The first part of the task of this commission, that of gathering evidence on which to base a report, is said to be completed; and the commission has entered upon the work of classifying its documents. It has prosecuted its work with great zeal, independently of the work done by Great Britain, which has resulted in the production of five blue books, and the work done by the Venezuelan government, which is embodied in Mr. Storrow’s report and Mr. Scruggs’s pamphlets.

**The Harrison Incident.**—Judging from the tone of the papers in both Venezuela and British Guiana, the excitement aroused by this incident (p. 302) has not wholly died away. The *Daily Chronicle*, published at Georgetown, British Guiana, protests against England’s “holding the Venezuelans too cheaply,” meaning that Great Britain may, by too great leniency towards the offending country, lose prestige. On the other side of the line the papers are divided in opinion. The administration

\* Published by the Franklin Printing & Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

papers consider the act of the government in releasing Mr. Harrison to have been dignified, and calculated to show Great Britain that the Venezuelans are not a hot-headed and arbitrary people. The opposition papers regard it as an act of mistaken leniency.



## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

THE strong support which the movement in favor of international arbitration is commanding from the intelligence of Great Britain and the United States has been conspicuously shown during the past three months in both official and unofficial circles.

**Diplomatic Correspondence.**—The official documents which passed between the department of state at Washington and the British foreign office during the months of April, May, and June, and which were made public in July, have to do chiefly with a plan for general arbitration between the two nations. This correspondence has already been reviewed in connection with the Venezuelan question (p. 590) in this number. Those aspects of it which have a direct bearing upon the general question of international arbitration have been reserved for statement here.

It will be noticed by one who reads the propositions of the British premier, Secretary Olney's replies and counter-propositions, and Lord Salisbury's rejoinders, that there is a sufficient basis of agreement to warrant the statement that a definite and important step has been taken, and taken in such a way that there is no probability that either nation will retreat, while every indication points to distinct progress. An analysis of the arguments which these state papers contain shows that both secretaries are agreed as to the necessity for some understanding which shall make war between the two countries impossible in case of differences which do not concern national honor or territorial integrity. But Lord Salisbury is more inclined to narrow the scope of diplomatic negotiations than is Secretary Olney. There are, in the judgment of the former, evils which the people living in a disputed territory might suffer during the progress of arbitration, more disastrous than the threat of war, while in the mind of the latter

nothing except the upholding of national honor would be a justifiable excuse for resorting to war.

Again, while the British minister is willing to submit to the decision of a tribunal questions which involve momentous consequences, he is not prepared to grant the tribunal final and authoritative voice in deciding all matters. Secretary Olney, however, desires that the court should have the final word, and would not, as would Lord Salisbury, require an all but unanimous vote of the court to decide a question. From this it will be seen that in the suggestions of her representatives each country is carrying out the traditions of her history, and the policy which her position would lead her to favor. The history of Great Britain, of course, contains a long record of successful wars and great battles, which are to-day the pride of her people. With her, arbitration is a method of settlement of differences the adoption of which her martial spirit and huge armaments are not primarily calculated to promote. But the United States has had very few wars in her history. She has yet no great navy, and her standing army is the equivalent of but a fraction of the large armaments kept up by some of the European powers. Moreover, the number of arbitral tribunals in which our country has been a party, is very large; and the success of the process of arbitration in our history is conspicuous and argues well for the future if adopted as a general scheme. A third reason for the difference of attitude of the two countries is the comparative geographical isolation and consequent immunity of the United States, while England is beset in all parts of the world with relationships and complications which vastly multiply her points of vulnerability.

But with all these differences the spirit of this correspondence is so temperate and amicable, that not only the English-speaking peoples but the whole civilized world are to be congratulated upon the success with which this official treatment of the subject of international arbitration has met.

Another aspect of this correspondence, of which it is fitting to speak under the head of arbitration, is the spirit in which it was received by the two peoples. There was, to be sure, a great difference in the way in which individual papers in each country regarded it. But in the main, the British press seemed to regard the discussion as a decided step towards putting the settlement of international differences upon a new and more satisfactory basis; while the

American press, in its support of Secretary Olney's position, raised its voice in favor of the widest possible application of the principles of arbitration.

**Lord Russell's Address.**—The American Bar Association held its annual meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., August 20. Sir Charles Russell, lord chief justice of England, delivered an oration on the subject of "International Law."

A part of his address was devoted to that department of international law which is chiefly occupying the minds of the people of Great Britain and the United States at the present time, namely, arbitration. This speech, while extra-official in character, was important in that it expressed the attitude of the highest official of the judiciary of England on this important question.

Lord Russell paid a delicate compliment to America when he said that the statesmen and jurists of the United States were largely responsible, both because of their practice and their precepts, for whatever of amity and love of peace there is now throughout the world. In discussing the present condition of the world, he said that talk of universal peace was rather hopeless of fulfilment, because most of the nations were armed. He stated two objections which, in his judgment, must operate against the successful establishment of a court of universal arbitration. The first is that there can be no technical power to enforce the decisions of such a court, except the consent and will of the parties to the suit. This difference between the conditions of private litigation and international arbitration is serious. The second objection is that there are certain questions which nations would never agree to submit to a court of arbitration. His hope is in the advancement of civilization and the general amelioration of conditions which such advancement would produce. His words regarding the limitations of the principle of arbitration are so significant that we record them:

"The analogy between arbitration as to matters in difference be-



LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN,  
LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

tween individuals and to matters in difference between nations carries us but a short way.

"In private litigation the agreement to refer is either enforceable as a rule of court, or, where this is not so, the award gives to the successful litigant a substantive cause of action. In either case there is behind the arbitrator the power of the judge to decree and the power of the executive to compel compliance with the behest of the arbitrator. There exist elaborate rules of court and provisions of the legislature governing the practice of arbitrations. In fine, such arbitration is a mode of litigation by consent, governed by law, starting from familiar rules, and carrying the full sanction of judicial decision. International arbitration has none of these characteristics. It is a cardinal principle of the law of nations that each sovereign power, however politically weak, is internationally equal to any other political power, however politically strong. There are no rules of international law relating to arbitration; and of the law itself there is no authoritative exponent nor any recognized authority for its enforcement.

"But there are differences to which, even as between individuals, arbitration is inapplicable—subjects which find their counterpart in the affairs of nations. Men do not arbitrate where character is at stake, nor will any self-respecting nation readily arbitrate on questions touching its national independence or affecting its honor. Again, a nation may agree to arbitrate and then repudiate its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or, having gone to arbitration and been worsted, it may decline to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it?

"These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions. The first is that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy; and the second, that unless and until the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to coerce a recalcitrant member of the family of nations, we have still to face the more than possible disregard by powerful states of the obligations of good faith and of justice. The scheme of such a combination has been advocated, but the signs of its accomplishment are absent. We have, as yet, no league of nations of the Amphictyonic type.

"Are we then to conclude that force is still the only power that rules the world? Must we then say that the sphere of arbitration is a narrow and contracted one? By no means. The sanctions which restrain the wrongdoer, the breaker of public faith, the disturber of the peace of the world, are not weak, and, year by year, they wax stronger. They are the dread of war and the reprobation of mankind. Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in every corner and cranny of the world, and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public press and in the telegraph, it possesses agents by which its power is concentrated and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year gathers strength as general enlightenment extends its empire and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field, and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule. Again, trade and travel are great pacificators. The more nations know of one another, the more trade relations are established between them, the more goodwill and mutual interest grow up, and these are powerful agents working for peace.

"But, although I have indicated certain classes of questions on which sovereign powers may be unwilling to arbitrate, I am glad to



think that these are not the questions which most commonly lead to war. It is hardly too much to say that arbitration may fitly be applied in the case of by far the largest number of questions which lead to international differences. Broadly stated, 1. wherever the right in dispute will be determined by the ascertainment of the true facts of the case; 2. where, the facts being ascertained, the right depends on the application of the proper principles of international law to the given facts; and 3. where the dispute is one which may properly be adopted on a give-and-take principle, with due provision for equitable compensation, as in cases of delimitation of territory and the like—in such cases the matter is one which ought to be arbitrated.

“The question next arises, What ought to be the constitution of the tribunal of arbitration? Is it to be a tribunal *ad hoc*, or is it to be a permanent international tribunal?

“It may be enough to say that at this stage the question of the constitution of a permanent tribunal is not ripe for practical discussion, nor will it be until the majority of the great powers have given in their adhesion to the principle. But whatever may be said for vesting the authority in such powers to select the arbitrators from time to time as occasion may arise, I doubt whether in any case a permanent tribunal, the members of which shall be *a priori* designated, is practicable or desirable. In the first place, what in the particular case is the best tribunal must largely depend upon the question to be arbitrated. But, apart from this, I gravely doubt the wisdom of giving that character of permanence to the personnel of any such tribunal. The interests involved are commonly so enormous and the forces of national sympathy, pride, and prejudice are so searching, so great, and so subtle, that I doubt whether a tribunal the membership of which had a character of permanence, even if solely composed of men accustomed to exercise the judicial faculty, would long retain general confidence, and, I fear, it might gradually assume intolerable pretensions.

“There is danger, too, to be guarded against from another quarter. So long as war remains the sole court wherein to try international quarrels, the risks of failure are so tremendous and the mere rumor of war so paralyzes commercial and industrial life, that pretensions wholly unfounded will rarely be advanced by any nation, and the strenuous efforts of statesmen, whether immediately concerned or not, will be directed to prevent war. But if there be a standing court of nations, to which any power may resort, with little cost and no risk, the temptation may be strong to put forward pretensions and unfounded claims, in support of which there may readily be found in most countries (can we except even Great Britain and the United States?) busybody Jingoos only too ready to air their spurious and inflammatory patriotism.”

Lord Russell then went on to add that mediation, as distinguished from appeal to arbitration, should be more generally resorted to. The mediator, being a friend to both parties, could do much to induce the contestants to adjust their differences by peaceful methods.

The address was received with great applause, and the thanks of the association were tendered to Lord Russell at the suggestion of ex-Minister E. J. Phelps and Hon. James C. Carter. The following resolution was then adopted:

*Resolved*, that the American Bar Association concurs with the

principles enunciated in the eloquent address of Lord Chief Justice Russell; be it further

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the committee on international law to recommend such further action as shall be deemed proper to forward the great cause of international arbitration.

Those who compare the spirit which was expressed in Lord Russell's oration and the reception which it received, with the feelings which were aroused last December as a result of President Cleveland's special message on the Venezuelan matter, cannot fail to conclude that the cause of peace, kindness, and mutual understanding between Great Britain and the United States has made great progress during the past year.

### INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

To advocate a maintenance of the existing gold standard is one thing; to be a gold monometallist is altogether another. Those who look with alarm upon the prospects of a change from a gold standard in the United States can quite consistently favor international bimetallism, that is, an agreement among those nations having the largest commercial dealings with one another to accept all silver tendered them, provided that they be allowed to take it as the equivalent only of an amount of gold whose weight would bear to the weight of the silver a certain ratio. Such an agreement would indefinitely enlarge the coinage use of the white metal and the debt-discharging power of all stores of silver bullion; and, with few exceptions, would be welcomed by all people of the United States irrespective of party. There is evidence also, as we have frequently noted, that in influential circles in Europe the international bimetallic movement has a growing number of friends, even if its prospects of ultimate success are distant.

The annual report read by the secretary of the Bimetallic League at its meeting in London, Eng., July 13, draws attention to resolutions in favor of bimetallism adopted by the popular chambers of Prussia, France, and Belgium. It then goes on to say that in the United States all the political parties and all classes of business men would welcome the establishment of international bimetallism. A large number of the people of that country were, however, so thoroughly convinced of the necessity for the remonetization of silver that they were not disposed to wait for an international agreement to that end. The report further said that no party of importance in America favored gold monometallism.

Gold monometallism, on the other hand, would deny to silver all legal-tender debt-paying power save in limited quantity and for subsidiary change. This is the universal

policy of the nations of Europe to-day. It is no more British than it is German, or Danish, or even Italian, or Austrian, or Russian. Within the past twenty-five years, during which period a fall of fifty per cent in the value of silver has been witnessed, the trend of financial opinion and of administrative experience throughout the continent has set strongly in the direction of a single gold standard. France and her monetary allies in the Latin Union, after endeavoring in vain for thirteen years to keep gold and silver on a parity of value by international agreement, suspended silver coinage in 1878, and in practice adopted the single standard for the regulation of their exchanges. Germany was converted from a silver into a gold country by the imperial acts of 1871 and 1873. Austria-Hungary and Russia, after suffering from the evils of fluctuating silver and debased paper currency, have accumulated great reserves of gold in preparation for an ultimate resumption of gold payments. Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Roumania, and other nations have adopted the single gold standard. The causes of this movement so widespread in Europe, toward gold monometallism, are found, at least in part, in overproduction in America, the failure of three international monetary conferences, and the continuous shrinkage of the value of silver in spite of legislative attempts to keep up its price.

### THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

**An Able Dervish General.**—In the spoil of war captured at Firkeh (p. 330) were found some dispatches from Mohamed Wad el Bishara, emir-in-chief commanding at Dongola, addressed to Hammuda, military chief of the dervish army at Firkeh, and to the emirs under his command. There were grave dissensions among the subordinate emirs at Firkeh; and the emir-in-chief writes them in the very spirit of an apostle to put aside their unworthy jealousies and to unite like one man for the defense of the cause of God and religion. The dispatch received at Firkeh June 6, just before the battle, in its opening sentences reminds one of the Apostle Paul's discreet commendation of the Corinthians before he begins to rebuke them for their factiousness. This epistle of the young Emir Mohamed (he is but thirty years old) is worthy of being quoted entire:

"You are, thank God, of good understanding, and are thoroughly acquainted with those rules of religion which enjoin love and unison. Thanks be to God that I hear but good reports of you. But

you are now close to the enemy of God, and have with you, with the help of God, a sufficient number of men. I therefore request you to unite together, to have the heart of a single man founded on love and unity. Consult with one another, and thus you will insure good results, which will strengthen the religion and vex the heathen, the enemies of God. Do not move without consulting one another, and such others, also, in the army who are full of sense and wisdom. Employ their plans and tricks of war, in the general fight more especially. Your army, thank God, is large; if you unite and act as one hand, your action



MAJOR J. F. BURN MURDOCH,  
DISTINGUISHED BRITISH CAVALRY  
OFFICER IN THE SOUDAN.

will be regular; you will, with the help of God, defeat the enemies of God and set at ease the mind of the khalifa, peace be on him! Follow this advice, and do not allow any intrigues to come between you. Rely on God in all your doings; be bold in all your dealings with the enemy; let them find no flaw in your disposition for the fight. But be ever most vigilant, for these enemies of God are cunning, may God destroy them! Our brethren, Mohamed Koku, with two others, bring you this letter; on their return they will inform me whether you work in unison or not. Let them find you as ordered in religion, in good spirits, doing your utmost to insure the victory of religion. Remember, my brethren, that what moves me to urge on you to love each other and to unite is my love for you and my desire for your good. This is

a trial of war; so for us love and amity are of utmost necessity. You were of the supporters of the Mahdi, peace be on him! You were as one spirit occupying one body. When the enemy know that you are quite united they will be much provoked. Strive, therefore, to provoke these enemies of religion. May God bless you and render you successful."

These sage counsels were not heeded; the factions continued, and the bickering emirs were slaughtered almost to the last man, and their forces annihilated.

**The Advance on Dongola.**—The movement on Dongola was commenced in the last week of August with the occupation of Absarat. Seven steamers had by that time passed the Semneh cataract: the route thence to Dongola was clear. These steamers received at Kosheh their armament, consisting of muzzle-loading 9-pounders and three or four Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns each. By the middle of September 15,000 men were marching on a route parallel to the river; while a fleet of 15 stern-wheel gunboats, towing more than 200 other boats and barges loaded with supplies, kept pace with them on the way to Dongola distant less than 100 miles by river. Dervish posts on the river banks were evacuated on the approach of the flotilla.

Wad el Bishara abandoned the strong position at Kerman, which he had held with 4,000 of the best men of the Dongola garrison; and, with his whole force, crossed the river to Hafir on the west bank. Here the dervishes held a strong fort, under which was moored their one gunboat with twenty-five boats laden with grain. The land and naval forces of the expedition bombarded the dervish position; and the dervishes kept up a heavy fire in reply. The dervish gunboat was struck by a shell and sunk; and three of the Egyptian gunboats ran past the fort and proceeded for Dongola. The fire between the fort and the horse and field batteries of the expedition continued, and Wad el Bishara received serious injuries in the face and shoulders from the bursting of a shell.

Meanwhile the three gunboats made all speed up the river and reached Dongola, which was found undefended. Nevertheless, for a moral effect, the town was bombarded at a range of 300 yards. The fire of the gunboats dismounted two guns in the fort. The treasury of the dervishes and their records were captured on boats at Dongola. On September 23 General Sir H. H. Kitchener made his formal entry into Dongola and definitely occupied the town.

In summing up the results of the campaign and counting the costs, the *London Times* says:

“The brilliant and continued success from a military standpoint which has attended the advance of the Soudan expedition, cannot be allowed to blind us to another aspect of the campaign. \* \* \* Military efficiency has indeed been attained. The progress of the expedition proves that by the best of all proofs—the test of splendid and steady success. It seems doubtful, however, in the face of recent statements made by our special correspondent, whether that success is not being paid for too dearly, not in piastres and stores, but in unnecessary suffering, disease, and death. \* \* \* The money must be found for the prosecution of the campaign under conditions consistent with common humanity to the troops. The only question is as to the source from which it is to come, and to that question, in present circumstances, there can be but one answer. The honor and the interests of Great Britain demand that the campaign shall be prosecuted to a triumphant end. It was begun with our sanction, and it is being conducted with the aid of British officers and of British troops, while in a certain measure it serves imperial objects. In these circumstances it becomes a national duty for us to assist the Egyptian treasury. \* \* \* In the face of our correspondent's statements, it would be discreditable to us as a wealthy and humane nation if satisfactory assurance were not speedily given to the government of the khedive. England will not grudge money to lessen the sufferings of the soldiers who are campaigning in the desert with her assent.”

The expeditionary army will not this year advance beyond Dongola. In the meantime Korti and Debbeh will

be garrisoned, and the affairs of the entire province will be administered by British and Egyptian officials. No British troops will remain except the engineers and those in charge of the machine guns. But it is not doubted that the war will be continued to the extermination of Mahdism.

At Cairo great excitement was caused by the attempt of the British-Egyptian authorities to induce the banks to advance 26,000,000 francs against the Egyptian revenue for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Dongola expedition. It was understood that the French bondholders would resist by law the attempt to raise the loan in the manner proposed.

The khedive conferred the grand cordon of the Order of Osmanieh on the commander of the Dongola expedition, General Sir Herbert H. Kitchener.

**Soudan Threatened From the South.**—The report of an expedition from the Kongo Free State to cooperate with the Anglo-Egyptian force against the khalifa (p. 76), received some confirmation in the summer, when, from several independent sources, was spread the intelligence of native troops being mustered in the Free State and in the British dependency of Lagos for service against the dervishes in the Soudan. Toward the end of August the advices received from Leopoldville were that the expedition, under command of Baron Dhanis, had reached the White Nile and occupied Lado. This place is on the White Nile about 325 miles north of the Victoria Nyanza, and in territory subject to British dominion. Khartoum was regarded as the objective point of the expedition. The accounts of its strength are conflicting. The "advanced guard" of four companies consisting of 250 men each, was reported "from a German source" to have left for Kilongalanga June 10. Meanwhile a "vast supply" of ammunition and cannon, including a battery of Maxim guns, had been got together at Stanley Falls. This material was to be forwarded to Kilongalanga; and at the same point the advanced guard was to be joined by 2,000 men from Welle. By another report the force of men was reduced to 200 all told, and no mention is made of Maxims or of heavy cannon. The *Etoile Belge*, official organ of the Kongo Free State, brands the story in all its forms as "a monstrous lie." Nevertheless the Brussels correspondent of the London *Times* maintains the reality of Baron Dhanis's expedition. Certain it is that down to this writing no intelligence has come from any source, of

the expedition having come in contact with the Soudanese, nor of any movement made by them since the report of their occupation of Lado. That the expedition was not a mere chimera, however, would appear from the statement of Mr. Alfred Parminter, a veteran official of the Free State, who, as early as last December, saw at Lagos palpable evidence of preparations being made for such a movement. From the beginning it was understood that the native troops were to be levied in the Free State and in the British dependency of Lagos. Now in an interview with a reporter of the *London Times*, September 10, Mr. Parminter said:

"Although there was no special evidence of such an advance when I left, I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports, although they are denied from Brussels. The steamer by which I came home passed the *Leopoldville* at Lagos. Baron Dhanis was on the vessel on his way to Boma with, it was said, some 200 Lagos Haussas and a considerable number of Belgian officers. It is a significant fact that, despite the vigorous action of the British colonial authorities in stopping recruiting for the Kongo service, Baron Dhanis should have openly enlisted so large a force under the eyes of the Lagos officials. In my opinion this certainly gives color to the belief that the British government cannot be altogether ignorant of the long-talked-of movement against the rear of the dervishes. \* \* \* In collecting a force for service on the Nile, Baron Dhanis might with strenuous efforts have got together 500 soldiers from Boma, but only by a dangerous weakening of the military force on the lower Kongo. In addition to these and the force of Lagos Haussas he could, perhaps, order down from the Kassai and other parts of the lower Kongo another 300 men. I do not think that after collecting all he could on the lower and upper Kongo Baron Dhanis could get together more than 1,000 regular troops for Nile service. Of course this strength could be largely augmented by native levies, but previous experience on the Kongo has shown that these are not to be relied upon."



GENERAL RICOTTI,  
ITALIAN EX-MINISTER OF WAR.

**Italy and Abyssinia.**—A treaty of peace was con-

cluded between the king of Italy and the king of Abyssinia in the middle of September.

Menelek gets 2,000,000 francs as compensation for the sustenance of the Italians captured during the war. It is provided that the limits of the Italian colony of Erythrea shall be definitely ascertained, and that the Italians shall not transgress those limits.

It is understood that Russia supported Menelek in requiring these conditions. The number of Italian prisoners held by the Abyssinian potentate is 3,000 or more. Public opinion in Italy and among Italians everywhere finds expression in the sentiment recently uttered by the *Progresso Italo-Americano* of New York:

"Let our captive brethren be restored to us. A single brother Italian is well worth Massowah, the triangular territory adjoining, and the whole of Abyssinia."

### THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

The two commissioners provided for in the treaty signed February 8, 1896 (p. 342), were selected about the middle of July. They are Judge George E. King of Canada and Judge William L. Putnam of the first United States judicial circuit.

An important decision was rendered in July by Chief Justice Davis of the exchequer court of Canada, sitting at Victoria, B. C., as a local judge in admiralty, as a result of legal proceedings in a test case growing out of the seizure by the United States revenue cutter *Rush*, of the Canadian schooner *Beatrice*, on August 25, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 584). In principle the judgment says that any vessel unlawfully prevented by seizure from following its intended business of hunting must be compensated to the amount of the value of the catch which it might reasonably have been expected to take.

The British and American experts who were selected to conduct a scientific investigation of the condition of the seal herds during the season of 1896 (p. 343), have done their work with great care and thoroughness, the utmost mutual good feeling prevailing between the representatives of the two powers. Professor D'Arcy W. Thompson headed the British commission. A statement from Dr. D. S. Jordan, head of the American commission, appeared October 1, in part as follows:

"There is still a vast body of fur seals on the islands, more than the commissioners were at first led to expect, but the number is steadily declining. The only cause of this decline is the killing of females through pelagic sealing. The females are never molested on



the islands, but three-fourths of those killed in Bering sea are nursing females. The death of the mother causes the death of the young on shore, so that for every four fur seals killed at sea three pups starve to death on shore. As each of those females is also pregnant, a like number of unborn pups is likewise destroyed.

"Pelagic sealing as an industry has already cut its own throat, as the fleet this year will not pay expenses. The killing of surplus young males, as provided by law, has always been a benefit to the herd. The commissioners believe that the way is open to an honorable and amicable settlement of this question in a manner highly satisfactory alike to the United States and England and to Canada. There can be no longer any difference of opinion as to any facts in question."

### GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Rumors of impending diplomatic changes on the continent have been as thick as the drifting leaves of autumn. The European body politic is exhibiting some feverish symptoms: it has a chronic ulcer on its southeastern extremity; the chancelleries, its main nerve centres, have been roused to unwonted activity by the travels of the czar; and the flames of its excitement have been fanned by the dispatches of an imaginative and speculative press. However, though heroic treatment may in the end be necessary to a full recovery, there is no immediate danger; the patient has wonderful staying powers; and the bulletins will continue to be issued from time to time.

**The Czar's Tour.**—It would not serve the purpose of this review to indulge in speculation—for that is all that any definite statements can amount to—regarding the political significance of the tour of European courts begun by the Russian emperor and empress in the latter part of August. The object of their majesties' trip was rather domestic and personal than diplomatic or political; yet, in the nature of the case, it could not be utterly void of political bearing. A better knowledge of the general sentiment of Europe regarding the supposed policy of Russia in the Armenian matter; a confidential exchange of views and sentiments, for which the daily intercourse of even a purely domestic visit affords many opportunities, to the softening or obliteration of prejudice—these could hardly in the end fail to bear some political fruit. But, for the time being, the progress of the czar has left behind no evidence of any radical change in the general political situation.

On August 25 the czar and czarina left St. Petersburg for Vienna, accompanied by Prince Lobanof Rostovski, foreign minister, and other high court functionaries. They

arrived at the Austrian capital August 27, being met and welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph and other members of the Austrian royal family. On September 5 they entered Germany, being met by the emperor and empress and the German princes, at Breslau. In both Austria and Germany there were enthusiastic popular demonstrations of respect. Military reviews were held, banquets and



PRINCE LOBANOF ROSTOVSKI.  
LATE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

entertainments provided, and everything apparently done, even by the crowned heads, to court favor with the young representative of the mighty empire of the North, or at least to present to the world an ocular demonstration of the fact of amicable, if not cordial, relations. In all his utterances, however, in reply to toasts, Nicholas II. was most guarded and conservative, to the sorrow of the political gossips, and in marked contrast to the impetuous ruler of Germany.

On September 8 the imperial visitors boarded their yacht, *The Polar Star*, at Kiel, and sailed for Copenhagen, where they arrived the following morning. Two weeks were there spent quietly in family reunion with members of the Danish royal house.

On September 22 the czar and czarina landed at Leith, Scotland, on their way to visit Queen Victoria at Balmoral castle. They were met first by the Channel squadron of the royal navy in the roads, and were then welcomed by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught; took special train to Ballater; and thence drove over the intervening nine miles, under escort of the Scots Greys, to Balmoral. The two weeks' visit at the queen's favorite residence was intended to be a purely family affair, but unavoidably developed into more of a state occasion than was originally

anticipated, the chief members of the British royal family joining the queen to welcome the imperial couple. Naturally, much speculation was aroused as to the political results of the meeting between the czar and the queen; but, while that meeting could hardly tend otherwise than to draw the British and Russian empires into closer relation, there is no positive evidence at this writing that the sovereigns even exchanged views on political topics, much less that the visit marked a turning point in the history of the Eastern question. Nevertheless, a more friendly tone presently marked the utterances of the Russian press; and that all hope for an ultimate union of the powers in their Eastern policy need not be given up, is evident from the initiative action taken by the French ambassador at Constantinople, about the end of September, in warning the sultan that the recent collective note of the powers could not be disregarded like previous European remonstrances (see article on "The Ottoman Crisis," p. 577).



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

At the close of the quarter all France was in a fever of excitement, preparing for the visit expected from the Russian imperial couple the first week in October, which was to be made the occasion of a demonstration of welcome and esteem unsurpassed in spectacular effect and popular enthusiasm.

Here, too, was much occasion for political gossip. The visit, it was hoped, would set the final seal of ratification upon the dual alliance which began five years ago at Cronstadt and Cherbourg (Vol. 1, p. 354). All the world might now know that France could count upon the cooperation of Russia not only in diplomacy but also in war.

And yet, however tenderly the French wish might father this French thought, the observer acquainted with the deliberate character of diplomatic processes will hesitate to jump at the conclusion that, amidst the hurry and distractions of the festivities in Paris, any serious attempt to conclude important diplomatic arrangements of a permanent character would be even possible. But the discussion of the czar's French tour in these aspects belongs to another quarter.

The sudden death on August 30, of Prince Lobanof Rostovski, Russian minister of foreign affairs, injected into the political arena a new element of uncertainty. He was generally looked upon as the inspiring source of the "European concert" on the Eastern question, by which is meant the understanding between the great continental powers whereby drastic measures against the sultan for the relief of Armenia were prevented, in opposition to the evinced tendency of Great Britain to intervene. But, be that as it may, the belief is more widely than ever entertained since the visit of the czar to Britain, that Russia will not refuse to join with England and the other powers in making a strenuous and united effort to give a compulsory reality to Turkish promises of reform. Joint action seems to be the only possible action; independent action by any single power seems to be out of the question. It is England who has been most looked to for the initiative in this direction; but it is not the policy of either the present tory government or the liberal opposition to take a step which would inevitably precipitate a general war. Lord Salisbury, the premier, defined his position in a speech at a banquet following his installation as warden of the Cinque Ports, on August 15, using the following language in part:

"It is impossible to ignore the feeling of uneasiness which from time to time besets the governments of Europe, because, though Europe is in itself healthy, there is at one extremity of it a gangrene which may threaten the health and security of the whole. \* \* \* But \* \* \* do not assume that I am making any kind of implication that I intend to volunteer the rôle of physician to cut it out.

"On the contrary, I do not think it is probable that Her Majesty's government would do anything to depart from that unity of action which seems to be prescribed by the treaty of Paris. But not the less the danger exists, and will continue. There is a centre of rottenness from which disease and decay may spread to healthier portions of the European community; and therefore, so long as this state of things exists in southeastern Europe,—and I earnestly pray that the wisdom of the other powers may see some means to abate the danger that has already existed too long—so long as it exists, we must not imagine to

ourselves that the danger of a disturbed equilibrium in the European atmosphere has entirely passed by, and that we may not be called upon to go to the front, and take part in the perils, in dealing with which our ancestors acquired so much glory as made England what she is. The time for exertion has not entirely passed by, still less has the time of preparation departed."

Both Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery discountenance the notion of separate action. The former contends that the true policy is to come to an understanding with Russia for the settlement of affairs in the East, assuming—what is, no doubt, correct—that the other powers are in substantial agreement with Russia. It is his wish, however, to see the sultan's government overthrown and the Turk swept away "bag and baggage"—a wish which, if put forward as the serious demand of England, would be calculated to arouse the suspicions of the continental powers.

### THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

**Rebellion in Formosa Continues.**—In spite of the vigorous campaign carried on by the Japanese during the latter half of 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 829), the disturbances in the island have been kept up in the interior districts almost without interruption. The reports sent out in the early part of the present year (p. 106) were confirmed, and toward the end of June the rebellion had again assumed alarming proportions in the centre of the southern part of the island. Finding the Japanese totally unprepared, and, moreover, reinforced by malcontents from the plains, the insurgents achieved considerable success at first, capturing several small towns and driving out the Japanese garrisons. But immediately upon receipt of the intelligence at headquarters, troops were dispatched southward, and by July 8 the Japanese were able to assume the offensive. After that the insurgents were soon chased out of the field, and by the 20th of the month all of the positions were recaptured. Nevertheless a desultory opposition was kept up in the remoter districts throughout the summer, which kept the Japanese forces constantly on the alert.

The Chinese in Formosa accuse their conquerors of the most terrible atrocities, and allege that the continued trouble is due to the unbearable cruelties of the Japanese; but, as there is no foreign testimony regarding the actual occurrences, and all reports of Japanese cruelty come from Chinese sources and are emphatically denied by the Japanese, it is not improbable that the rumors of atrocities are exaggerated.

**Korea.**—The rumors circulated in June (p. 350) as to an agreement between Japan and Russia for joint administration of Korean affairs, seem to be confirmed. While no official statement of details had been published up to the end of September, there is little reason to doubt that Russia and Japan have agreed to re-establish a *condominium*, or joint protectorate, resembling that which was exercised over Korea before the war by the Chinese and the Japanese, and which was renounced, so far as China was concerned, by the treaty of Simonoseki. The new *condominium*, in which Russia takes the place of China, leaves Japan, it is said, little more than a nominal share of control over Korea.

The reports of the new arrangement have not been well received in Japan. In the meantime the king of Korea refuses to leave the Russian legation and return to his palace. The recent change in the Japanese ministry may bring yet new adjustments.

**Chinese-Japanese Commercial Treaty.**—Supplementary negotiations between Japan and China resulted about July 21 in the signing of a commercial convention based on the treaty of Simonoseki (Vol. 5, pp. 303, 556).

A published outline of the treaty states that China grants to Japan, but Japan refuses to China, the most-favored-nation treatment. Japanese factories are permitted to be established in China; but the duties chargeable on the output of these factories have not been fixed, and it has been decided to wait until a test case occurs in this connection, when the matter of duties will be reconsidered and a decision arrived at. In the meantime the *Likin* and export duties remain unchanged.

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**Italy and Brazil.**—Renewed tension has arisen between Italy and Brazil as the result of an attack made about August 25 upon Italian subjects in Sao Paulo, capital of the state of the same name, about 275 miles southeast of Rio de Janeiro, which was followed by riotous demonstrations against Italians in Bahia, Pernambuco, and even in the capital of the republic. The Italian representative in Brazil at once protested against the outrages and asked for prompt reparation.

Newspaper accounts of the origin of the trouble vary. It appears, however, that notwithstanding the rumors circulated in December last of a treaty providing for arbitration of the Italian claims based on outrages committed during the recent rebellion (Vol. 5, p. 863), those claims continued to be the subject of negotiations; and early in

the present year an understanding was reached by the Brazilian foreign minister and the Italian minister at Rio. There was much popular dissatisfaction in Brazil with the course of the government, which facilitated an outbreak on the slightest pretext. According to statements given out by the Brazilian legations in London and Washington, much blame in the matter rests on the Italian consul at Sao Paulo. A group of young students burned a handkerchief bearing the Italian colors, whereupon the Italian consul, Count Brichanteaux, headed a group of excited Italians, who paraded the streets shouting "Hurrah for Italy!" etc. A small riot and a great diplomatic commotion were the result. In the Brazilian congress the treaty above referred to was repealed on its third reading, and the minister of foreign affairs resigned. Fortunately no rupture of diplomatic relations occurred, both governments being anxious to preserve amicable relations and prevent the popular tumult from rising to the dignity of an "incident." The Brazilian government promptly informed the Italian government that it would take steps to punish those responsible for insults to the Italian flag, and undertook not to allow any attack made on Italians to go unpunished. Nevertheless Signor de Martino was sent from Rome early in September on the Italian cruiser *Piemonte*, specially commissioned to inquire into all the circumstances of the trouble, and obtain from Brazil such satisfaction as the dignity of the country and the safety of Italian subjects demanded; and a decree was signed by King Humbert re-establishing an Italian squadron in South American waters. In the meantime friendly negotiations continue, with strong hopes for a final removal of all causes of friction.

**Trinidad Dispute Settled.**—During the first week in August, it was officially announced that, through the good offices of Portugal, the dispute between Great Britain and Brazil regarding ownership of the little barren island of Trinidad off the Brazilian coast had been finally settled by the acknowledgment, by Great Britain, of the Brazilian claims, in deference to the decision of the Portuguese king and foreign minister that sovereignty in the case rightfully belonged to Brazil. The controversy had continued since early in 1895 (Vol. 5, pp. 600, 864; Vol. 6, pp. 113, 353). It is now stated that the island is liable to seismic disturbances, and therefore unfit as a cable station, for the purpose of which alone it seems to have been desired by Great Britain.

**Miscellaneous.**—It was stated, July 11, that the Colombian authorities, after investigation of the *Whitford* incident (p. 353), were satisfied of the justice of the demand made by the United States for apology and disavowal of the act of the gunboat commander who fired upon the schooner.

Another incident, recalling in its main features the *Alliança* case of last year, was brought to general notice in the latter part of July by a demand from the United States addressed to Spain for redress of grievance arising out of the action of a commander of a Spanish gunboat in firing upon, boarding, and searching an American schooner, the *William Todd*, while that vessel was sailing off the Isle of Pines in the spring of this year. The schooner was flying the American flag, and was on a natural highway at the time, being bound from Mobile for Kingston, but, in the course of necessary tacks, had approached, it is said, to within six miles of the coast of the Isle of Pines, where the Spaniard obliged her to heave to.

The department of state at Washington is also pressing for settlement of the claim (amounting to \$200,000) of Victor H. MacCord against the government of Peru, which has been pending for eleven years. In 1885, during the progress of a revolution in Peru, the claimant was acting as superintendent of the Arequipa and Cuzco railroad, when a train carrying government troops and supplies was, through the perfidy of an engineer, delivered into the hands of the insurgents. Mr. MacCord was arrested and sentenced to be shot; but his life was saved through intervention of friends, and he was released after being subjected to very harsh treatment.

About the middle of July it was announced that Queen Victoria had accepted the office of arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic, which, in spite of previous rumors of settlement, has continued a subject of controversy (Vol. 5, p. 863).





**BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.**

**Depression Continues.**—Financial and industrial depression continued through the summer, the world of business being overshadowed by the uncertainties of the political canvass. The organs of financial opinion from day to day expressed unshaken confidence in the in-born conservatism of the American people, which would never approve a revolution in the monetary system; and that confidence was undoubtedly shared by the mass of business men; nevertheless, pending the rendering of the people's verdict, the fluctuations of the market betrayed a certain degree of uneasiness as to the result. The quarter opened with "distinct signs of better business," in view of the promise of a more than ordinarily abundant harvest and of the victory of conservative finance at St. Louis. But before this promise of an improvement could take definite shape, the Chicago convention cast its shadow before, and the end of the first week of July saw a heavier decline in prices than had been seen in months. The fall in Chicago Gas was more than 8 points, in Sugar 6, in Tobacco 3, in all trust stocks over \$3 per share on the average; in Manhattan 4, in Reading 4, in Burlington 3.

The relation of the political canvass to business and industry being more intimate and more vital this year than perhaps ever before, it will be interesting to note in brief the changes in the markets from week to week. In the second week of July, the Chicago platform and candidates were before the country, and, whereas their foreshadow had given the markets a tremor, their actual and bodily presence had no effect save to lift prices a trifle. In the third week there was a serious decline: sixty of the most active railroad stocks fell from \$47.66 to \$44.55 a share, and in trust stocks the decline was equally great. On the first day of the fourth week, railroad stocks sold at \$5 a share lower than the lowest figure for 1894, and trust stocks sold lower still; but there was a general recovery later in the week.

Notwithstanding the action of a syndicate of international bankers for the protection of the United States treasury's gold reserve, prices in the first week of August were still lower than in the preceding week. But to find the prices of stocks as low as they were in the second week of August, one has to go back to 1879. The monumental failures in Chicago are chargeable with this heavy decline. The third week saw a partial recovery in prices, but the

general level was still far below the average; and to the end of the month no change of any consequence was noted.

In the first week of September there was a strong rise in securities—railroad and industrial stocks; but portents of trouble in Europe and bank failures in New Orleans dashed, in the second week, the hopes that had been entertained of a bettering of the situation. For the remainder of the month prices remained practically unchanged.

**The Crash at Chicago.**—A serious shock was felt in the stock markets on the announcement, August 4, of the failure of Moore Brothers of Chicago, Ill., organizers of the Diamond Match Company and the New York Biscuit Company. The firm had for some time been making large purchases of the stock of these companies, and prices had risen from \$160 to \$240 a share. A majority of the stock had been secured by the firm, but offerings continued still to be made. Banks refused to take it as collateral at a valuation over \$170, and at last came the crash. The creditors of Moore Brothers came together on the evening of the day before the failure was made public, and decided that the only way to prevent a general collapse was by closing up for a while the Chicago Stock Exchange. A majority of the governing committee of the exchange having been won over to this view, that institution was the next day officially closed to business until the affairs of the two companies should be adjusted. For many weeks trading in the stocks of these companies had been almost the sole business of the exchange, and it was seen that the closing of it could not be in any degree detrimental to financial interests in general.

The liabilities of Moore Brothers amounted to \$8,000,000. The capital stock of the Diamond Match Company is \$11,000,000, and of the New York Biscuit Company \$9,000,000: the Moore Brothers were at the time of the failure holding fifty per cent or more of each, having bought much of the stocks at prices ranging from 150 to 240. These purchases were made on account, some running thirty and some sixty days. As the stocks fluctuated in value or the time limit for purchase account was reached, more margins had to be deposited. But in time the burden became too heavy to carry and the firm had to lay it down.

At a meeting of Chicago bankers, holders of \$4,000,000 of stock, it was decided not to press for a settlement, as that might cause a panic; but to take the stocks owned by Moore Brothers at a valuation of 170 and to form a

syndicate to protect their own interests. The Commercial Loan and Trust bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank are reported to be the largest holders of the stocks as security for loans. These banks, and others, creditors of Moore Brothers, professed absolute confidence in the stocks as security for their loans to the firm.

Thomas S. Ollive, manager of the New York Biscuit Company's affairs at New York, gave out this statement of that company's financial condition the day after the failure: it is taken from the balance sheet of December 31, 1895.

ASSETS.

Real estate, buildings, patents, machinery, etc.....	\$9,987,880 60
Merchandise.....	259,242 62
Horses, wagons, etc.....	127,706 19
Raw materials, etc.....	560,687 48
Bills receivable.....	30,388 85
Accounts receivable.....	661,373 48
Cash.....	77,274 40
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$11,704,502 62</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$9,000,000 00
Bonds outstanding.....	1,279,000 00
Accounts payable.....	90,025 02
Surplus.....	1,335,477 62
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$11,704,502 60</b>

The Diamond Match Company's statement for the same date was:

ASSETS.

Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, etc.....	\$7,218,648 56
Matches.....	584,553 06
Lumber.....	1,275,488 77
Pine stumpage.....	390,472 73
Logs.....	1,308,332 41
Miscellaneous merchandise and raw materials.....	206,362 08
Accounts receivable.....	781,054 99
Bills receivable.....	74,192 12
Cash.....	817,848 17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$12,162,958 44</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$100 shares.....	\$11,000,000 00
Accounts payable.....	255,918 44
Surplus.....	907,040 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$12,162,958 44</b>

**A Gold Exchange Syndicate.**—What is justly regarded as the most significant event of the American financial world during the quarter, was the agreement formed among the great foreign banking houses in New York and merchants of the city, to control the international exchanges until after the presidential election, thus obviating the exports of gold and the impairment of the treasury's gold re-

serve. The syndicate was formed to furnish credit against which exchange might be made until commercial drawings should begin to come into the market. Four of the larger houses engaged in the syndicate undertook the management of the operation. The managers were to make purchases of commercial or security bills, to cover their sales of short exchange, instead of leaving that part of the work to the individual houses. Rates for the sale of the syndicate's bills were to be fixed from time to time by the managers; and interest at four per cent was to be allowed the houses in the combination on the capital they might be required to advance. It was confidently expected that the operation would yield a good profit, as the remittances for imported goods promised to be lighter this season than in 1895, and the crops are so abundant and so early as to insure an early export. For two weeks in August the imports at New York amounted to \$15,907,347, a decrease of 26 per cent from the corresponding period of 1895, when the imports amounted to \$21,601,168. The Atlantic export of wheat from July 1 to the middle of August, was 83 per cent greater than in 1895. The import of gold from Europe began in the middle of August, and by the first of September had reached a volume of \$20,000,000—the first gold importation on a commercial basis since the winter of 1891; in the third week of September the gold import had increased to \$27,365,000; and in the fourth week there was added to this \$7,500,000.

**Business Failures.**—The quarter's record of commercial and manufacturing failures, as made up by Dun & Co., states the amount of liabilities as \$73,285,349. The number of failures was less by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent than for the same period of 1893, and the amount of liabilities eleven per cent less. In the failures \$32,478,196 of liabilities is referred to manufacturing concerns, and \$28,738,217 to trading concerns. Add to these \$11,712,690 for liabilities of banks failed, and there is a total of liabilities for the quarter, of \$85,000,000, without reckoning the obligations of defaulting railroad companies. Only six times in twenty-two years have the liabilities been in any quarter so great. The increase was greatest in the Western states.

**Cotton Manufacture in the South.**—The New York *Financial Chronicle* has obtained from all cotton mills in the Southern states returns as to actual consumption of cotton, number of spindles and looms, contem-

plated additions and improvements, etc. The following table sums up the results of these inquiries:

States.	No. of Mills.	Number of Spindles. Looms.		Consumption, Pounds.
Virginia.....	10	131,308	3,967	17,081,874
North Carolina.....	139	713,393	16,819	108,743,034
South Carolina.....	57	804,227	23,850	122,691,301
Georgia.....	63	623,096	14,985	108,245,063
Florida.....				
Alabama.....	26	186,269	3,107	80,515,201
Mississippi.....	6	53,104	1,399	8,083,241
Louisiana.....	5	62,352	1,545	8,017,245
Texas.....	7	32,640	885	6,151,022
Arkansas.....	3	9,000	210	1,221,800
Tennessee.....	25	97,696	2,471	14,527,867
Missouri.....	1	8,586	170	718,460
Kentucky.....	10	48,656	652	9,601,633
<b>Total, 1895-6.....</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,770,84</b>	<b>70,010</b>	<b>430,543,330</b>

The progressive growth of this industry is shown for five years as follows:

Years.	No. of Mills.	Number of Spindles. Looms.		Consumption, Pounds.
1890-1.....	289	1,756,047	38,511	278,256,109
1891-2.....	293	1,938,524	40,608	315,908,296
1892-3.....	314	2,082,197	46,297	339,650,637
1893-4.....	321	2,167,942	52,195	335,509,957
1894-5.....	322	2,379,281	55,360	401,706,255

In the production of cotton, also, great advances have been made within a quarter of a century. In 1875 the product per acre was 210 lbs.; now the average is 260 lbs. The acreage under cotton is now 128 per cent greater than twenty years ago; and the production is 183 per cent greater.

A significant feature of the development of the Southern cotton manufacture is the part played in it by New England capital. Three of the Southern mills put in operation this year were built entirely by companies whose stockholders are all citizens of Massachusetts.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—On September 30 the total public debt of the United States, less a cash balance in the treasury of \$241,154,455.10, was \$980,303,230.80. The following tabulated statement shows details of the debt, besides assets and liabilities of the treasury, on September 30:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.	
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$847,364,260.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,021,700.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	872,471,635.54
<b>Total gross debt.....</b>	<b>\$1,221,457,635.90</b>
Cash balance in treasury.....	241,154,455.10
<b>Total net debt.....</b>	<b>\$980,303,230.80</b>

## CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold Coin.....	\$121,772,787.02	
Bars.....	40,908,574.19	\$162,771,311.21
Silver Dollars.....	360,698,968.00	
Subsidiary coin.....	15,126,482.53	
Bars.....	114,822,398.54	510,644,844.07
Paper—United States notes.....	97,183,716.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	36,040,283.00	
Gold certificates.....	1,591,900.00	
Silver certificates.....	10,045,080.00	
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	410,000.00	
National bank notes.....	12,584,494.30	158,055,878.39
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	368,879.64	
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,219,827.12	
Deposits in nat'l bank depositories—general acc't.....	12,369,960.28	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	4,312,276.79	18,171,243.77
Aggregate.....		\$849,642,772.44

## DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$40,828,530.00	
Silver certificates.....	364,476,504.00	
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872).....	34,715,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	125,004,280.00	\$564,594,223.00
Fund for redempt. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes.....	9,165,851.50	
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	4,168,982.94	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	26,276,222.64	
Agency accounts, etc.....	4,332,987.36	48,968,994.84
Gold reserve.....	\$100,000,000.00	
Not cash balance.....	141,154,455.10	241,154,455.10
Aggregate.....		\$849,642,772.44

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—The fiscal transactions of the government for the quarter ended September 30, show a deficit of \$25,194,129, expenditures being \$104,369,679, while receipts amounted to only \$79,175,550. Details are given as follows:

## RECEIPTS, QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

Customs.....	\$35,860,948
Internal revenue.....	37,943,007
Miscellaneous.....	5,371,600
Total.....	\$79,175,550

## EXPENDITURES, QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$30,223,585
War.....	14,586,043
Navy.....	9,112,443
Indians.....	3,368,814
Pensions.....	26,982,791
Interest.....	10,071,008
Total.....	\$104,369,679

It should be noted that the volume of expenditures was unusually large owing to the payment of \$5,000,000 for sugar bounties under the recent decision of the supreme court (p. 484).

**Monetary Circulation.**—The total circulation of the country on September 30, including all money coined or issued and not in the treasury, was \$1,582,302,299—a *per capita* of \$22.05. Details of the circulation are given in the following table:

THE INDIANS.

621

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, SEPTEMBER 30.

Gold coin.....	\$478,771,490
Standard silver dollars.....	50,018,178
Subsidiary silver.....	60,228,298
Gold certificates.....	83,786,639
Silver certificates.....	354,481,474
Treasury notes of 1890.....	88,964,087
United States notes.....	249,547,300
Currency certificates.....	34,806,000
National bank notes.....	220,804,865
Total.....	\$1,562,302,296

THE INDIANS.

On September 1 the Indian Territory passed from under alien judicial jurisdiction, and its people came into possession of their right to be tried by a jury of their peers. The event marked an important stage in development, and was celebrated by mass-meetings during September.

By the law of March 1, 1889, a United States court was established at Muskogee, which had criminal jurisdiction only over offenses not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor. Such offenses were to be tried only by the United States courts at Fort Scott, Ark., Paris, Tex., and Wichita, Kan., the territory being divided and assigned to the said courts for the purpose. Delays, miscarriages of justice, and other abuses were unavoidable under this system. Accordingly the 53d congress, early in 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 104), passed a law perfecting the judicial system of the territory, increasing the number of judicial districts from one to three, and providing that after September 1, 1896, the courts in Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas should be relieved of their jurisdiction.

As it is, however, the powers of the United States courts in the territory are limited to cognizance only of crimes and controversies in which United States citizens participate. Where both parties in the case are Indians, the United States courts have no jurisdiction. "Offenses committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another Indian" are still referred to the tribal courts—which fact is pleasing to the Five Civilized Tribes, who still cling tenaciously to their courts and their autonomous governments. That the tribes, however, are making some progress toward complete investment with United States citizenship, is seen in the recent election among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which resulted in a victory for those favoring "an equal division of lands and tribal

property." This election is noted as "the first break in the solid front hitherto presented by the Five Civilized Tribes against allotments."

During the latter half of August there was serious trouble in the Seminole nation due to an outbreak of hostilities between the full-blood natives and the "squaw men," or white men who have married into the tribe and thus acquired grants of land, arousing the jealousy of the full-bloods. A recent law of the Seminole council provided for the expulsion of all white men; and the attempt to enforce this law caused the outbreak. Quiet was restored by the dispatch of federal troops to the scene of the disturbance.

The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for the past year, shows very satisfactory progress in Indian education in the government and industrial training schools. There were enrolled in all schools, 23,352 pupils. The Indians are also becoming adepts in handicrafts, receiving during the year over \$500,000 from the government in pay for work done.

### THE NAVY.

**Bids for New Battleships.**—The bids for building the three new battleships *Pennsylvania*, *California*, and *Alabama*, were opened September 14. The sums bid were surprisingly low, and the number of bidders larger than was expected. Congress had appropriated \$3,750,000 for each ship. No speed premium is offered, but a forfeit of \$25,000 is to be exacted of the builders for every quarter-knot in which the speed falls below the required fourteen knots an hour. There were five bidders, and the average bid was \$2,650,000, being more than a million dollars lower than the appropriation. This is an encouraging indication that shipbuilding is developing great facilities, and that several firms have the enormous plants required for such vast enterprises. Compared with bids made six years ago, those of to-day seem still more remarkable. Then, when the ships of the *Oregon* class were to be built, the Cramps of Philadelphia bid \$1,000,000 more for building a ship of 10,288 tons than they bid to-day for a ship of 11,325 tons. Another noteworthy fact is that the bids for ships of the new class approximate each other so closely. There is a difference of only \$85,000 between the highest and the lowest bids for the new vessels, while in 1890 the difference was one of \$285,000. The successful bidders for



the proposed battleships are the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The highest bid is \$2,674,500; and the lowest, \$2,595,000.

Each of the proposed vessels will embody the best features of the three classes of ships built heretofore, which are represented respectively by the *Indiana*, the *Iowa*, and the *Kearsarge*. Instead, however, of 8-inch guns, which those vessels carry, the new ones are to have a battery of 6-inch rapid-firing guns. The armor is to be of Harveyized steel. The length is to be 368 feet; extreme beam 72 feet; and displacement 11,325 tons.

**Trial Trip of the "Brooklyn."**—The official test of speed of the new cruiser *Brooklyn* was made off Cape Ann on August 27. The course was eighty-three knots, and the vessel succeeded in making an average speed of 21.92 knots an hour. This attainment makes her the fastest cruiser in our navy. The boiler pressure during the test was 160 pounds, and the average revolutions a minute 138 with a maximum of 140. So perfectly was the ship constructed that, although the pressure was great and the speed extraordinary, those on board felt no vibrations. Her builders, the Cramps, receive a speed premium of \$350,000.

**The Ram "Katahdin."**—This celebrated ram, which was built by the Bath (Me.) Iron Works with the intention of producing an unusually valuable coast defense, is now regarded by experts as possessing less effectiveness than is required of a vessel of this character. That she is well built there can be no question; but, as she does not come up to the required speed of seventeen knots an hour, she is too slow to cope with vessels of the *Blake* class in the British navy. Moreover, her prow is too high to strike below the armor of the more recent war ships.

**Rapid Firing at Sea.**—In the latter part of September the North Atlantic squadron introduced an innovation, which consisted in each ship steaming past a target at a speed of nine knots an hour and firing as rapidly as was consistent with a good aim. The following figures afford a comparison of the ability of the several ships to fire heavy projectiles rapidly:

The *New York* fired seventeen shots in 20 minutes.

The *Newark*, thirty shots in 21 minutes.

The *Raleigh*, six shots in 10:40 minutes.

The *Indiana*, eight shots in 23 minutes.

The *Columbia*, three shots in 9:17 minutes.

The *Cincinnati*, six shots in 10 minutes.

This practice showed one thing conclusively, that there

is danger, particularly among the fastest of our battleships, that the ammunition would in a battle become quickly exhausted. Space for ammunition has in many cases been sacrificed to appliances for increasing speed. The consequence is that many of the fastest vessels of our navy are capable of a speed which they would have no opportunity to attain in battle, while they could carry too little ammunition to last through a severe naval encounter.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**The Cleveland Strike.**—For the past three months the city of Cleveland, O., has been the scene of a labor conflict attended by many acts of outlawry and by some bloodshed. The history of the origin and progress of this important struggle is summarized as follows:

Early in May, the boiler-makers of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company, having refused to work over-time without receiving the extra pay customary for such work in the city, were discharged. Next, the helpers in the boiler-shop, having refused to do boiler-makers' work while still paid only helpers' wages, were also discharged. Next, Mr. Fergus, machinist, was asked to drive rivets as a boiler-maker. He began to do it, and, his mind troubling him, he consulted four old employes in the machine shop as to his duty. They all advised him to do as he liked, but they for themselves would not do boiler-makers' work while the boiler-makers were discharged for asking the customary half extra pay for over-work. Fergus thereupon told Hess, the foreman, that he would not continue to drive rivets. Hess sent him back to his lathe, and the next day ordered Fergus and Robinson, two machinists, to chip off and trim up and make workman-like some rivets which helper and "scab" boiler-makers had botched. Both refused, and were thereupon discharged.

A committee of three from the machinists then went to request of Alex. E. Brown, general manager, the reinstatement of Robinson and Fergus, also extra half-pay for over-time, and a Saturday half-holiday. He declined to receive them as a committee. Then, before the committee could report to the men, and just before noon whistle, a lockout order discharging all employes, between 700 and 800, was posted.

The men met in a field, and, reading the lockout order, which specified that each individual man might apply for employment, and, if satisfactory, would be re-employed as an individual, resolved unanimously that none would go back unless all could go back on terms satisfactory to all.

All stayed out till July 27, except some deserters, who either could not wait for work or who were won over by promises. On the date mentioned, an agreement of settlement was effected through the good offices of the Ohio state board of arbitration and conciliation—by terms of which all the late employes were to be taken back as fast as work could be furnished, and all other things the men had desired were granted, except the one point of right to be heard by shop committee.

Inasmuch as this agreement was made by the company dealing with the men through their committee, the men accepted it, and all sides were pleased.

However, it soon became evident to the men that Hess, the foreman, was discriminating against certain men and union men, and hiring new men before old ones had work. They sent a committee to Fayette Brown to complain that the settlement was being broken. Mr. Brown strenuously denied that any breach had been committed, and promised to inquire into it. Thereupon the men who had gone to work came out, and all others refused to go in; and so the matter stands to-day.

Soldiers were called out and at first probably prevented some trouble between citizens and "scabs," but later became a source of great popular irritation. The police in general behaved splendidly.

Mr. L. A. Russell applied for the men in the suit of Wm. Stanley vs. the company and Mayor McKisson, for an injunction against the mayor from keeping the soldiers on duty and from calling out more as threatened. This part of the case was heard before Judge Conway W. Noble, who decided, after the mayor had dismissed the troops, that the mayor had saved him the trouble of ordering it done by doing it before decision.

A second prayer in the injunction petition was for a mandatory injunction against the Brown Company, ordering it to open its doors to its old employes in accordance with and performance of its agreed settlement of the lockout. This was heard before Judge Carlos M. Stone and the order refused.

When the lockout occurred, only part of the men in each department of the works were members of trades unions. All the locked-out men made a union of their own within a few minutes after they left the gate; and have acted ever since through their own executive committee. About 500 of them have got work in Cleveland and other cities; about 250 are still unemployed.

The men have tried to induce some of the trades unions to boycott the Brown Company. The company has published an ultimatum and contract of employment, by which it refuses dealing with the men by committee and holds and binds each employe to deal with the corporation only as an individual.

Two of the locked-out men were shot to death during the disturbances—William Rettger and Thomas W. Evans. Many union men of different trades unions contributed to the support of the poorer ones of the locked-out men regardless of whether they had been members of unions or not. It became apparent on the hearing for the mandatory injunction, that after the settlement of July 27 had been entered into by the men and the Browns (Fayette and Harvey), that Hess at the works was not furnished with a copy of the treaty of peace and specific instructions to carry it out, quickly enough to avoid mistake and misrepresentation. He started to carry out the settlement in partial ignorance of the final terms and in the erroneous idea that the settlement had been arrived at upon an old and rejected plan of proposed settlement. Before this blunder was finally cleared up, the jealous vigilance of the men, lest they should be tricked in the settlement, was aroused to the striking point, and they struck work.

It seems now as if the estrangement between the company and their former employes would continue indefinitely.

**The Leadville Strike.**—From July 15 to September

26 a miners' strike was in progress in Leadville, Colo., attended by scenes of violence and bloodshed which necessitated the city being placed for a time practically under martial law.

The strike was the outcome of the organization of miners by the Western Federation of Miners; and almost every mine-worker was in the union when their demands were made and refused. The miners, who numbered about 2,000, asked \$3 a day for all classes of workmen, including surface and underground men. This the owners declared they would not pay, and nearly all of them closed down, several even allowing the pumps to stop. The employers remained willing to continue paying the wages which had prevailed up to that time. Under that scale, surface workers were paid only \$2.50. Practically the only change the union demanded was the advance of this class of men to \$3. It appears that prior to 1893, when the price of silver fell to 60 cents an ounce, the \$3 rate had prevailed, a restoration of which was promised when the price of silver should rise again to 83 cents an ounce. The men declared the agreement of 1893 unfair.

The strike culminated on September 21 in an attempt, by a mob of about fifty men, to destroy with dynamite the Coronada mine, where a small force of non-union men was employed. The works were badly damaged, the boiler-room being destroyed; five men were killed, and several others injured. One of the killed was a fireman named O'Keefe, who was shot by a striker while in the discharge of duty endeavoring to extinguish the fire caused by the explosion. Violent attacks by strikers were also made upon the men in the Emmett, the El Paso, and the Ram mines. The national guard of the state was at once called out, and order partially restored. So dangerous, however, appeared the attitude of the strikers, that on the following day, the 22d, a citizens' committee requested Governor McIntire to declare martial law as the best means of preventing further trouble. Accordingly, the governor, on the 23d, invested General Brooks, in command of the troops at Leadville, with authority to act for the suppression of riot, with or without the co-operation of the local authorities as he might deem wise.

On September 26 the strike collapsed. At a meeting held under supervision of the militia, the miners decided to go back to work at the old schedule of wages.

**Tailors' Strike in New York.**—On July 22, for the fourth time in two years, the garment workers in New

York city and Brooklyn went out on strike to prevent what would have amounted to a practical restoration of the infamous "sweating" or "task" system, against which they first successfully revolted in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 589). In July, 1895, at the expiration of the agreement entered into as a result of the strike of 1894, the contractors tried to force a return to the task system, and the conflict was renewed, the men again winning (Vol. 5, p. 628). Once more, in December last (Vol. 5, p. 893), the contractors repudiated their agreement, and the trouble was renewed, a lockout being established as a kind of punishment; but in January of the present year (p. 136) an agreement was reached and work resumed.

Unlike its predecessors, which were directed wholly against the contractors or middle men, the strike which began July 22 presented the unique spectacle of some of the contractors in league with the tailors, both resisting the efforts of the manufacturers to cut still lower the already inadequate prices paid for work. Matters had reached such a pass that men eagerly competed for work that brought only \$1 a day of from sixteen to eighteen exhausting hours of labor.

The strikers demanded that ten hours should constitute a day's work; that wages should be from \$8 to \$18 a week; that payment should be by the week, instead of by the task; and, finally, that the contractors should give bonds for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Unlike the preceding strikes of the tailors, the present one witnessed the outbreak of a spirit of lawlessness. Early in August there were several incipient riots caused by the attempt of some contractors to start their shops with non-union men. The most prominent participators in the disturbances were arrested. By the middle of the month prospects of an end of the strike were seen in the announcement that over 200 contractors had signed the agreement conceding the demands of the men. At that time the strikers numbered about 13,000.

**Miscellaneous.**—At the national convention of the socialist-labor party held in New York city in July, the following significant resolution was adopted by a vote of 70 to 6:

"WHEREAS, Both the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, or what is left of them, have fallen hopelessly into the hands of dishonest and ignorant leaders;

"WHEREAS, These bodies have taken shape as the buffers for capitalism, against whom every intelligent effort of the working

class for emancipation has hitherto gone to pieces; \* \* \* therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we hail with unqualified joy the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance (p. 377) as a giant stride toward throwing off the yoke of wage slavery and of the robber class of capitalists. We call upon the socialists of the land to carry the revolutionary spirit of the S. T. & L. A. into all the organizations of the worker, and thus consolidate and concentrate the proletariat of America."

On August 18 the various painters' unions of New York city, except the German union, struck for the payment of the union scale of wages, which calls for \$3.50 a day for plain and \$4.00 for decorative painting.

For an account of the strike of telegraph employés in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, see article below on "Canada."

## SPORTING.

**Aquatics.**—The defeat of Stanbury by Gaudaur once more brings the world's championship in sculling to Canada. The race took place at Putney, Eng., over the four-mile championship course. The stake was \$2,500 and the Sportsman's cup. Gaudaur won by twenty lengths. His time was 23 minutes 1 second.

*The Henley Regatta.*—The presence of the Yale crew at Henley this year lent a double interest to what is, perhaps, the most popular event in English athletics. Although the Yale men were generally believed to be inferior to the best competing British crews, yet it was conceded that, under favorable conditions, they had a chance of winning. The throng of Americans present is said to have been greater than that which gathered to see Cornell last year (Vol. 5, p. 633). Blue flags, blue dresses, and the Stars and Stripes were to be seen everywhere.

On July 7, the first day of the race, the lot fell to Yale to row against the Leander crew for the Grand Challenge cup. The crews started at 1:30 o'clock, Yale rowing forty-three strokes, and Leander forty. A third of the way the American crew kept pace with their antagonists, though the English crew rowed in better form and with a better stroke. This superiority at length began to show itself in the gradual outstripping of Yale. Toward the end, Leander was a length ahead, and she had increased her lead still more at the finish. There was great applause for the winners mingled with a generous greeting to the Yale men, who quite won the hearts of their English hosts by their plucky rowing as well as by their manly

way of accepting defeat. From first to last their behavior was most creditable to their college and their country, and did much to awaken a kindly feeling in England and America toward each other.

The Henley course is 1 mile 550 yards in length, much shorter than the four-mile courses rowed on this side. Yet, being a spurt from start to finish, it is a much harder race to row. The course was covered in 7 minutes 14 seconds, a pace so swift that several Yale oarsmen were prostrated by the severe effort. The Leander rowing club was already famous from having won the cup in four successive years, '91, '92, '93, and '94. This year it not only defeated Yale but the other crews as well, carrying off the cup for a fifth time. Of all the crews present, New College was the most formidable competitor. The Leanders won over this crew by half a length, the time made being 7 minutes 6 seconds.

*Yachting.*—Interest in yachting this year has been centred upon the smaller craft, the 30-footers—a class probably destined to develop into the 40-foot racers so popular a few summers ago—and the misnamed “half-raters,” or 15-footers. These 15-foot craft, although too small to develop new principles of yacht construction, afford excellent opportunity for clever seamanship. It will be remembered that this class was created last year by the offer of an International Challenge Cup by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The defeat, last year, of the English boat *Spruce IV.* by the American *Ethelwynn* (Vol. 5, p. 633), led to the challenge of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, Que. This year the two contestants were the *El Heirie*, the fastest of twenty-seven American 15-footers, and the *Glencairn*, selected from a Canadian fleet of fifteen. Three races were held July 13, 14, and 15 consecutively, and in all three the *Glencairn* outsailed her American competitor. In the third race alone did the *El Heirie* at any time outstrip her rival, and then only soon to fall behind. The fact is that Captain Duggan, of the *Glencairn*, had built a boat which, while fulfilling the conditions imposed by the Seawanhaka Club, was superior in all points to the *El Heirie*. The latter was defeated in the first race by 47 minutes 11 seconds; in the second, by 6 minutes 22 seconds; and in the third, by 5 minutes 50 seconds. At the close of the contest the Seawanhaka Club immediately challenged for the cup in 1897 fixing the size of yachts at twenty-seven feet.

On Lake Erie the most notable yachting event of the

season was the defeat of the 55-foot Chicago yacht *Vencedor*, by the Dominion yacht *Canada*, over 24-mile and 20-mile courses respectively. The *Canada* won the first race by 22 minutes 44 seconds, and the second by only 46 seconds. This last was won on time allowance.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club was in every way a success. The *Emerald* defeated the *Colonia*, the *Wasp*, and the *Queen Mab* in the contest for the Commodore cups off Glen Cove, L. I.; while off Newport, R. I., the *Colonia* and the *Queen Mab* won the Goelet cups. This last race settled once for all the superiority of the *Colonia* over the *Emerald*. The *Colonia* won by 14 minutes 7 seconds, over a 38-mile course.

**Chess.**—On August 8 the chief contest in the international chess tournament ended in the victory of Lasker over Tarrasch. The contest was held at Nuremberg, Germany, America being represented by three players, Pillsbury, Showalter, and Steinitz. Pillsbury made the third best showing in the tournament.

**Tennis.**—The victory of R. D. Wrenn over Neel, Larned, and Hovey, in the contest for the All-Comers' Cup at Newport again bears witness to the ability of the steady, even player to win against aggressive, brilliant, but uneven playing. Wrenn met Larned August 25, the former having had scarcely any practice, while Larned was fresh from the English courts. Although at times Larned's play was irresistible, yet in his frequent relapses into poor playing he lost all the advantage gained, and more. In the five games played the score stood thus: Wrenn to Larned 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Hovey's play on the day following was even more "streaky" than Larned's had been. He exhibited by turns the very acme of excellence in tennis; but at last went to pieces before the invincible regularity of Wrenn, the score standing: Wrenn to Hovey, 7-5, 3-6, 6-0, 1-6, 6-1. This being the third time that Wrenn has won the championship of America, the cup now becomes his in perpetuity.

**The Turf.**—On September 24 the stallion John R. Gentry beat the world's pacing record at Rigby, covering a mile in 2:00½. Already on September 8 he had paced in 2:01½, thus equalling Robert J's great feat at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 597). It will thus be seen that Gentry lowered his previous record by a full second, making a two-minute mile fully within the range of probabilities in the near future.



**Cycling.**—The world's record for fast bicycling was beaten on September 28 at Trenton, N. J., by John S. Johnson, who covered a mile in 1:47 in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The best previous record was 1:48½, made by Tyler at Waltham, Mass. These races were performed without protection from the resistance of the air, which is always the bicycler's most serious obstacle. Recently this drawback was said to have been mainly overcome in the race of a professional rider, Evan E. Anderson. This cyclist rode a 92-gear wheel behind the swiftest locomotive on the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, the locomotive having been boarded in to shut out the air. Under these conditions Mr. Anderson rode a mile in 1:03.

**College Baseball.**—The new legislation in Eastern colleges regarding the "summer-nine" baseball player is calculated to make a change both in the personnel of some teams and in the attitudes of sportsmen in general toward college players. This legislation debars any 'varsity player from the team if he has played in a nine during the summer vacation. Many students who are skilful players find that the revenue from the summer playing is a necessity to them, and they will hardly forego earning it for the sake of the greater but less material honor of representing their college on her 'varsity baseball nine. This rule, it must be observed, is not universal; but the better sentiment among college athletes will probably hasten the day when it will be.

Among the Western colleges the competition on the baseball field has been particularly keen of late years. This year Chicago won the first place. Michigan was her chief rival, but the latter's team had been seriously crippled before the final game by the action of the faculty in debarring three valuable players from the nine. These players had shown characteristics which were decidedly professional. It is said that the regulations regarding professionalism among many of the Western colleges are somewhat lax.

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

On July 21 the barkentine, *Herbert Fuller*, which had sailed from Boston, Mass., July 8, for Rosario, Argentine Republic, arrived at Halifax, N. S., having on board the dead bodies of Captain Nash, her commander, his wife, and the second mate. All three had been murdered at

sea on July 13. The case is a mysterious one. The first mate, Thomas Bram, has been indicted for the crime, in Boston, Mass.

Three Italians accused of murder were taken by a mob from the jail at Hahnville, near New Orleans, La., on the night of August 8, and lynched. The incident was the result of the assassination, on the night of August 5, of a French storekeeper in St. Charles's Parish, New Orleans, of which one of the lynched men, a Sicilian named Saladino, was suspected. The two other victims were awaiting trial for a separate crime. The news of the lynching caused much excitement in Italy, and instructions were cabled to Baron Fava to investigate the circumstances. In response to Baron Fava's request, an inquiry was at once instituted by the state department at Washington.

At Glencoe, Minn., September 6, two tramps who had deliberately murdered a sheriff for attempting to arrest them on a warrant charging them with an outrage upon a farmer, were taken from jail by a body of citizens, and lynched. Separate trial had been granted the accused, and the trial of one of them had just ended in his being sentenced to state prison for life. The verdict and sentence were displeasing to many members of the community, who expressed their disapproval in the way described.

### AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**State Elections.**—Up to the end of September, elections were held in four states, which excited much comment on account of their supposed indication of the trend of sentiment in the presidential campaign.

*Alabama.*—On August 3 a full state ticket was elected in Alabama, the democrats sweeping the state against a combination of republicans and populists. Joseph T. Johnston, a free-silver man, democratic candidate for governor, was elected by a majority of 41,889 over Albert F. Goodwyn, fusionist candidate of the populists and republicans—an increase of 14,307 over the democratic majority in 1894; while both branches of the legislature were also safely carried by the democrats by large gains over 1894. As usual the cry of fraud in the black counties was raised; but the fact that the democrats carried a considerable number of populist counties, showed that their gain in the election was substantial.

*Arkansas.*—On September 7 an election was held in Arkansas for all state judicial and county officers, including part of the state senate and popular branch of the legis-

lature. An unusually large vote was polled. Daniel W. Jones (dem.) was elected governor by a majority of about 50,000, having received the votes of many "sound-money" democrats as well as many populists who refused to support Mr. Files, the populist candidate. The prohibition vote showed a marked decrease. The elections to the legislature were regarded as insuring the re-election of United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, who had no opposition within the party. An analysis of the official returns shows a small net republican gain. The populist vote showed a falling-off of about 17,000; but, in spite of this reinforcement to the democratic ranks, the democratic vote showed an increase of only 1,009 over 1892. The republican vote, on the other hand, showed an increase of 1,742. Altogether in 1892 the anti-republican forces polled 121,232 votes; in 1896, only 105,113 votes. Their majority over the republicans in 1892 was 87,588; in 1896, it was 69,727—a loss of 17,861.

*Vermont.*—On September 1 the Green Mountain state was swept by the republicans with unprecedented pluralities. Josiah Grout (rep.) was elected governor by a plurality of 38,491; while the party also elected every other state officer by majorities exceeding 30,000, and elected a solid republican senate of thirty members, besides about 200 out of 245 members of the house.

The returns (unofficial) for governor, as compared with those of 1892 and 1888, are as follows:

Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	Populist and Prohibition.	Rep. plurality.
1896.....	53,396	14,905	1,156	38,491
1892.....	38,918	19,216	1,746	17,956
1888.....	48,522	19,527	1,377	27,618

The vote of 1896 for governor was: Grout (rep.), 53,396; Jackson (dem.), 14,905; Battelle (pop.), 631; Whittemore (pro.), 525. The republicans more than doubled their plurality of 1892. The republican vote showed a gain of 37 per cent; the democratic, a loss of 22½ per cent. Many democrats, including Hon. E. J. Phelps, voted the republican ticket.

The result of the election was generally interpreted as showing that the farmers of the East were not so deeply imbued with populist and free-silver tendencies as those of the South and West.

*Maine.*—An even more significant republican victory was won September 14 in Maine, a state which is the home of Mr. Sewall, candidate of the democratic party for the

vice-presidency, and which in the past had been deeply imbued with the idea of monetary inflation and had once been carried by a fusion ticket on a greenback issue. The vote of 1896 resulted in the election of Llewellyn Powers (rep.), as governor, the only state officer voted for directly, by the unprecedented plurality of 48,377. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley of the house ways and means committee, and the other two congressmen from the state—Messrs. Milliken and Boutelle—were also elected by increased pluralities. There were five candidates for governor. The democratic state organization, after Mr. Sewall's nomination at Chicago, substituted for its already-adopted gold-standard platform an indorsement of the Chicago platform and ticket, whereupon the "sound-money" democrats nominated a separate candidate for governor.

The vote for governor stood: Powers (rep.), 82,764; Melvin P. Frank (regular dem.), 34,387; Ladd (pro.), 2,661; Bateman (pop.), 3,322; Clifford (gold-standard dem.), 604; scattering, 16. The figures of the vote for governor in 1896, as compared with those of recent years, are as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep. plurality.
1888.....	79,896	61,350	201	3,122	18,048
1890.....	64,214	45,351	1,296	2,981	18,863
1892.....	67,600	55,078	3,005	3,732	12,522
1894.....	69,589	90,621	5,321	2,790	38,978
1896.....	82,764	34,387	3,322	2,661	48,377

**Republican State Conventions.**—From time to time throughout the summer, state conventions of the various parties continued to be held, in some cases the action taken at previously held conventions being reversed or annulled in view of the definite lines laid down by the national conventions at St. Louis and Chicago. As before (p. 382), space will not allow a detailed account of proceedings, and we record very briefly only a few incidents which are of general interest.

**Kansas.**—The convention, August 11, renominated for governor the present incumbent of that office, Governor E. N. Morrill. McKinley and Hobart were indorsed, and a platform adopted of which the following is the money plank:

"Republicans of Kansas believe in sound money, that is, we favor the use of gold and silver and paper in the largest measure possible consistent with the maintenance of equal debt-paying and purchasing power of all our money. We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country, alone, because it means silver monometallism, a debased currency, and the destruction of our national credit."

**Michigan.**—Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit was nominated by the republicans of Michigan at the state convention held in Grand Rapids August 5-6. Mr. Pingree's leading opponent was Colonel A.

T. Bliss of Saginaw, who had the support of the party "machine." The contest was a close one; but the fourth ballot stood: Pingree, 443 (or twenty-six more than enough to nominate); Bliss, 287; O'Donnell, 79; and Aitken, 17. The defeated candidates pledged support to the ticket. The platform contained the following significant passages:

"We accept and indorse the platform of the republican national convention of 1896 at St. Louis, and we call upon all loyal citizens of the republic to unite on its support.

"We denounce the so-called democratic national platform recently adopted at Chicago for its insult to our courts and our judges; for its pandering to disorder and mob violence; for its sympathy with anarchism; for its proposal to repudiate public and private debts; for its intention to substitute silver monometallism in place of the wise and liberal policy and practice of the republican party, which has been and is the use of gold, silver, and paper as the currency of the nation. \* \* \*

"We zealously emphasize our fealty to that distinguished American statesman, William McKinley, who best embodies those patriotic and progressive expressions of economic purposes—protection, reciprocity, and honest money. \* \* \*"

*Wyoming.*—The convention, August 13, adopted the following money plank:

"We favor the free coinage of gold and silver into standard money as expressed in our former platforms, under such legislation as will guarantee that all our money shall remain on an equality."

**Democratic State Conventions.**—After the action of the Chicago convention, a reversal of democratic attitude on the money question occurred in the following states which had previously declared positively against free silver in their democratic conventions:

Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The democratic organization of Michigan had been swept into the silver column by action of the Chicago convention (p. 276). In Vermont, although a sound-money platform had been adopted, the democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Jackson, practically committed the state organization to free silver by announcing his acceptance of the Chicago platform. And in Delaware, the sound-money platform adopted in June was practically abrogated in August by the adoption of one which, though it avoided in words all mention of the currency question, yet pledged electoral support to Bryan and Sewall.

*Maine.*—Owing to the declination of E. P. Winslow to run as democratic candidate for governor on account of the divided sentiment of the state regarding silver, a second democratic convention was held August 6, when Melvin P. Frank of Portland, a free-silver man, was nominated, and the Chicago platform and ticket were indorsed. The sound-money democrats, led by W. H. Clifford, "bolted" from the convention, Mr. Clifford being subsequently nominated as sound-money candidate for governor (see above p. 633).

*Massachusetts.*—A most remarkable incident occurred in connection with the democratic state convention held in Boston, September 26, to nominate candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor. After a rally on the afternoon of the day previous, at which Mr. Bryan had spoken, about 500 delegates, acting under the advice, it is said, of George Fred Williams, the free-silver leader of the state, remained in Music Hall anticipating a rumored attempt on the part of the gold members of the state committee to pack the convention. They re-

fused admission to every one; and a large number of them stayed throughout the night, provisions being handed in to them through a window of the ticket-office. The convention was called to order about 11 o'clock the next morning. It nominated Mr. Williams for governor, and C. T. Callahan for lieutenant-governor, indorsed the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention, demanded "the re-monetization of silver," approved the enactment of an income-tax law, denounced the republican party as "the bulwark of monopoly," and declared that "government by injunction should not be tolerated." The convention also named a full ticket of Bryan-Sewall electors. The delegates who were excluded from Music Hall assembled in Faneuil Hall. After effecting a temporary organization, they passed a resolution indorsing Bryan and Sewall. When this action was taken, seventeen gold members of the state committee and a few delegates withdrew. Then the convention, having received notice of the proceedings of the delegates in Music Hall, unanimously indorsed their action. Later, a meeting of the delegates of both conventions was called in Horticultural Hall, where their proceedings were ratified. The populists also held a convention in Boston on September 26. They in turn nominated Williams for governor and Archibald Dakin for lieutenant-governor. Fourteen presidential electors selected by the democrats in their conventions, were accepted in exchange for the one populist elector-at-large named by the Williams democrats. The bolting delegates from the Faneuil Hall meeting nominated a full state ticket headed by F. O. Prince of Boston, and Palmer-Buckner electors.

**Populist State Conventions.**—We have already in this number referred to the domestic schism within the people's party due to the action of the Chicago convention in nominating Mr. Sewall for the vice-presidency, and the determination of Southern members of the party to insist on the support of Mr. Watson, a straight populist. One result of this schism is seen in the extent to which fusion has entered as a factor in the campaign (pp. 533, 538). A few further special incidents occurring in connection with state conventions of the people's party, are all that the space at our disposal will admit of record.

*Georgia.*—The convention at Augusta, August 6-7, was controlled by Thomas E. Watson, populist candidate for the vice-presidency. The nomination of S. A. Wright for governor, by acclamation, was a victory for the populist-prohibitionist fusionists. The "Middle-of-the-Road" men, who opposed an extreme declaration in favor of prohibition, and were also opposed to choosing a candidate outside the party, were defeated, the negro delegates voting solidly for Wright. The platform adopted by the convention declared for prohibition and indorsed the action of the St. Louis populist convention. No action was taken regarding the vice-presidential muddle. The convention authorized the state committee to negotiate with the democrats for a fusion on the electoral ticket, but only on condition of the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall.

*Texas.*—At the convention held in Galveston, August 6, the prevailing sentiment was "No Watson, then no Bryan;" or, in other words, it favored non-support of Mr. Bryan unless Mr. Sewall should

withdraw from the ticket in favor of Mr. Watson. A motion was unanimously adopted to copyright the platform—to prevent, as the mover explained, the democratic party from stealing it.

**New York.**—The revolt of the democrats of the Empire state against the platform and nominations of the democratic national convention at Chicago, was prompt and strong. Within forty-eight hours many of that party's most respected leaders declared their refusal to follow that convention into its alliance with the populist party, and their purpose to vote against its candidates. By the beginning of July it was evident that a considerable section of the party would take this course; and throughout the quarter the movement increased—the ground usually taken being, not that of conversion to republicanism, but of protest against what was deemed democratic betrayal. The purpose was announced to be to defeat the democratic nominees in whatever way might seem practicable. Very many, taking the surest way, announced their intention to vote for McKinley, and for republican candidates for congress. For a while there was hope in some minds that the democratic convention of the state might refuse assent to the proceedings at Chicago, and might put forth a state and congressional ticket representative of the older democratic faith. The organizing of a contesting democratic party was therefore delayed, awaiting the state convention, awaiting also the expected organization of a national party of contesting democrats. Thus the democratic party in this state, which the elections of the last two years had shown to have a greatly reduced strength, found itself, when entering a new campaign, hopelessly split, while the section that was liable to drift into republicanism lay helplessly inactive. The republicans, meanwhile, filled with cheer, were everywhere pushing their national canvass with enthusiasm and rising hope.

*The Republican State Convention.*—This body met August 25, in Saratoga—the second gathering of the party this year (p. 150).

Its platform, readily adopted, was a clear echo of republican principles as set forth at St. Louis, and an enthusiastic ratification of the nomination of McKinley and Hobart. It denounced the democratic proposal of free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1; and charged on the democratic party the responsibility for the business depression out of which, it claimed, the agitation for this unjust coinage had sprung—declaring that the interruption of business, the lack of profitable employment for the people, and the failure of the federal revenue, while in some measure due to other causes, "had its origin in a tariff act which converted a monthly surplus of revenue into a monthly deficit, and exposed domestic production to unjust

competition." It warmly commended Governor Morton's administration; and praised the record of the republican legislature, noting especially its enactment of the Raines liquor law, its favoring of highway and road improvement, and its action in reference to the Greater New York.

The nominations for governor and lieutenant-governor had been looked forward to with some anxiety. Mr. McKinley's great strength in New York as a presidential candidate was not fully



HON. FRANK S. BLACK.  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF  
NEW YORK.

appreciated in August; and there was fear in some quarters lest the "machine"—some of whose elements had at first openly favored another presidential candidate—might use its undeniable strength in forcing the nomination for governor of some known adherent of its own faction, thus both failing to kindle a universal republican enthusiasm and repelling many hopeful democratic converts from both the state and national tickets. Thomas C. Platt, who was said to be considering the acceptance of the nomination for himself, and who could doubtless have had it,

is understood to have brought his usual sagacity to bear on the situation, and to have finally advised, in view of all the liabilities and interests involved, against the nomination of himself or any of the two or three other gentlemen likely to be identified in the public mind with the "machine."

When the convention assembled, Frank S. Black of Troy, representative in congress from the 19th district, was chosen temporary chairman, and delivered an impressive address. Three ballots were taken without effecting a nomination for governor, fourteen candidates being voted for, of whom eight received votes exceeding fifty. On the fourth ballot, the vote was: Black, 675; Aldridge,



77; Fish, 6; and Mr. Black was nominated. For lieutenant-governor, Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, was nominated; for judge of the court of appeals, Irving G. Vann of Syracuse.

The nomination of Mr. Black, a man of known independence and conscientiousness, relieved all republican anxiety as to factional disturbance, and brought the party into union for the campaign. The other nominations also found universal favor with republicans.

**BLACK, FRANK S.**, was born March 8, 1853, in Limington, York county (in Speaker Reed's district), Maine, one of eleven children of Jacob Black, a respected farmer. His parents were poor, and he worked on the farm in summer, attending school in winter. His spare time he gave to reading and study. Against many obstacles he pursued his purpose of gaining an education. After a short period at Lebanon Academy in York county, he taught school and worked on a farm, so earning money to enter Dartmouth College in 1871 at the age of eighteen. Deficient in his preparation, and being compelled to earn his living by teaching school and



HON. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,  
EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

working on a farm in each of his four college years, his course was one of great labor and self-denial. Yet, he was graduated with honor, was editor of the college magazine, and a prize-speaker twice.

After a few months as a reporter on a paper in Troy, N. Y., he began study in a law office in that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He soon gained a lucrative practice. He was active as a speaker in the republican campaigns of 1888 and 1892. After declining various nominations for county offices, he was elected to congress in 1894. In his practice he had made it a rule to refuse criminal cases; but the murder of Robert Ross, a republican watcher in Troy, on election day in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 157), called forth his powers in a new direction, as a prosecutor, and brought him into public notice. He had previously begun and led the seemingly hopeless fight against the "Troy ring" that had for years controlled elections in the county by systematic fraud and organized violence. His fear-

lessness and persistency, with his legal skill, won the victory there, and led the way ultimately to the various enactments by the legislature concerning registration and the ballot, which, since 1894, have made honest elections possible throughout the state.

Mr. Black is a man of domestic tastes, finding his chief recreation with his family.

WOODRUFF, TIMOTHY L., was born August 4, 1858, in New Haven, Conn., son of John Woodruff, representative in congress. After a course at Phillips Exeter Academy, he entered Yale University, graduating in 1879,



WILBUR F. PORTER,  
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF  
NEW YORK.

and receiving the degree A.M. in 1889. He took a course also in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1881. Since his entrance on political action as one of the executive committee of the Young Republican club in the campaigns of 1881 and 1883 for election of Seth Low as mayor, he has been repeatedly chosen delegate to republican state conventions, and was in the national convention of 1888. He has high repute in business circles, being prominent in large and varied enterprises, and a corporator, director, or trustee in numerous financial institutions. He is a member of well-known clubs, and he and his wife are prominent in the social and charitable life of Brooklyn. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

*The Democratic State Convention.*—This body met on September 16, in Buffalo—the second gathering of the party in the state during the year (p. 397). It “unreservedly endorsed” the Chicago democratic platform; “cordially approved” the nomination of Bryan and Sewall; condemned the Raines liquor law; demanded revision of the laws in order to secure justice to employed and employers; denounced the republican policy for violating home-rule in cities; and arraigned the republican governor and legislature for extravagance and “flagrant corruption and misrule.”

William F. Sheehan resigned his membership in the democratic national committee, on account of the convention's approval of the Chicago platform.

One ballot decided the nomination for governor, for which the candidates were noticeably few: Wilbur F. Porter received 20 votes, William Sulzer 90, and John Boyd Thacher 333. Mr. Thacher (mayor of Albany), at the democratic conven-

tion at Saratoga on June 24, had denounced any departure from a gold standard in silver coinage. This inconsistent nomination of a gold-standard man on a silver-standard platform, which naturally caused bitter dissent in his own party and surprise in the public mind, was generally attributed to an expectation urged by David B. Hill and others, that the sound-money democrats also would nominate Mr. Thacher in their convention—thus keeping the whole party in the state in line with the regular democratic party led by Bryan and Sewall.

Its first effect was seen the same night in the refusal of the populist state committee to indorse Mr. Thacher's nomination.

For lieutenant-governor, the nomination of Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown, and for judge of the court of appeals that of Robert C. Titus of Buffalo, were made without opposition.

On September 20, Mr. Thacher made public a letter to the chairman of the state committee, in which he declared that he had not changed from his former belief in a sound currency; yet that, regarding the democratic party as the trustworthy "vehicle to carry the will of the



DANIEL G. GRIFFIN.  
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR  
GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

people into effect," he advocated the election of Mr. Bryan as the regularly nominated democratic candidate, though he opposed Mr. Bryan's financial principles and those officially set forth by the party that nominated him. This letter was considered a political curiosity. On September 22 open war broke out: Mr. Bryan indignantly advised Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee to abandon the campaign in New York unless Thacher withdrew. The state committee met in New York city in the evening, and was with difficulty prevented by Mr. Hill from formally demanding Mr. Thacher's withdrawal. There was evident rebellion in Tammany Hall against his nomination. At the adjourned state convention of sound-money democrats, in Brooklyn, on September 24, there was not the least sign of a movement to nominate Mr. Thacher; and on September 26 he declined the democratic nomination for governor.

The democratic state committee met in New York the next day to reconstruct the ticket. They nominated for governor, Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown; for lieutenant-governor, Frederick C. Schraub of Lowville, Lewis county; for judge of the court of appeals, Robert C. Titus of Buffalo.

PORTER, WILBUR F., was born in Herkimer county in 1832. He removed to Jefferson county in 1842; studied in an academy and taught school; went to Watertown in 1860; and was admitted to practice law in 1875. He has been five times elected mayor. He is of quiet and unostentatious habits.

SCHRAUB, FREDERICK C., was born about 1856, and is a resident of Lowville, Lewis county. He is a lawyer, and was appointed by President Cleveland district attorney to fill a vacancy; and by Governor Flower, dairy commissioner to supervise dairy interests and prevent illegal sale of oleomargarine. He is regarded as having especial favor with the farmers of the state.

*The People's Party.*—The populists, in state convention at Syracuse, September 2, nominated Bryan and Watson electors, but decided to seek for fusion with the democrats. They got no official recognition from the democrats; but, on assurances from William P. St. John, that populist indorsement of democratic nominations for Bryan and Sewall electors would bring fusion on congressmen in several districts, a second populist convention, at Syracuse on October 1, withdrew their former ticket and nominated the democratic ticket, state and national, except that Lawrence J. McParlin of Lockport, was nominated for the court of appeals.

*The National Democrats.*—The New York "state de-

mocracy," in a meeting of its committee in New York, July 15, denounced the Chicago platform, rejected the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and called for a new democratic organization.

The sound-money democrats met in state convention at Syracuse, August 31. Their decisive and uncompromising action, unanimously taken, showed the strength of the organized "bolt" from the regular democratic party, and indicated that the national democrats would oppose the "regular" democracy in all elections, national, state, congressional, and county. A large proportion of old-time leaders and eminent men of the party were present. A platform was adopted, repudiating the action of the Chicago convention, commending the administration of President Cleveland, opposing republican tariff principles and rejecting McKinley, advising the nomination of a presidential ticket, and appointing two electors at large. Delegates were elected to the sound-money democratic convention in Indianapolis.

The same convention, in its adjourned meeting in Brooklyn, September 24, completed its electoral ticket; and nominated for governor, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown; for lieutenant-governor, Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn; for judge of the court of appeals, Spencer Clinton of Buffalo.

GRIFFIN, DANIEL G., was born about 1846, and is a resident of Watertown, a lawyer of high standing. He has been president of the democratic state committee and chairman of its executive committee. He early announced his conviction that no true democrat could either uphold the Chicago platform or vote for McKinley.

HINRICHS, FREDERICK W., was born in Brooklyn September 12, 1851, son of a native of Germany. His early education was in Dresden, Germany. He studied law in Columbia College, and afterward in Germany. In democratic politics in Brooklyn, he has always been known as an uncompromising independent, working for the election of Seth Low as mayor, and in 1893 for the election of Mr. Schieren, the republican candidate. Mr. Schieren appointed him registrar of arrears, in which office he gained high repute for thoroughness and economy.

*Discord in Tammany Hall.*—Signs of a serious split appeared in Tammany Hall in the middle of July, on the question of promptly indorsing the Chicago platform and ticket. Henry D. Purroy urged haste in ratifying to the full, not being satisfied with the promise of John C. Sheehan, Richard Croker's successor, that in due time Tammany would indorse the Bryan and Sewall ticket and "preserve its regularity"—a temporizing course which bears marks of Senator Hill's policy. Later, on motion

of John C. Sheehan, the nomination of Bryan and Sewall was approved by a great majority in the executive committee; but the omission of approval of the platform raised threats of mutiny in the general organization. The contention increased in bitterness on September 21, when Mr. Sheehan succeeded in defeating a motion demanding John Boyd Thacher's withdrawal as democratic nominee for governor.



JOHN C. SHEEHAN,  
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE, TAM-  
MANY HALL.

*The Raines Liquor*

*Law.*—The democratic platform urges as a present issue the repeal of this law. The law, however, is giving much more general satisfaction than was expected. Its early opponents, if not favoring it, seem reconciled to it. Some of its faults, as revealed by a year's trial, will doubtless be corrected in the next legislature. Moreover, its repeal will, for two years, be impossible, as the republican senate was elected for three years. According to a decision of State Excise Commissioner Lyman on September 22, the law is such that the hundreds

of "social" clubs formed to evade its provisions will be compelled to take out licenses to sell liquor, inasmuch as the "Adelphi Club decision" of the court of appeals related to the excise law of 1892, and has no application to the present law.

*Proposed Greater New York Charter.*—The Greater New York Commission made public on July 27 the first five chapters of its tentative draft of the proposed charter for the new city, as prepared by the sub-committee on draft, and submitted by William C. DeWitt. The first four titles of the sixth chapter were made public a few days later. The whole draft is merely tentative and is

subject to revision. The document is too long and elaborate for even an outline here, but its most characteristic features are indicated.

Chapter 1 deals with the boundaries of the new city and its grand divisions, called boroughs; also with the relations to it of the present municipalities. The present cities, wards, towns, and villages, are not to be abrogated further than as provided in this charter; and their ordinances, etc., continue in force till duly changed.

The city is divided into nine boroughs:

1. BOWLING GREEN—all of the present New York south of the centre of 28d street;
2. MANHATTAN—all north of the borough of Bowling Green to the centre of 59th street;
3. YORKVILLE—all north of the borough of Manhattan to the centre of 110th street;
4. HARLEM—all north of the borough of Yorkville to Spuyton Duyvil creek and Harlem river; also Randall's and Hart's islands;
5. THE BRONX—all territory of the new city north or east of the borough of Harlem, between the Hudson river and the East river or Long Island sound; also the islands (other than Randall's and Hart's) belonging to the present city;
6. BROOKLYN—all of the present city of Brooklyn, comprised in the following wards—1st to 12th, 20th to 23d, 29th to 31st;
7. WILLIAMSBURG—all of the present city of Brooklyn comprised in the following wards—18th to 19th, 24th to 28th, and 32d;
8. QUEENS—all territory of the new city in the present Queens county;
9. RICHMOND—all the present Richmond county.

Chapter 2 deals with the legislative arrangements. All legislative power pertaining to the general interests of the city at large is vested in a council and a board of aldermen, together styled the municipal assembly. Each of the bodies appoints its own times of meeting.

The council has nineteen members, one of whom is its president: the president is elected by the voters of the whole city at the same time and for the same term (two years) as the mayor; and his functions are those of the present president of the board of aldermen. The other members of the council are chosen for a two-years' term from the first Monday in February, by the several borough boards (see Chapter 3)—each of the nine boroughs being entitled to two councilmen thus chosen by its board. The council appoints its clerk who is also the city clerk, having charge of all records and documents of every kind belonging to the city, except those specially assigned to the several departments, except also that the clerk of the borough board of Brooklyn has charge of those belonging to the present city of Brooklyn—subject, however, to the control of the municipal assembly.

The board of aldermen consists of one member elected for a two years' term beginning on the first Monday in February, from each state assembly district within the territory of the city. All heads of administrative departments have seats with the aldermen and right of discussion, but are not members, and have no vote. The board of aldermen chooses one of its members as its president.

The municipal assembly holds one session annually. No member of the assembly is eligible or can be appointed to any office under the city, or made an employé of the city.

All legislative acts or ordinances require the vote of a majority of all members elected to each board severally (council and aldermen): some classes of acts involving expenditure, debt, lease, or assessment, require a three-fourths or a four-fifths majority. No act takes effect unless approved and signed by the mayor, except that an act takes effect if after ten days he has failed to return it; except also that an act returned with the mayor's veto may, after ten days and within fif-

teen, be reconsidered and again passed and take effect if affirmed by a two-thirds or (as in special cases above noted) a five-sixths vote of all members elected to both boards.

Chapter 3 provides that each borough shall have its borough board, interested with legislative powers as regards various classes of local interests specified in this charter. Each borough board has five members elected by the voters in each borough respectively from its own residents, to serve two years, and without salary: it may elect its own chairman, and may appoint a clerk at an annual salary not exceeding \$2,000. Its ordinances and resolutions are subject to approval or disapproval of the mayor of the city, and his veto is final. Every borough board holds stated weekly meetings at its borough-hall or building to be provided by the municipal assembly, at which hall also are stationed deputies of the various administrative departments of the city, for local convenience.

Chapters 4 and 5 deal with the executive and administrative powers. The mayor—elected for a two years' term beginning January 1 at noon—is the chief executive and magistrate of the city, responsible for its administration, and with power to appoint and remove at will the heads of all the administrative departments except the controller or head of the department of finance, also all appointive public officials of the city (not judicial). He appoints and removes at pleasure two commissioners of accounts, who, at an annual salary of \$5,000 (with such assistants as may be assigned to aid them), examine and report to him every three months the receipts and disbursements in the controller's office, with a detailed and classified statement of the financial condition of the city: they make also such special financial examinations of any office as the mayor may require: they have full power to compel attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths. The mayor also appoints all non-elective commissioners and inspectors, and grants or withdraws various classes of licenses. He appoints such clerks and subordinates as he may require in his official duties, and renders to the municipal assembly every three months a detailed account of all expenses and receipts of his office, noting the amount of all salaries (the same not to exceed \$20,000 in any one year) and the class of duties performed therefor. The mayor is subject to removal from office by the governor of the state after due inquiry, which is provided for.

The administrative departments in the city are the following: The heads (usually called commissioners) of all these departments except that of finance, are appointed and removable by the mayor; and all have a term of two years from February 1, except that the Board of Taxes and Assessments have a term of six years, and the controller and chamberlain four years—the controller's term beginning January 1.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, whose head is called the Controller of the City of New York, elected at a general election, for a four years' term beginning January 1, and who is removable by the governor of the state after due inquiry, which is provided for.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, whose head is called the City Chamberlain, appointed by the mayor, for four years.

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT, whose head is called the Auditor.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW, whose head is called the Counsel to the Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE (Board of Police), whose head is called the Police Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, whose head is called the Board



of Taxes and Assessments—which board consists of a president (so designated when appointed) and two commissioners; all appointed by the mayor, for six years.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, whose head is called the Board of Docks—which board consists of three persons.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Chapter 6 covers, at great extent, the department of finance, and is announced by the compilers as largely a codification of the substance and administrative methods of the financial scheme in the present charter of the city. Under six titles it deals with the controller, bonds and obligations, the chamberlain, sinking fund, appropriations, and the board of estimate and apportionment and levying taxes.

For local convenience of citizens of the present city of Brooklyn (in paying taxes, etc.), it places in the borough hall of Brooklyn a deputy tax collector, auditor, and treasurer, to serve the two boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Somewhat similar assignments are made for the boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

The great distinctive feature of the scheme is a radically new plan for dealing with the city debt—without precedent except possibly in parts of the scheme of British consols. The plan provides for eventual funding of the city debt in interminable bonds, *i.e.*, bonds for whose payment, except for paying interest, no definite period is fixed. Its object is to relieve the city from its present annual necessity of raising for the sinking fund \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The amendment to the state constitution which now makes it impossible for any city to create a debt beyond ten per cent of the assessed valuation of its real estate, removes the reason for compelling a city to pay off any part of its debt within fixed periods of time. Inasmuch as a debt is now paid in order that a new debt may be made, it would be more convenient for the city to raise yearly by taxation only such portion of its debt as may accord with its existing financial conditions and demands. Before the constitutional amendment, arbitrary sinking funds were indispensable as preparation by annual instalments to meet bonds falling due at a given date; but with the limit of debt never to be exceeded now fixed at ten per cent of the real estate assessment, the arbitrary demand on the tax-payers may well give place to a demand whose reasons appear in the existing conditions.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Personal Notes.**—About the middle of August President Cleveland accepted the resignation of Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior, to take effect September 1. The resignation was presumably due to variance between the secretary and the president and other members of the administration, in regard to indorse-

ment of the action of the Chicago convention. Mr. Smith supported Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, though his precise sentiment on the money question was somewhat doubtful. On September 3, ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri took the oath of office in succession to Mr. Smith.

FRANCIS, DAVID ROWLAND, secretary of the interior, was born in Richmond, Ky., Oct. 1, 1850; and is of Scotch, Irish, and Welsh



Photo by Strauss, St. Louis.

HON. D. R. FRANCIS OF MISSOURI,  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

extraction. He is the youngest member of the present cabinet. Supplementing his common-school education in Kentucky, he was graduated at the head of his class, from Washington University, St. Louis Mo., in 1870, with the degree of B. A. After three years' apprenticeship in commercial life, he organized the D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company, which is still one of the leading firms operating at the Merchants' Exchange. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of the exchange, and the following year was chosen president. He has been a life-long democrat, and in 1884 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland for president. The following year he was elected mayor of St. Louis by 1,400 majority, overcoming a former republican majority of 14,000. Long needed municipal reforms flourished under his administration. He set his face against the many rings which before his time had well-nigh ruined St. Louis. Among other matters which may be cited was his bringing to a successful termination the long litigation between St. Louis and the Missouri Pacific railway. One of the main points at issue was a claim the city held against the railroad for a very large amount of money, and, the courts having finally declared in favor of the mayor, \$950,000 was paid to St. Louis, and so the debt of the city was sensibly reduced.

In 1888 he was elected governor of Missouri by a large majority, being the youngest incumbent of the office in the state's history. His administration won universal commendation. Prior to the Chicago convention of this year he was prominent in the ranks of the sound-money men, and took a leading part in the effort to beat back the rising tide of silver agitation. In 1876, Mr. Francis was wedded to

Scotch, Irish, and Welsh extraction. He is the youngest member of the present cabinet. Supplementing his common-school education in Kentucky, he was graduated at the head of his class, from Washington University, St. Louis Mo., in 1870, with the degree of B. A. After three years' apprenticeship in commercial life, he organized the D. R. Francis & Brother Commission Company, which is still one of the leading firms operating at the Merchants' Exchange. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of the exchange, and the following year was chosen president. He has been a life-long democrat, and in 1884 was a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland for president. The following year he was elected mayor of St. Louis by 1,400 majority, overcoming a former republican majority of 14,000. Long needed

Miss Jennie Perry of St. Louis, daughter of John D. Perry, president of the Laclede national bank. Six boys were born of the union.

A biographical sketch of ex-Secretary Smith was published in CURRENT HISTORY at the time of his appointment in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 63).

About August 1 MacGrane Coxe of New York was appointed United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras, in the room of P. M. B. Young, deceased.

COXE, MACGRANE, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about thirty-eight years ago. Was graduated at Yale in 1879, and has since practiced law in New York. Soon after going thither he was made assistant United States district attorney, and held that office until 1888. From 1890 to 1894, he was senior member of the law firm of Coxe & Anderson. His home is at Southfield Orange co.



HON HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA.  
EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

On August 3 Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York city, was married to Miss Grace Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard T. Wilson. None of the bridegroom's relatives attended the ceremony, which took place at the home of the bride's parents.

Another wedding which attracted much attention in society, was that of Mr. Henry Payne Whitney, eldest son of Hon. William C. Whitney of New York, ex-secretary of the navy, to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, on August 25, at "The Breakers," the summer residence of the bride's parents, Newport, R. I.

Still another society incident of wide notice was the marriage, on September 29, of Hon. William C. Whitney of New York, to Mrs. Edith M. Randolph, widow of a captain of the 15th Hussars (Queen's Own) regiment of England.

**The August Heat Wave.**—For about nine days,  
Vol. 6.—42

beginning on August 4, the Eastern states suffered from extremely hot weather, the visitation being the longest and most destructive of the kind in their history. The records of the United States weather bureau in New York city show that the general average of temperature had never before been approached in any August during twenty-six years. The following table shows the temperature readings during continuance of the hot wave:

Date.	Temperature	Exceeded in
August 4.....	87 degrees.	1873, 1881, 1888.
" 5.....	89	1881.
" 6.....	91	1881.
" 7.....	91	Maximum.
" 8.....	92	Maximum.
" 9.....	90	1888, 1892.
" 10.....	91	1894.
" 11.....	94	Maximum.
" 12.....	92	Maximum.

The list of fatalities from prostration was unprecedented. During the week ended August 15, as shown by the report of Dr. R. S. Tracy, register of vital statistics, there were 1,810 deaths in the city, of which 552 were of children under five years, and 651 were due to sunstroke. The daily record was as follows:

Date.	Deaths.	Sunstroke.
August 9.....	146	8
" 10.....	129	90
" 11.....	940	53
" 12.....	335	123
" 13.....	374	168
" 14.....	321	160
" 15.....	355	119
Totals.....	1,810	651

It is estimated that as many as 1,500 horses also perished, those on the street-car lines suffering most severely.

Active efforts were made by the municipal authorities in both New York and Brooklyn to relieve the distress. The hours of laborers on public works were shortened; the parks were thrown open at night to those who might wish to sleep there; many of the streets were systematically flushed with water from the hydrants; and immense quantities of ice were purchased and distributed to the poor through the agency of the police.

In New York the humidity of the atmosphere rose to 93 per cent of full saturation, and the average humidity taken at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. was 73 per cent. This com-

bined with the fact that the people were unaccustomed to endure so long-continued a strain, was probably the chief cause of the long list of fatalities. In sections, as, for example, Arizona, where the atmosphere is extremely dry, facilitating rapid evaporation of perspiration and thereby bringing instant and cooling relief to the overheated system, a temperature of 110 or 115 degrees is not uncommonly endured with immunity to danger.

Singularly enough this year had also already brought heat waves of unprecedented power and duration to Europe and Australia (p. 223). This is probably more than a coincidence, but science has yet to seek its explanation.

**Transcontinental Bicycle Relay.**—The greatest feat of the kind ever attempted was the cross-continent bicycle relay race organized by the San Francisco (Cal.) *Examiner* and the New York *Journal*, aided by the co-operation of the war and postoffice departments and the railroad systems extending along the route traversed.

On August 25, at noon, a war message from the commandant at the Presidio, a military post at San Francisco, together with a post-office dispatch, was intrusted to the relay, for transmission to General Ruger, in command at Governor's Island, N. Y. The route of 3,400 miles had been divided into 220 relays, averaging about 15½ miles in length. Two riders covered each section to provide against delay in case of disabling accident to one. The Stearns Company of Syracuse, N. Y., furnished 400 wheels for the race.

On September 7 the race ended in the successful delivery of the package at New York: time consumed, 13 days 29 minutes 4 1-5 seconds; average speed, about 11 miles an hour. Next day the package was conveyed across the harbor to Governor's Island by a unique relay of two water cyclists.

**A Negro Poet.**—In Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the critics tell us, the African race has for the first time produced a poet of real artistic genius and true sympathy with the ideals and traditions of his people. He is said to be a full-blooded negro, born of slave parents; and until recently had been working as an elevator boy in Dayton, Ohio. His poems, which are mostly written in the dialect of his people, had appeared at times in magazines; but it is now announced that they will shortly be published in a volume to which Mr. W. D. Howells has written an introduction. Of Mr. Dunbar's work, Mr. Howells speaks as follows:

"What struck me in reading Mr. Dunbar's poetry was what had already struck his friends in Ohio and Indiana, in Kentucky and Illinois. They had felt as I felt, that, however gifted his race had

proven itself in music, in oratory, in several other arts, here was the first instance of an American negro who had evinced innate literature. In my criticism of his book I had alleged Dumas in France, and had forgotten to allege the far greater Pushkin in Russia; but these were both mulattoes, who might have been supposed to derive their qualities from white blood vastly more artistic than ours, and who were the creatures of an environment more favorable to their literary development. So far as I could remember, Paul Dunbar was the only man of pure African blood and American civilization to feel the negro life æsthetically and express it lyrically. It seemed to me that this had come to its most modern consciousness in him, and that his brilliant and unique achievement was to have studied the American negro objectively, and to have represented him as he found him to be, with humor, with sympathy, and yet with what the reader must instinctively feel to be entire truthfulness. I said that a race which had come to this effect in any member of it had attained civilization in him; and I permitted myself the imaginative prophecy that the hostilities and the prejudices which had so long constrained his race were destined to vanish in the arts; that these were to be the final proof that God had made of one blood all nations of men. I thought his merits positive and not comparative; and I held that if his black poems had been written by a white man I should not have found them less admirable. I accepted them as an evidence of the essential unity of the human race, which does not think or feel black in one and white in another, but humanly in all."

**Miscellaneous.**—On Wednesday, July 22, the centennial of the founding of the city of Cleveland, O., was celebrated with enthusiasm and appropriate ceremony. The occasion was marked by a gift to the people of Cleveland, from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, of 276 acres of land for park purposes, valued at about \$600,000. The press of the city and of other sections of the country took occasion to review at length the interesting history of the development of Cleveland, which, in rapid growth of population, in mercantile and industrial enterprise, and in all other evidences of healthy and vigorous life, stands in the front rank among the great centres of population which dot the American commonwealth.

On August 11 the centennial of the evacuation of Fort Niagara by the British troops was celebrated at the old fort grounds with appropriate ceremonies, including the reading of a patriotic poem by Joseph O'Connor, editor of the Buffalo *Enquirer*, an historical address by Frank H. Severance, editor of the Buffalo *Illustrated Express*, and an address by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton.

On July 21 the farm of John Brown, which was the home of the hero during the last ten years of his life, and on which he lies buried, near Lake Placid, N. Y., was formally accepted by the state of New York, to which the property had recently been deeded by the John Brown

Association. The occasion was also marked by the unveiling of a monument erected by the association, and the raising of a United States flag presented by State Excise Commissioner Lyman.

On August 7 the American Line steamer *St. Louis* lowered the record from Southampton, Eng., to New York to 6 days 2 hours 24 minutes; but this record was lowered nearly two hours by her sister ship, the *St. Paul*, on August 14, which completed the western passage of 3,046.1 miles in 6 days 31 minutes, with an average speed of 21.08 knots an hour.

The remarkable feat of rowing across the Atlantic ocean was successfully accomplished by two Scandinavian sailors named Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, who started from New York city June 6, in the rowboat *Fox*, and on August 1 had, without serious mishap, reached the Scilly Islands off the European coast, on their way to Havre, France.

The *Fox* is a clinker-built cedar boat, with oak timbers; is 18 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide; weight, 200 lbs. She has airtight compartments, and water tanks at each end. Neither masts nor sails were on board. The men pulled two pairs of oars during the day, and at night kept watches of 3½ hours' interval, one man pulling while the other slept.

On September 20 the feat of swimming across the Golden Gate, at San Francisco, Cal., from shore to shore—a feat said never before to have been accomplished—was successfully performed by Charles Cavill. Owing to the strong ebb tide it took the swimmer one hour and fifteen minutes to cover the distance, which is only about one mile and a-quarter measured straight across.

A new factor in the transcontinental freight situation is the establishment, by Flint & Co., of the Pacific Clipper Line—to ply around the Horn between New York and San Francisco as often as traffic will justify.

The largest merchant steamer now afloat is the twin-screw steamer *Pennsylvania* of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, launched at the Harland & Wolff shipyard, Belfast, Ireland, September 10.

The new vessel has 20,000 tons' carrying capacity. She is 558 feet long, 62 feet beam, 42 feet deep; and is designed to make an average speed of 14 knots an hour, and will also carry a limited number of passengers.

Late in September it was announced that the University of Chicago had received from Mrs. Julia Bradley of Peoria, Ill., about \$2,200,000 on condition of establishing at Peoria an institution affiliated with the university.

The branch institution, it is said, will be known as the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a portion of whose directors will be connected with the University of Chicago.

Some excitement was caused in mercantile circles in New York city, August 26, by the failure of the large department store of Hilton, Hughes & Co., successors to the business founded by the late A. T. Stewart.

### CANADA.

Few accomplished changes in regard to any of the issues lately causing political commotion in the Dominion, have been recorded in the brief period that has elapsed since the formation of a liberal ministry under Hon. Wilfred Laurier in mid-July (p. 407). It is too soon to look for any. The great economic revolution of which the liberal party proclaims itself the herald, is a task which cannot be approached hastily. Beyond preliminary discussion and investigation, no action in the way of tariff reform is to be taken, at least until the winter session of parliament. And, as regards a settlement of the Manitoba school question, while it is known that negotiations between provincial and federal authorities have been continued, no authentic statement can yet be made outside of official circles as to their progress, or as to the extent of the obstacles found in the way of a fulfilment of the liberal hope of a speedy settlement.

**The Liberal Policy.**—With the single exception of the school question in Manitoba, the policy of the liberal party in detail has been before the public since the Ottawa convention of June, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 313). At that time the school question was *sub judice*, and neither M. Laurier nor those who framed the party's declaration of principles then adopted committed themselves to any definite statement of policy regarding it; nor has the party yet done so. But in regard to every other vital issue of Canadian politics, the attitude of the liberal leaders is clear; and, though the Manitoba school issue was undoubtedly the principal determining factor in the recent elections, M. Laurier and his colleagues regard the vote of June 23 as a mandate to them to carry out the program formulated in 1893 "in the shortest possible time." Speaking at St. John's, Que., on July 25, in behalf of M. Tarte, minister of public works, who sought election in the liberal stronghold of St. John's-Iberville, M. Laurier explained at some length the intentions of the government.



Consideration of the tariff in parliament was to be postponed until the winter session; and no changes were to be made save with the greatest caution and so as not to inspire alarm or interfere with established business interests. In the meantime, leading business men and financiers were to be consulted, so that the new tariff, while aiming to remove unnecessary burdens from the consumer, would not militate against the present interests of the general business community.

The most vital part of M. Laurier's speech was that in which he declared it to be the intention of the government to devote special attention to the interests of the agricultural class. His words in this connection marked the real point of divergence between the liberal and the conservative economic policies. In contradistinction to the conservative policy of protection, which is an attempt through legislation to control markets by enhancing prices, the liberal policy is a recognition of the futility of all such attempts, and a substitution therefore of a plan for cheapening production. Agriculture, M. Laurier admitted, was in a depressed condition. Prices of all commodities had fallen; and, while the government could not control the markets, it could afford relief by rearranging the tariff so as to enable the farmers to obtain their necessaries at a lower rate; and, by improving the means of transportation and giving increased facilities to the European market, it could enable them to obtain better prices for their commodities. In other words, M. Laurier rejected the conservative policy of attempting to govern prices, and pledged the energies of his administration to an endeavor to lower the cost of production.

Among other important features of the policy of the government were the following: Development of the Northwest; improvement in the commercial relations of Canada and England, based on the reciprocal granting of special privileges; establishment of more cordial and friendly relations between Canada and the United States without departure in the least degree from that intense British loyalty which is a Canadian characteristic, and with a view to possible ultimate negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity similar to that of 1854.

**The Dominion Parliament.**—The first session of the eighth parliament of Canada began August 20 and ended October 5. At the preliminary gathering of the two houses on August 19, Hon. J. D. Edgar was elected speaker of the commons, and Senator Pelletier, speaker of the senate, both without opposition.

The legislative business of the session was confined to the passing of bills of supply requisite for the carrying on of the public service. The divisions afforded clearer data than had before been obtainable of the relative strength of ministerialists and opposition; and the session was also marked by a constitutional controversy over the extent of the royal prerogative vested in the governor-general.

*Strength of Parties.*—The strength of parties was indicated in the figures of the June election, published in August. In all, 890,711 votes were cast—413,000 conservative, returning 88 members; 397,194 liberal, returning 113 members; and 80,517 independent (patron or McCarthyite), returning 12 members. These figures showed

a liberal plurality over the conservatives of 25, and a majority of 13 over all possible opponents combined.

The first division occurred September 8 on a motion of Hon. G. E. Foster to censure the government for unconstitutional use of the power of obtaining money by means of governor-general's warrants. The motion was defeated by a vote of 103 to 69, there being sixteen pairs, six ab-

sences (three liberals and three conservatives), and two vacancies. These, with the speaker, make up the full house of 213 members.

On September 23 another division, taken on a motion of Mr. Foster relative to tariff amendment, showed a vote of 76 nays to 113 yeas, with 8 pairs.

A by-election was held in North Grey, Ontario, August 25, resulting in a victory for Hon. W. Paterson (lib.), comptroller of customs, over Mr. McLauchlan (cons.), by a majority of more than 400. On the same day, Hon. A. G. Blair (lib.), minister



HON. J. I. TARTE,  
CANADIAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

of railways and canals, was elected for Queen's and Sunbury, New Brunswick, by a majority of 700.

*The Constitutional Controversy.*—The nature of the controversy which arose in July between the late government of Sir Charles Tupper and the governor-general, Lord Aberdeen (p. 407), was revealed on August 28, when, in response to a request from the leader of the opposition, M. Laurier laid on the table of the house the correspondence in the case.

It appears that after the election of June 23, at which the *de facto* conservative government was defeated, certain minutes of council, some of them relating to the filling of official vacancies, were adopted. These, on being submitted to Lord Aberdeen for approval, were prac-

tically rejected, together with some recommendations of a similar nature made prior to the date of election.

In a letter dated July 4, Lord Aberdeen contended that, as Sir Charles Tupper's ministry was formed when no parliament existed, their acts were "in an unusual degree provisional;" and the fact that the government failed to secure support at the polls increased, in his judgment, the limitations of the situation. He laid it down as a principle that a government should avoid all acts which might embarrass the succeeding government. For this and other reasons he withheld

assent to appointments of senators, judges, and public officers generally. With regard to the senators, Lord Aberdeen pointed out that in a house of seventy-eight members there were only five liberals, and if the government appointed more of their friends it might have led to friction between the two houses. As to the judicial appointments, His Excellency contended that the current deduction that judges will be in sympathy politically with the government appointing them was not unnatural.

As regarded the recommendations submitted before the election, the action of the governor-general was seemingly without precedent—the first instance since the establishment of responsible government in Canada in which the representative of the crown had refused to be guided by his ministers. To many minds the action of the governor-general regarding the proposals submitted subsequently to the election, does not appear to come so closely to the verge of trespass beyond the limits of constitutional prerogative as his course in rejecting those submitted prior to the election.

Be that as it may, the whole procedure of His Excellency appeared to Sir Charles Tupper a grave departure from established usage, and an infringement of parliamentary rights under the constitution. On July 6 he replied at length to Lord Aberdeen's note of July 4.



HON. A. DESJARDINS,  
CANADIAN EX-MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In this reply he cites Todd and other authorities to show that his government continued in full possession of their official authority and functions as long as they retained the seals of office. He defended the judges from the charge of partisanship, and said that the governor-general's information was exceedingly untrustworthy. In Canada, as in England, judges are neither liberals nor conservatives. With reference to the failure of his government to pass any legislation, Sir Charles Tupper said that this was due to the unparalleled obstruction of the liberal opposition, and not to any fault of the government.



HON. C. A. P. PELLETIER,  
SPEAKER OF THE CANADIAN SENATE.

He reproved Lord Aberdeen for seeking information directly through the clerk of the privy council instead of through the premier or minister in charge of the department directly concerned. In conclusion, Sir Charles Tupper said:

"Under the British constitutional system, which Canada has the happiness to enjoy, the queen's representative, like her majesty, is the executive head of the country, removed from the arena of political controversy, however fierce the conflict of parties may be; and in my judgment no more fatal mistake could be made than any interposition in the management of public affairs which would cause the governor-general to be identified with either the one party or the other."

Holding these views, Sir Charles Tupper had no recourse but to tender the resignations of himself and his colleagues. In fact Lord Aberdeens' action was tantamount to a dismial of the ministry.

The matter was brought up in the house on September 1, when Sir Charles Tupper strongly criticised Lord Aberdeen's action. He was twice rebuked by the speaker for language savoring of disrespect to the queen's representative, on one occasion declaring that His Excellency "had taken an attitude which could not have been surpassed by the strongest partisan on the ministerial benches."

M. Laurier replied, assuming all responsibility for the acts of Lord Aberdeen, and strongly upholding the course of the governor-general as that of one who had not only done no wrong against the people, but had made himself the custodian and champion of their rights. The complaint

of Sir Charles Tupper he described as the "last wail of the disappointed office-grabber."

After the speeches of the two leaders, the subject was dropped.

Lord Aberdeen's action has been vindicated at the bar of general public opinion. The queen's representative under the constitution is not a mere figurehead, but has on the contrary important

discretionary powers whose exercise is subject only to correction by parliament. One of the most important of these powers is that of dismissing his advisers. This power he possesses *even when his advisers are positively known to him to have the support of a majority of the commons.* In this prerogative lies the main safeguard under the Canadian constitution against possible abuse of the party system. If, in the exercise of it, the governor-general should contravene the popular will, parliament has the means of redress. Having



HON. W. S. FIELDING,  
CANADIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

dismissed one set of advisers, he must get others: if they fail to command a majority in the commons, he can dissolve parliament and appeal directly for a popular expression of will on the matter at issue. This popular will, as expressed through a majority of the elected representatives of the people, is, under the Canadian system, the ultimate ruling power in the land; and the prerogatives of the governor-general are intended to conserve it, to prevent the mere semblance of it from being substituted for the substance of it. In refusing to confirm appointments which would have been practically irrevocable even though distasteful to parliament, Lord Aberdeen's course amounted merely to a deferring of action until the popular will could

express itself through the ordinary channel of the commons. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that His Excellency would have acted in closer conformity to constitutional ideals, if, instead of arguing the matter at all with Sir Charles Tupper, or giving any explanation of his decision, he had simply thrown the whole burden of responsibility for his action upon the shoulders of the Laurier ministry—a burden which would at once have been willingly assumed.

**Manitoba School Question.**—In his speech at St. John's on July 25, to which we have already referred, M. Laurier expressed the belief that this vexatious question would be settled within six months, and that, by means of conciliation, justice would be done to the minority without violation of the rights of the majority.

Considerable speculation was aroused in the middle of September by the departure to the Vatican, of L'Abbé Proulx, of St. Lin, Que. The nature of his mission, if he had any special one, is not revealed; but conservative organs teem with rumors that his object in visiting the Eternal City is to bring some influence to bear upon Pope Leo XIII. which will counteract if possible that of the Canadian hierarchy, by representing to His Holiness that a re-establishment of separate schools is impossible, and that therefore a compromise is the only solution of the question. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, recently returned from Rome, is authority for the statement that the pontiff's views on the school question are those of the Canadian hierarchy, and that the rights guaranteed to the Catholic minority of Manitoba by the constitution must be restored.

Another rumor is that L'Abbé Proulx has gone to make a formal complaint to the Holy See in behalf of the liberal party, against such clerical interference as was practiced in some quarters in the late election (pp. 403, 405). And still another report is that an extension over Canada of the jurisdiction intrusted to the papal ablegate in the United States, or even the appointment of a special ablegate in Canada, is to be proposed. Time alone will show whether or not there is any truth in these rumors.

**The Temperance Question.**—The government of M. Laurier is the first Canadian government pledged to deal with the liquor traffic from the prohibition standpoint and submit the question to a vote of the people. The taking of a dominion plebiscite to learn the sentiment of the country on prohibition was one plank of the platform

adopted at Ottawa in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 317). On September 3 M. Laurier stated to a delegation from the Dominion Alliance that it was the intention of the government to carry out that platform "in the shortest possible time;" but no announcement has yet been made of a date for holding the plebiscite.

A gathering of the heads of all the national temperance organizations in Canada was held in Toronto, Ont., July 15-18. A deputation of 100, including prominent members of the W. C. T. U., called upon Hon. A. S. Hardy, the new premier of Ontario, to learn the intentions of his government regarding the pledge given by Sir O. Mowat in February, 1894, that the Ontario government would enact the largest amount of prohibition consistent with the ruling of the courts on the pending "test case" (Vol. 4, p. 175). Mr. Hardy replied that the judgment of the privy council, not being explicit, had left the matter of federal and provincial jurisdiction still involved in difficulty and doubt (p. 409). Apparently the only things made plain were that the province could maintain municipal local option, and could not prohibit importations, while the Dominion government could enact total prohibition. He had no hesitation in making this declaration:

"This is a temperance government, in sympathy with the temperance reform. It will take no step backward, and will go as far forward and as rapidly forward as public sentiment will warrant and our jurisdiction allow."

A section of advanced prohibitionists, who stand for aggressive and direct political action for suppression of the liquor traffic, as distinguished from the more conservative and non-partisan friends of the cause, have "bolted" from the Ontario Alliance executive, finding themselves "out of harmony" with the construction placed on the platform of the Dominion Alliance formulated in 1894.

**Miscellaneous.**—Figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, show that the revenue of the Dominion was \$35,659,775, there being a gain over the preceding year in revenue from customs, excise, postoffice, and public works.

Under the admirable banking system of the Dominion, the industries of Canada during the recent and still-continuing period of commercial depression, are conceded to have had all the currency required at their command—this being the case as well with the agriculturalist as with the capitalist. The Dominion notes and specie issued by the receiver-general, the issues of the chartered banks,

and the deposits under the postal savings-bank system, furnish a currency so elastic that farmers in the West can borrow money at about as low a rate of interest and in as great abundance as in Ontario.

Other changes in the Ontario government following the elevation of Hon. A. S. Hardy to the premiership vacated by Sir O. Mowat (p. 408), were the promotion of



HON. SYDNEY FISHER,  
CANADIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. J. M. Gibson from provincial secretary to commissioner of crown lands, and of Mr. W. D. Balfour from speaker to provincial secretary. The death of Mr. Balfour shortly after assuming the office of secretary, created a vacancy which was filled August 28 by the appointment of Mr. E. J. Davis.

Sir O. Mowat, minister of justice, was appointed to the senate for the Quinte district, in July.

Hon. Edward Blake, former liberal leader, now anti-Parnellite M. P. for South Longford, Ireland, was, at the request, it is said, of M. Laurier,

appointed in August a member of the judiciary committee of the imperial privy council.

A census of Manitoba shows the present population of the province to be 193,425, as compared with 152,506 in 1891—an increase in five years of 40,919, or twenty-seven per cent.

A Canadian counterpart of the Chinese question in the United States is already attracting serious attention in the Western parts of the Dominion. It is stated that there are now 11,000 Chinese laborers in British Columbia, as against 24,000 whites. The Chinaman, with few exceptions, is everywhere and always the same. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress passed a resolution favoring



the restriction of further Chinese immigration by an increase of the tax on immigrants from \$50 to \$500 per head.

At an artillery contest at Shoeburyness, Eng., early in August, a Canadian team carried off the Garrison Queen's prize for the highest score in the stationary and moving target competition. They also won third prize in the Garrison artillery moving target competition.

A strike of telegraph train dispatchers on the Canadian Pacific Railway system began September 27. Numerous grievances were complained of, such as the menial nature of some of the services exacted, insufficiency of pay, length of hours, etc. But the committee representing the C. P. R. branch of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, instead of submitting the complaints in the regular way, namely, to the divisional superintendents first, passed by those officers and appealed directly to headquarters. The appeal was rejected, not on its merits, but on account of the irregular way in which it had been made. The result was the strike. The freight service suffered quite severely; and some irregularity in the passenger service, especially west of Winnipeg, was occasioned. However, through mediation of a committee of brotherhood engineers, firemen, conductors, and switchmen, a compromise was at length reached, and on October 7 the strike was formally declared off.

The terms of the settlement are not officially published; but it is said that the men will go to their superintendents for redress of grievances, which will be passed up to higher officials. It is also asserted that the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, and Brakemen and Switchmen, will see that the telegraphers receive proper treatment and fair dealing in the proposed adjustment and adoption of a schedule, and will see that the grievances which the company have virtually conceded as existing are remedied. The operators, except those guilty of acts of violence, are to be reinstated, and a committee is to decide whether or not the men have really been guilty, if they are charged. The "scabs" are to be utilized only in filling extra positions created by the fall business.

On the night of September 1, a fire in the Grand Central hotel, Vankleek Hill, Ont., caused the loss of five lives.

## MEXICO.

On July 13, General Porfirio Diaz was, without any opposition, re-elected president for the four-year term beginning December 1. He received every vote of the 22,000 electors chosen in the latter part of June (p. 412).

This summer has seen the completion of the railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, from Coatzacoalcos on the bay of Campeachy to Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast. Work on the line had been carried on in a desultory way for fifty-five years, the first concession having been granted in 1841; the last, in 1892, to the London (Eng.) firm of Stanhope, Hampson & Corthell. It still remains to provide harbor and terminal facilities at the Atlantic end, and to build a pier stretching out to deep water in the Pacific at Santa Cruz. The contract for this work has also been given to an English house.

**The Yaqui Uprising.**—During the latter half of August the border between Mexico and Arizona in the vicinity of Nogales, was in a state of disturbance which necessitated much activity and watchfulness on the part of both Mexican and United States troops for the keeping of order. On the morning of August 12, a band of about sixty Yaquis (commonly called Indians, but really Aztecs), attacked the portion of the town of Nogales lying on the Mexican side of the border. A fierce fight ensued, in which seven Mexican officers and citizens were slain, the Yaquis also losing about as many. Some of the latter fled across the line into United States territory, where they were joined by considerable numbers of their fellow tribesmen. A Mexican pursuing party overtook them the same day, and in the engagement which resulted Captain Sanchez of the Mexican police was killed. The next day a considerable force of Mexican troops under Colonel Kosterlitski started on the trail of the filibusters, and a force of United States cavalry was promptly ordered by General Wheaton to patrol the border districts. No further attempt at disturbance by the Yaquis was reported.

The main object of the raiders was apparently to capture the arms, ammunition, and money in the Mexican custom-house at Nogales, with the ultimate view of starting a revolution to overthrow the government of President Diaz.

The Yaquis are a splendid people physically, industrious agriculturists, and, when not at war, are the best laborers to be found in the state of Sonora. As a people, however, they appear to have had long-standing grievances against the Mexican government, based on a long history of armed inroads upon them, of dispossessions of coveted lands, of conflicts with the onerous restrictions of Mexican political law, etc. All efforts of the Mexicans to subdue them finally, have been in vain.

The immediate occasion of the present trouble seems to be connected with the agitation fomented by a young woman named Teresa Urrea (Santa Teresa), who, for six or seven years, has wrought

upon the superstitious minds of the Yaquis by posing as a saint. She performed "miraculous" cures, and under her influence pilgrimages were made by hundreds of ignorant Mexicans to her home in the region of Hermosillo. These pilgrimages soon became serious on account of the excitable character of the people, and the Mexican government sent a body of soldiers to make the girl a prisoner. As the fact of her arrest became known, there was a great deal of excitement; and at last the girl was placed on board a train, and, accompanied by a strong guard, was escorted to the United States border and left in the town of Nogales, Ariz. Hither her followers resorted in great numbers, and she continued to perform many wonderful cures. Then came an outbreak of Indians in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, in which she led the revolt, bearing apparently a charmed life. She was at last arrested and again taken across the United States border, with the injunction never to return to Mexico. For several months she lived in a small town on the Texas side of the river, near El Paso, but afterward gathered a band of several hundred ignorant Mexicans, crossed the river into Mexico, and proclaimed another revolution. This was overcome, and she fled back across the river, taking refuge with friends in Texas. For some time she was quiet; but of late has headed another army of fanatics, who believe that she is a saint delegated by Divine will to lead them to victory in a war against the Mexican government.

United States troops have arrested the young woman, her father, and a number of men who have been engaged in the disturbance. It is stated that her father is the most responsible for the trouble, as she does just about what he wants.

### JAMAICA.

About the middle of September, a fresh uprising of the Maroons in the island, similar to that of last year (Vol. 5, p. 674), occurred, causing much anxiety and necessitating the dispatch of a large posse of police to the disturbed scene. The periodical revolts of this half-civilized mountain tribe are due to alleged encroachments, by the landholders, upon the outlying lands of the Maroon reservations.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica has become a gold-standard country, a decree withdrawing its present system of currency having been issued in July. Advices also reported that a law had been passed prohibiting the importation of foreign silver.

Both Costa Rica and Guatemala have refused to join the confederation known as "The Greater Republic (*Republica Mayor*) of Central America." The treaty of Amapala, upon which the confederation is founded, and which was outlined in CURRENT HISTORY at the time it was signed (Vol. 5, p. 676), was finally ratified at San Salvador on

September 15, by representatives of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Late in September it was announced that the government of Nicaragua had discovered and foiled on the eve of its execution a plot to assassinate President Zelaya and overthrow the present administration. Since the collapse of the recent revolt (p. 413), the enemies of the victorious president and a considerable number of his supporters, the conservatives, with which party he had been allied but a short time (p. 173), joined to overthrow him. The conservative malcontents were presumably disappointed in not sharing the spoils of office. The plot was to assault the barracks and palace simultaneously, to kill the president, and to destroy the barracks with dynamite in case the assault were repulsed. Some of the leaders in the conspiracy were arrested.

### SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

**Argentina.**—The figures of the census taken last year, which have just been completed, show the population on May 10, 1895, to have been 4,042,990, an increase of 2,218,776 since the census of 1869, or an annual increase of 4.6 per cent.

The figures for the chief cities are: Buenos Ayres, 663,854; Rosario, 93,584; all others, below 50,000. The density of population is one and two-fifths per square kilometre. The schools number 2,774; libraries, 150; newspapers, etc., 45; hospitals, 129; Catholic churches, 849; non Catholic churches, 50; theatres, 121; flour mills, 532; sugar mills, 48; sugar plantations, 2,749; vineyards, 6,513; breweries, 44; distilleries, 108; wine factories, 852; cattle, 12,316,037; sheep, 63,611,108; hogs, 3,079,038.

A strike involving 4,000 workmen was in progress in Buenos Ayres in mid-August, the men demanding a working day of eight hours.

**Chile.**—The election of Señor Errazuriz (p. 415) as president for a five-year term in succession to Admiral Don Jorge Montt, who became president in November, 1891, on the collapse of the Balmacedist rebellion (Vol. 1, pp. 445, 566), was ratified in the Chilean congress, September 3, by a vote of 62 to 60. On September 18 the new president was formally installed in office.

In September the Chilean government dispatched a small squadron to reassert its ownership of the island of Juan Fernandez, famous as the scene of "Robinson Crusoe's" adventures. The island, it appears, is now inhabited by an agricultural colony of about 800 Swiss and French peasants, who have heretofore made and executed

their own laws, but have been accustomed to refer all disputed points to one M. Rodt, a Swiss, as arbitrator, to whom the island was leased by Chile in 1872, and through whom the colonists were induced to settle there. The object of the government in reasserting sovereignty is presumably to remind the settlers that under international law they are subject to the laws of Chile.

*Gold Standard Adopted.*—An extremely interesting account of the experiences of Chile under a silver standard and the recent conversion to a gold standard (Vol. 5, p. 410), is found in a report from Mr. E. H. Strobel, United States minister at Santiago, on "Resumption of Specie Payment in Chile." Like the United States, Chile has gone through stages of bimetallism and inconvertible paper. Although a much larger producer of silver than gold, its experience has brought it to the practically unanimous conclusion that the gold standard is the best for the interests of the country. The following is a summary of some of the statistics given by Mr. Strobel, bearing on the course of wages and prices during the silver period:

The peso is supposed to be worth 45 pence; but in 1875 it was worth 48½ pence, in 1885 it was worth 26 pence, and in 1895 it was worth but from 13 pence to 17 pence. During this period, while the money of the country was depreciating, and when, therefore, its purchasing power was growing less, wages increased, but not nearly at the rate at which the peso decreased. In 1875, for example, some mechanics received from 3 to 4½ pesos a day; a carpenter received from 3 to 4 pesos; a laborer, from 1½ to 1¾ pesos. In 1895 the mechanic who had received from 3 to 4½ pesos received from 4½ to 6½, while the carpenter received from 4 to 5, and the laborer from 2½ to 3. But the higher wages were not worth nearly so much to the recipients as the lower wages had been; for a while in 1875 the peso was worth nearly its full value, in 1895 4½ pesos were equivalent to 1.79, and 6½ pesos were worth only 2.46 pesos of full value. The laborer, instead of being able to buy the necessaries of life to the value of nearly 1½ pesos with a day's wage in 1895, procured goods to the value of only about .85 of a peso, although in the first instance his day's wage was 1½ pesos, and in the latter 2½ pesos. When he received 1½ pesos his daily wage purchased for him food and other commodities of the value of about 1.70 pesos; in 1895, when his day's wage was 3 pesos, it purchased only 1.13 pesos' worth of goods.

**Ecuador.**—The revolution under General Vega, which broke out last quarter (p. 416) lasted until near the end of August. This is only one of several insurrections fostered by clerical leaders against which General Alfaro has had to fight since his accession to the presidency last year as the representative of liberalism (Vol. 5, p. 679). The present rebellion, however, became very formidable, for, instead of being confined to the mountains and sparsely inhabited districts around Quito, it was centred at Cuenca,

from which point the rebels held sway over Assuay and neighboring provinces. Late in July General Alfaro again took the field in person and opened a vigorous campaign. On the 24th a sharp battle was fought near San Miguel de Chimbo, the rebels being forced to fall back on Cuenca. On August 12, near this point, a column of rebels was defeated by the advanced guard of General Alfaro's army, whereupon General Vega concentrated all his forces at Cuenca. The capture of this stronghold on August 22 definitely crushed the rebellion. General Vega surrendered after a few hours of brave resistance. The government troops entered the city on the next day; and the victorious president issued immediately a decree granting a general amnesty to the rebels and a delay of three days for them to surrender their arms.

During September Ecuador suffered from one or two incursions of guerilla malcontents from across the Peruvian border.

**Peru.**—By the middle of July, the rebel leader in the province of Loreto, General Seminario (p. 416), had determined to surrender; and quiet had been restored at Iquitos, a few malcontents having fled to the interior districts.

Toward the end of July, an important conspiracy against the Pierola administration was discovered and foiled by the authorities at Lima. About forty arrests were made. The conspirators included among their numbers, it is said, ex-President Caceres and some of the most prominent people of the republic.

Gold mines of great value have been discovered in the province of Carabaya, department of Puno, in the extreme southeastern part of the republic. They are in the region which supplied the ancient Incas with their boundless stores of the yellow metal.

**Venezuela.**—This republic has followed the example of Chile in adopting the gold standard. This was done by constitutional amendment to put a stop to the agitation for a depreciated currency. Congress assented to the recommendations of the president; and the several states have ratified the action of congress.



## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**—The important measures passed during the quarter were very few. One was the Agricultural Rates bill (pp. 420, 421), one of those undesirable yet not always avoidable laws whose aim is to placate a class of the population for some grievance or to indemnify it for some disadvantage. It will probably serve a temporary purpose. The Education bill seems to be beyond revival for the present.

*The Irish Land Bill.*—This bill (pp. 421, 422) had a stormy course in both houses. Coming up in the commons in July, a month after it had passed its second reading, it was met by a harassing attack from the liberals. But a greater danger awaited its committee stage—the loading it with amendments. These—proposed mostly in the interest of the landlords, and some with seeming intention to wreck the bill by rousing the opposition of the Irish nationalists—burdened it with an incongruous and unmanageable mass. The Duke of Abercorn and other conservatives had early charged it with concealing a principle of confiscation. The bill was threatened with the same fate that had befallen the Education bill—the fate of being stifled under amendments, the amendments in the former case due to unwise advocacy, in this case perhaps to hostile strategy. In view of the peril, on July 14, the government withdrew a large part of the amendments which they had adopted, relating to procedure before land courts and defining improvements by tenant or landlord on landed property. This was hailed by the opposition as an acknowledgment of discomfiture: whatever it was it



SIR HENRY JAMES,  
CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

proved to be the first step toward saving the bill. The *London Times* (conservative) charged Mr. Balfour's sacrifice of the amendments to bad management; *The Standard* (also conservative) advised the government to drop the bill. It is a political fashion at this session to attribute anything startling to Mr. Chamberlain: it is not known whether there was any foundation for a prevalent



VISCOUNT ASHBOURNE,  
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

theory that the responsible cause for the withdrawal was Mr. Chamberlain's support of T. W. Russell, Ulster unionist leader, in his strong criticism of the amendments. Sir William Harcourt found the occasion available for one of his brilliant speeches denouncing the government for gross mismanagement. Mr. Chamberlain responded vigorously in its defense.

On July 20 the government, finding urgency necessary, procured the passing of a motion (299 votes to 106) allowing all-night sessions. On

July 22 the government was defeated (99 to 86) on a minor clause of the bill. On July 24, the house of commons discussed the bill through the night, and, after passing it through the committee stage, adjourned at 5.25 A. M. On July 29 the bill—vigorously attacked as unjust to the landlords in speeches by two conservative Irish landlords, and very mildly defended by two Irish members as ameliorating in a small degree the condition of Irish tenants—was passed to its third reading without a division. In the lords, as in the commons, the bitterest opponents of this measure of a conservative government were leading tories: some amendments were carried against the government. On August 10 the bill



passed its third reading, with amendments which necessitated its return to the commons. The debate and the mutilated bill which resulted, were regarded as equivalent to a government defeat, as damaging to the conservative party, and even as endangering the tenure of office of some members of the administration, notably Mr. Balfour. But the officials showed no special concern. Lord Salisbury took no part in the debate. Lord Rosebery and many liberal peers upheld the ministry. On August 12 the lower house reamended the bill, and in this form it was passed by the lords the next day, and became law—the peers relieving the situation by their concessions. The same day parliament was prorogued.

The session as a whole, though orderly, disappointed the country and lessened the credit of the ministry. With their great majority they accomplished very little, and that little offended many of their supporters. They laid themselves open to the charge of being injudicious in framing bills, incautious in parliamentary strategy, compromising in concessions first on one side, then on the other, and grossly lacking in assiduity and attention to business. However, the great conservative alliance cannot yet be said to be in any danger.

Two features of this parliament are significant and surprising: that the lords showed themselves less readily controlled by the ministry than are the commons; and that a conservative government was found upholding the lower house against the upper.

**Proposed Legislation for Ireland.**—While the government is not expected to touch at present (perhaps not till 1901) the readjustment, and lessening, of the representation of Ireland in parliament, they are reported to be preparing now a bill for a new system of local administration within that island.

**Lord Rosebery's Resignation.**—On October 6 the Earl of Rosebery resigned the leadership of the liberal party, in a letter characterized by directness and dignity. Though the occasion for this step was found in the intensity of the demand for intervention in behalf of Armenia, recently developed in a portion of the liberal party, its causes were various and of earlier origin and far larger scope. Lord Rosebery calls attention to his diversity of views from those of the large portion of the liberal party who are demanding forcible intervention to stop the Turkish atrocities, and who have on their side Mr. Gladstone's "matchless authority." This difference leaves

Lord Rosebery without "explicit support." He makes no complaint of this, but regards it as indicating that it is best for the party and for himself that he should be free to speak and the party free to act.

Lord Rosebery's retirement calls forth no blame; and, though unexpected at this time, it occasions little surprise. His leadership has for some months been merely nominal. His genial spirit, his unselfish and patriotic motive, his sincerity as a leader, his intellectual force, and his brilliancy and effectiveness in public address, all are appreciated and admired. But the impression in a few minds at the start that, as the liberal leader, he would be a good man out of his place, is thought to have become quite general in the party. Not only was he a peer of the realm doing a work specifically appropriate to a commoner; the earl was also of a nature that does not take itself, a party, or the world, with much show of seriousness; whereas his party, at least just now, must take itself and all affairs quite seriously, or else take itself off the field. It was a case of misfit, with no blame to the earl, and many thanks for his kind and able service. The question of succession belongs in the next quarter: the logical and almost inevitable successor is Sir William Harcourt, who, as a parliamentary leader, has probably no superior in the British Isles.

**Irish Affairs.**—Besides the enactment of the Irish land law in parliament, the chief topics of Irish interest during the quarter are here noted.

*Irish Race Convention.*—At Dublin, on September 1, 2,000 representatives of the Irish race from various parts of the world met in a three days' convention to formulate a platform on which all Irish factions could stand together and act unitedly for Irish home rule. Justin McCarthy, M. P., called the convention to order; and, on his nomination, the Rt. Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Roman Catholic bishop of Raphoe, was chosen permanent chairman. A telegram was read from the Pope expressing his hope for cessation of the differences among the Irish factions. Eloquent speeches were made, urging union under the rule of the majority. Among the speakers were Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., John Dillon, M. P. (leader of the Irish parliamentary party), Michael Davitt, T. P. O'Connor, William O'Brien, and Justin McCarthy. The convention effected little in quelling dissension. It was largely in the hands of the Dillonite faction (anti-Parnellite), and its most noticeable effect was its virtual recognition of that

as the true Irish party. Consequently Mr. Redmond and his Parnellites, and Mr. Healy and his followers, have denounced it as partisan in its spirit, and as designed chiefly to stimulate the lessening flow of money from abroad. Its record shows no attempt to probe the causes of the fierce antagonism, nor any suggestion of a remedy. Its effect does not promise to be helpful to the home-rule cause.

*Irish Dynamite Conspirators.*—About the end of August the British government released from jail four of the "dynamiters" who had been convicted in 1883 of treason-felony. They had been connected with the making and using of explosives for blowing up buildings in London, and had been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The four were Thomas Devaney, John Daly, Albert George Whitehead, and Dr. Thomas Gallagher, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. All were in feeble health, and all except John Daly were showing signs of insanity. Se-



TIMOTHY HEALY, M. P.  
ANTI-PARNELLITE.

vere attacks on the government for this release, by some conservative members of the house of commons, called forth an official explanation that it was based entirely on a medical report that longer confinement would be fatal to the prisoners.

The arrest of another set of four dynamite conspirators in France, Scotland, and the Netherlands, on September 12 and 13, supplied the newspapers of Europe and America with a highly sensational topic. One of the four was Patrick J. Tynan (arrested at Boulogne, France), whom the police had been tracking for fourteen years as the notorious and mysterious "No. 1," the head of the atrocious Fenian plot which wrought the murder of Lord

Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke in Phoenix park, Dublin, in May, 1882. A reward of £5,000 had been offered at that time for his apprehension. Papers found on the other three prisoners showed them to be in communication with Tynan, who had been traced as arriving in August from New York: they were also shown to be connected with the secret manufacture of explosives in the suburbs of Antwerp, and to have infernal machines in their possession. All the men had been "shadowed" by English detectives.



SIR EDMUND MONSON,  
BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

Wild and startling rumors almost immediately filled the air. The London detectives had for some time believed that a Fenian plot for dynamite outrages in Great Britain was being concocted in the United States. Police reports from Glasgow, where Edward Bell, one of the four men in custody had been arrested, enlarged the Irish plot into an intercontinental combination of Fenians, Russian nihilists in the United States, and anarchists in various countries, to introduce a reign of terror with London as its first centre. The visit of the czar of Russia to Queen Victoria was to be availed of for their destruction with that of the British royal family by dynamite explosion, either at London or at Balmoral castle.

Very soon, however, this wondrous story began to be clouded with doubt. Tynan's relations declared that he was not "No. 1." Men who had known him in New York reported that he was too much given to drink, and to loud talk in public places about the terrible things that he would do, to be the man selected for such a desperate enterprise. Observers of Russian nihilism declared that nihilists and the Irish revolutionists had nothing in common either in theories or in methods. Anarchists are known to avoid concert, and to act as individuals. There was even a rumor that Tynan was merely a stool-pigeon of the English police. The general opinion thus far tends to discredit a large part of the current rumors, finding little definitely proved beyond the fact of a clumsy and mis-managed dynamite plot involving a few Irish-Americans, whose chief object may have been to make a basis for ap-

peal for contributions. The Irish in America as a body have now nothing but enmity for dynamiters. At the end of the quarter, the French government had not yet acceded to the British request for Tynan's extradition.

*Amnesty Riot.*—The old antagonism in Ireland between Roman Catholics and Protestants, heightened by the political differences on the question of home rule, displayed itself in Belfast on September 17. An immense nationalist procession, making a demonstration in favor of granting amnesty to all Irish political prisoners, came into collision with a jeering mob which also threw a few stones. A fierce fight resulted, which was ended by the police charging with batons. The magistrates, fearing a recurrence of the fight toward evening, ordered troops in readiness. Several mobs which gathered to attack the returning procession, were balked by the police turning its march into a different route.

**Victoria's Long Reign.**—On September 23 the queen's reign became the longest in British history

—59 years, 3 months, 3 days, from its beginning on June 20, 1837, when her age was eighteen years. The next longest was that of her grandfather George III. She has seen her empire enlarge till now (including the British Isles with 40,000,000 people) it comprises in various parts of the world 10,000,000 square miles, and 360,000,000 people, one-fourth of the human race. Her wide sovereignty, though in one view nominal, is in the truest view real and strong because establishing itself in those moral forces which profoundly confirm dominion and ultimately command events. This queen has had such steadfastness of principle and such



LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR,  
FORMERLY COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES  
IN INDIA.

wise discernment of her times, that the reign stands as pre-eminent in purity and prosperity as in length. By the queen's request the official celebration was deferred till in 1897 the reign shall have completed its sixtieth year.

**Miscellaneous.**—Queen Victoria's granddaughter, Princess Maude of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was married on July 22, by the archbishop of Canterbury, in the royal chapel in Buckingham palace, to Prince Charles of Denmark, son of the crown prince and grandson of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

The Right Honorable Sir Edmund John Monson, British ambassador to Austria, was appointed in August to succeed Lord Dufferin as ambassador to France. Sir Edmund, born in 1834, and graduated at Oxford, has had an experience of forty years in diplomatic and consular service. At one time he was in Washington as secretary to Lord Lyons. Sir Horace Rumbold, British minister to Holland, is to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Vienna.

On August 15 Lord Salisbury was installed at Dover, as warden of the Cinque Ports. The office is a "dignified sinecure."

Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British forces seems to hold the queen's East Indian soldiers in low esteem. To the Indian military commission he said: "I should not like to fight the army of France or Germany or any other army with Indian troops." This remark has caused indignant protest from many military officials who attribute it to unworthy motives, while others class it among remarks that fill a place which there was no necessity for filling.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., the oldest military organization on the American continent (organized 1637, and patterned after the London company of similar name), sailed from Boston on June 29, and landed at Liverpool on July 7. Some of the members were accompanied by their wives and daughters. The company were guests by invitation of the Honorable Artillery Company of London; and the visit was one of the most remarkable as well as gratifying events of recent years. In some respects it is without a parallel. The Boston company has had in its historic ranks governors, senators, judges, generals—the best blood of the state. From the first moment of their landing, they were received with a welcome and a hospitality overwhelming in warmth and profuseness. From the populace in the streets to the royal family, all England seemed bent on showing them

friendliness and honor. Fifty thousand people (eight thousand troops) were waiting to greet them at Liverpool, and their passage through London was with continuous and enthusiastic cheering. At banquets given to them (and one by them to their hosts) the Prince of Wales and others of the royal family were present with a most distinguished company; and at the military review at Aldershot—a special honor to them—the highest officers of the British army received them. The queen entertained them at Windsor; the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House. Their march through London streets (by special permission) with weapons unsheathed, drums beating, colors flying, was the first instance in history of foreign soldiery marching full-armed on English soil. The visit has international importance as at once indicating and strengthening the bond of kinship and friendship between the two great English-speaking nations.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**International Socialist Congress.**—The fourth Congress of International Socialist Workers and Trade Unions was in session in London, Eng., July 27–August 1. The previous meeting-places were at Paris in 1889, Brussels in 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 371), and Zurich in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 582). The Paris congress of 1889 marked a revival of the international labor gatherings which had not been held since the fall of the Commune. It decreed the periodicity of congresses and the holding of a labor day in Europe on every first of May. The assemblies of Brussels and Zurich prepared the program of international socialism; and, through the creation of a general labor bureau in every country, they furnished to the syndicates and groups an effective organism for correspondence and mutual relations. So much of the time of the London congress of 1896 was wasted in stormy dissensions, that the practical utility of such polyglot gatherings is in some quarters seriously questioned.

About 800 delegates were in attendance from all parts of Europe, the United States, Australia, and the Argentine Republic. Among the American delegates were Lucien Sanial of New York, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and Mathew Maguire of New Jersey, vice-presidential candidate of the socialist-labor party.

The regular congress was preceded on July 26 (Sunday) by a "peace demonstration" in Hyde Park, which was cut short by a rain storm after a resolution had been unanimously carried, asserting that

the one common enemy of the workers of different nationalities, who have no quarrel among themselves, is the capitalist and landlord class—which class must be abolished before anything can be done for peace.

The first three days' proceedings were merely a disorderly wrangle over the question of admitting professed anarchists as delegates, though they came duly accredited as representatives of trades unions. The English and German delegates, except those from the British independent labor party, were opposed to allowing anarchists to take part in the discussions or votes; and the first day's meeting was adjourned in disorder. Next day the resolutions of the Zurich congress, excluding anarchists, were upheld. The third day the question was again opened, the anarchists being in attendance though nominally excluded, and voting as trades unionists. This session also broke up in disorder owing to an expression of sentiment from the French socialists and the American delegates, in favor of a separation of socialists from anarchists. On the fourth day the anarchists withdrew.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the working classes in Russia upon their having awakened to the importance of the movement for the betterment of the condition of the working people throughout the world, and sent delegates to the congress, and wishing them success in their struggle against political tyranny. A declaration for universal suffrage and for one adult vote was supplemented by one to the effect that the representatives thus chosen must be independent of existing political parties. A resolution was adopted in favor of free education from kindergarten to university, and further declaring that children should not be exempt from attendance at school until they reached the age of sixteen years. James Keir Hardie argued that whatever expense the maintenance of scholars and their university education would be, it would be followed by compensation in the diminution in the number of criminals. The congress adopted, after a little discussion, the report of the committee on organization favoring the establishment of a permanent international committee and international bureau of information. A series of resolutions declaring in favor of the abolition of standing armies and for the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration, together with abolition of the capitalist class, against secret treaties, in favor of the socialization of industry, and in favor of amnesty to political prisoners, was carried. The agrarian question was discussed, but practically left open, since the congress could discover no solution for it suitable to all countries. In spite, however, of this difficulty, it affirmed the principle that the only solution of the land question was in socialism, that land everywhere was to be nationalized and cultivated by society for the common interest. It was also decided to exclude anarchists from the next congress, which will meet in Germany in 1899 if political conditions admit; otherwise, in Paris, France, in 1900.

In a word, the congress virtually reaffirmed the resolutions adopted by previous congresses. It confirmed the opposition to anarchism. And, from a political point of view in both Europe and America, it confronted all the old parties with the possible prospect of a new and independent organization of labor.

**British Trades Union Congress.**—The twenty-ninth annual Trades-Union Congress of Great Britain met



in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 7-12. There were 342 delegates present, representing 171 societies and about 1,000,000 workmen.

A discussion of the question whether it would be wise for the Trades-Union congress in future to identify itself with such a gathering as the recent international socialist congress in London (see above), led to the adoption of a resolution that all future international congresses should be constituted by "representatives from *bona fide* labor organizations," and that delegation should be determined on the lines of the British Trades Union Congress.

Many other resolutions were agreed to, among them resolutions of the following nature: In favor of payment of members of parliament and of returning officers' expenses; commending trade unionism and co-operation to workers; affirming that it was essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize land, mines, minerals, royalty rents, and railways, and to municipalize all water, artificial light, and tramway undertakings, as well as all docks, wharves, and warehouses; calling for the insertion of a clause in all government contracts, providing that all paper and other goods supplied (if obtainable in the United Kingdom) should be of British or Irish production, and demanding that all paper of foreign manufacture offered for sale in Great Britain should bear a water mark designating its identity; condemning the custom prevailing in government dockyards of putting laborers on the work of skilled mechanics in the construction of government ships; and demanding the abolition of child labor under the age of fifteen, and of all night labor under the age of eighteen.

## GERMANY.

**The Cabinet Crisis.**—Germany has recently passed through a crisis involving grave constitutional issues, and threatening a struggle between crown and people of a nature not wholly dissimilar to that in Britain in the time of Charles I. From a constitutional and historical point of view, the present German emperor's conception of the prerogatives attaching to his person would make him rightfully belong to a period contemporaneous with that of the Tudors or early Stuarts in England. However, since the establishment of the empire and the appearance of the Bundesrath and Reichstag, there have been really important limitations upon the prerogatives of the reigning sovereigns, though the final, full recognition of the constitutional principle is hindered by the hereditary conservatism of William II., the political conditions which necessitate the maintenance of a large standing army, and the general prevalence among the people of habits of military submissiveness.

The recent crisis came about in this way:

A plan of reform in the code of military procedure for the trial of military offenses, particularly in the way of making public the

proceedings of military courts—which reform had been adopted in most of the states of the empire and was now being called for by Prussia—had been submitted to the emperor by General Bronsart von Schellendorf, minister of war. The emperor rejected it, acting, it is said, under the advice or instigation of General von Hahnke, head of the "Military Cabinet," an irresponsible body supposed to be subordinate to the war ministry, but unknown to the constitution and the laws, and yet exercising control over everything relating to the nomination, promotion, and discipline of the troops. General



PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE,  
CHANCELLOR OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

von Schellendorf resigned, refusing longer to submit to what was practically a usurpation of the military administrative rights belonging to the constitutional cabinet. Chancellor von Hohenlohe, too, retired to his estates, and rumors of his intended resignation were thick. The vacant post of war minister was filled by the appointment of General von Gossler, of whom little was known except that he had defended the army bill of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 368). There was wide and intense excitement. The press, even the conservative papers, excepting the semi-official organs, joined in the chorus of popular dissent aroused by the emperor's action. It looked as if an open conflict between the crown and the Reichstag would be precipitated.

However, after about a week's waiting, the emperor bowed to the sway of public opinion; and all immediate danger was over. A note in the official paper announced that his majesty was desirous of submitting a project of reform in the code of military procedure to the federal council in the fall, on the line of reforms outlined by the chancellor in the Reichstag in May.

In a word, the crisis was based on a direct issue between the emperor and the constitution. Power to govern the army otherwise than through constitutional channels, would be practically absolute power. To have insisted on its exercise, would have been to provoke an open quarrel with the popular house, and none can tell what else.

**Civil Code Completed.**—It is now announced that the task begun right after the close of the Franco-German

war, of codifying the laws of the twenty-six once independent states which now form the German empire, is completed. No less than three systems of law were in vogue in different parts. The old Roman law, imported into Germany before the reformation, prevailed over the largest part of the country. The inhabitants of the Rhineland, numbering seven or eight millions, lived under the French code, adopted by Napoleon in 1804. Over Prussia and the Prussian provinces the old common law, adopted in 1794, held sway. Besides these three systems, more than twenty provincial codes, all conflicting and warring with one another, existed in the country. Since 1871 three commissions of German jurists have worked, one after the other, upon the task of bringing all these different codes into one harmonious whole. The completion of their task marks a new era in German jurisprudence. A correspondent says of the new code just adopted:

"The general tendency of the new code is to lay stress upon the duties and responsibilities of property to the community. This is hailed as a triumph of the German idea over the Roman, which treated the rights of property as absolute and inalienable. It finds expression in numerous provisions limiting the arbitrary powers of landlord over tenant, etc. The principal innovation is in making civil marriage compulsory. Curiously enough, the clerical party did not fight this\*, for the reason that experience has shown that, as the custom of civil marriages has grown in Germany, the fashion of having also a religious ceremony has similarly increased. Divorce, on the other hand, which formerly was as easy in Prussia and some of the other German states as it is in Dakota, becomes a most difficult matter under the new code. This will not go into effect, however, until January 1, 1900."

**The Imperial Census.**—Later returns of the recent census (p. 431) have been received.

The figures show a total population in the empire of 51,770,284. The increase in population, though not nearly so great as in England, is considered satisfactory in view of the heavy emigration of recent years. The average yearly rate of increase since the Napoleonic wars has been more than .9 per cent, while at the present time it is about 1.07 per cent. The yearly increase in England is about 1.35 per cent, in Austria .76 per cent, in Hungary 1.09 per cent, in France .007 per cent, and in Italy .7 per cent. The rate in Russia is not exactly known, but it is probably less than in Germany.

Even more interesting is the analysis of the population according to occupations. In 1882 agriculturists were most numerous, and workers in mines, metallurgy, manufacturing, and building, next: the figures were respectively 18,840,818 and 16,058,080. Now the order is reversed, there being only 18,501,307 agriculturists (an actual de-

\* NOTE.—The clericals at first fought vigorously against the new marriage law; but finally withdrew their opposition to what was seen to be inevitable.  
Vol. 6.—44.

crease in thirteen years of nearly 340,000) to 20,253,241 miners, metal-workers, etc. (an increase in thirteen years of nearly 4,250,000). Nothing could more strikingly set forth the agrarian depression that has prevailed in Germany, and the enormous industrial and commercial expansion, which is now giving Great Britain itself no little uneasiness. The number engaged in commerce and trade has risen from 4,531,080 in 1882 to 5,066,845 in 1895, a great increase, significant to the same effect. The number in domestic and other service has fallen from 938,294 to 886,807; that in learned professions and state service has risen from 2,222,982 to 2,835,222; and that in no stated calling, from 2,246,222 to 3,326,802.

## FRANCE.

**The Census.**—Corrected returns of the census of the republic taken in March, show a total population of 38,228,969, an increase of 133,919 in five years. This increase is largely confined to the cities, and is balanced by a decrease in the rural communities. The rate of increase during the past five years has been, in round numbers, 26,500 per year; or, in other words, there has been one birth to 1,500 inhabitants.

These figures are a source of great disappointment to French statesmen, as they indicate that the population of the country is about stationary, which condition of things generally precedes a decrease in population, and has at the present time no parallel elsewhere in the civilized world. Both Germany and England have recently shown a marked advance notwithstanding the large amount of emigration, which, as a factor in French life, is practically nothing.

The secret of the trouble is probably to be found in the abnormally low French birthrate, which is now only about twenty-two in 1,000 annually, whereas at the beginning of the present century it was thirty-two. It is certainly not found in any extraordinary emigration, for, although the policy of colonial expansion is daily becoming more acceptable, the French colonies are still, as they have always been, inherently weak, having in no case a strong French element. In this respect the contrast between France and her rivals adds emphasis to the old phrase: France has colonies but no colonists; Germany has colonists but no colonies; England alone has colonies and colonists.

The entire population of Paris is 2,511,955, as compared with about 2,425,000 five years ago. The entire central portion of the capital, say thirty-one quarters out of eighty—nearly half of the most populous quarters—is visibly becoming depopulated to the profit of the districts in the suburbs.

The evil of the situation has already given rise to practical attempts in the way of remedy. A "Society for the Increase of the French Population" has been started, with Dr. Bertillon at its head. It aims to put a premium upon the raising of legitimate children by lightening the burdens of taxation in the case of fathers of large families and by taxing childless parents. It also aims to decrease the mortality rate among infants by checking baby-farming with its attendant evils, by preventing the far too common crimes against in-

fant life, and by extending protection over the children of the republic during their most helpless time.

**Miscellaneous.**—On July 14, while President Faure was driving from the *Elysée* to witness a review in the *Bois de Boulogne* in connection with the national *fête*, a man in the crowd, who gave his name as François, fired a revolver at him. The weapon was loaded only with blank cartridges, and the act is deemed merely that of a harmless and irresponsible lunatic. François was at once taken into custody by the police, and was only with some difficulty saved from lynching at the hands of the crowd. He is a street surveyor who had been employed by the municipal council of Paris, but had been discharged owing to his publication of revolutionary verses.

The first international congress of publishers met in Paris June 16–19. About 200 persons, representing the chief publishing houses in Europe, were present.

Regarding the deposit of two copies of each work in the national collection, required in order to copyright in most countries, it was resolved that this deposit should be made by the publisher, or, failing him, by the author, and not by the printer as is now customary. Another important question concerned the publication of extracts from a book. The reproduction of a literary work by means of public lectures was also considered. It was held that, in principle, every reproduction ought to depend on the authorization of the owner of the copyright. Still, from an international point of view, brief extracts in books for school use might be reciprocally permitted, as well as passages quoted for criticism, or in literary theses. The reproduction of any book by means of public lectures without the consent of its owner was condemned. The congress also passed resolutions urging adhesions to the convention of Berne, and demanding that in catalogues there should be added the description of *formats* now in use a statement of the dimensions of each book in centimetres.

On July 15, Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, son of the late Comte de Paris, who died in September, 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 662, 726), and head of the Orléans branch of the old royal house of Bourbon, was formally betrothed to the Archduchess Marie Dorothe Amélie, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria, whose wife is Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The historic *Château* of Malmaison, associated with many memories of the great Napoleon and Josephine, has been sold to one M. Osiris, who announces that it is his ultimate intention to present the house and park to the nation.

On the afternoon of September 10 a severe hurricane, accompanied with a torrent of rain, visited a portion of the city of Paris. It lasted only a brief while, but did

much damage. The roofs of several public buildings were wholly or partly torn off, vehicles were overturned, shop fronts shattered, a number of persons knocked down and injured, and seven lives lost. The roofs of the *Palais de Justice*, the *Opéra Comique*, the Tribunal of Commerce, and the Prefecture of Police, were partly destroyed. The track of the storm extended from the *Place St. Sulpice* to the *Boulevard de la Villette*, a distance of nearly two miles.



VICTOR EMMANUEL, PRINCE OF NAPLES,  
CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.

## ITALY.

**Cabinet Reconstruction.**—In the early part of July, General Ricotti, minister of war, resigned his office owing to a decision of the cabinet council to postpone discussion of the military bills until the fall. The result was a reconstruction of the ministry, which is now constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Marquis di Rudini.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis Visconti Venosta.  
Minister of Marine—

Admiral Brin.

Minister of War—General Luigi Pelloux.  
Minister of Justice—Signor Costa.  
Minister of Finance—Signor Branca.  
Minister of the Treasury—Signor Luigi Luzzatti.  
Minister of Public Works—Signor Giulio Prinetti.  
Minister of Public Instruction—Signor Gianturco.  
Minister of Agriculture—Count Guicciardini.  
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Emilia Sineo.  
Minister without portfolio—Count Codrionchi (commissioner in Sicily).

**The Crown Prince's Betrothal.**—It was officially announced about the middle of August that the Prince of Naples had been betrothed to Princess Hélène, third

daughter of Nicholas, the reigning prince of Montenegro. The announcement has produced a general feeling of satisfaction in Italy and has been received with unbounded rejoicings in the Black Mountain principality. It is easy to exaggerate the political importance of the match; but it is interesting to note that the country which under its present ruler has courted Russian favor is now giving one of its princesses to be the queen of a member of the Triple Alliance.

VICTOR EMMANUEL FERDINAND MARIA GENNERO, Prince of Naples, was born at Naples on November 11, 1869, and entered the army at an early age. He is now a lieutenant-general, is a Chevalier of the Order of the Golden Fleece and a Knight of the Garter. He is the only son of King Humbert. His mother, the queen of Italy, was Princess Margherita of Saxony, the daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, and first cousin of her husband.

PRINCESS HÉLÈNE OF MONTENEGRO is the third daughter of Prince Nicholas and Princess Milena of Montenegro. She was born at Cetinje, January 8, 1873, and was educated principally in Russia. She is accomplished, and draws and paints well, having won high praise from the artists in Dresden under whom she studied. Her eldest sister, Princess Militza, is married to the Grand Duke Peter Nicolavitch of Russia; while her second sister, Princess Stana, is married to Prince George of Leuchtenberg. Princess Hélène's brother, Prince Danilo, heir to the throne of Montenegro, is about eighteen months older than she is. After her there come three daughters and two sons, thus making the number of the prince of Montenegro's children nine.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**The Iron Gates Opened.**—One of the great engineering works of the century, a work first attempted by the Roman emperor, Trajan, nearly 2,000 years ago, has been carried to a successful issue by the final removal of the so-called Iron Gates, which formerly barred the Transylvanian egress of the Danube. Henceforth the stream flows without impediment from its source in the castle garden of Donauschingen to the Black sea. The credit of the great work belongs exclusively to Hungary; and the formal ceremony of opening the new channel, on September 27, formed a fitting climax to the great Hungarian millennial celebration (p. 436).

Since 1829, when Count Stefan Szechenyi vainly tried to persuade Metternich to undertake the enterprise, Hungary has kept a watchful eye upon it. The Congress of Paris damped the ardor of the Magyars by declaring the navigation of the Danube to be an international concern; but this decision was virtually revoked in 1878, when Count Andrassy prevailed on the Berlin Congress to give Austria-Hungary a mandate for the regularization of the river. This was merely a precursor to negotiations which "disinterested" Turkey

and Servia, and finally confined to the statesmen of Budah-Pesth the task of opening the river. After nearly twenty years of study, negotiation, and untiring industry, the work has now been accomplished, and Hungary possesses her long-dreamed-of highway to the East. There can be no doubt that she will profit enormously by it, for, placing, as it does, Austria-Hungary in direct water communication with the outer world, it will do more than anything else to attract attention to the enterprise of the Hungarian people and the vast resources of their country. Hungary is now one of the busiest industrial and mining countries in the world. The legitimate orientation of her trade is Eastward, and hence the navigable Danube means for her an incomparable outlet for her manufactures not only in the Balkans and in Roumania, but also in the Black sea, and perhaps even beyond—into Anatolia and Persia. For other countries the Danube has less importance as the transport by sea is less expensive.

Within the last twenty-five years, important works of improvement have been executed by the Austrian and Hungarian governments on the upper Danube, and by an international commission at its mouth. These works, however, still left untouched the chief impediment to navigation, namely, a series of reefs and rapids occurring at intervals along a distance of over sixty-five miles between O-Moldava and Sibb. The last and most serious obstruction was that known as the Iron Gates. When the river is high, the other rapids can easily be passed, but here navigation is always beset with difficulties. To overcome this barrier a canal had to be made on the right or Servian bank of the river. When the embankments were laid, a cross dam was built at the upper end of the canal; and, the river being thus diverted, work was carried on "in the dry." On the completion of the canal, another dam was constructed above the cross dam, which was then removed, and the rocks beneath it levelled, after which the second dam was blown up and the waters of the Danube turned into the canal.

Navigation has hitherto been carried on by boats drawing at most six feet, but these could only pass the rapids for part of the year; and, for a period of four to eight months transshipment was necessary. The regulation of the Danube commenced in 1891, and was to have been completed by the end of 1895, as arranged with the contracting syndicate; but work involving a term of two or three years still remains to be done before the whole scheme can be considered finished. The original estimate of 9,000,000 florins (about \$3,618,000) has already been largely exceeded, and it seems probable that the eventual cost will approach 20,000,000 (about \$8,040,000). The Hungarian engineers have exhibited great courage and ingenuity in the conduct of this work, especially as regards the boring and dredging plant, in which many original features have been developed, machines of the kind used at Suez and Panama being found unsuited to the particular class of work required. The engineer-in-chief of the work was M. de Gonda.

The opening ceremonies on September 27 were marked with great festivities, Emperor Francis Joseph opening the canal in state with the kings of Roumania and Servia, through whose territories the river also runs. The sovereigns went through the canal by steamer, drinking to its success in golden goblets of champagne.

The opportunity was seized for a friendly demonstration from Roumania, a whole corps being brought out to line the shores as the imperial vessel passed into Roumanian waters. The Austrian emperor subsequently visited Bucharest amid great enthusiasm. The *entente* between Roumania and the Triple Alliance has long been plainly visible; but this demonstration strengthens the bonds, more especially



those binding Austria to her Danubian neighbors. It is very noticeable, however, that Bulgaria is left out of the question, Prince Ferdinand not having been invited to the ceremony, while the king of Servia, on the other hand, has quite put himself under the Austrian wing.

## RUSSIA.

A judicial inquiry into the Khodynski plain disaster during the coronation *fêtes* in Moscow (p. 443), resulted in July in the following persons, with some others, being held responsible: General Vlassovsky, prefect of police at Moscow; General Behr, president of the organization committee of the *fêtes*; M. de Budberg, also one of the organizers; and the architect who constructed the booths from which the czar's presents were to be distributed to the people. An imperial ukase was issued, stopping further inquiry, declaring the Moscow authorities responsible, ordering that General Vlassovsky be cashiered, and imposing minor penalties on all other officials found to be in any way responsible for the calamity.



M. DE WITTE.  
RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Nicholas II. has restored to the grand duchy of Finland some of the liberties of which it was deprived by the late czar. The Finnish senate recovers the power of appointing and dismissing officials and of dealing with the budget of the grand duchy, the control of education, and certain other powers relating to the judicial system and to finance.

The following statistics of Russian foreign commerce are based on a recent report of the British consul-general in St. Petersburg.

The foreign trade of European Russia, Finland, and at the Cau-

casian ports and customs houses (but excluding all the rest of the Asiatic frontiers), was valued last year at £126,721,924, as against £144,951,352 in 1894. This large decrease is due to the heavy importation by the Russian government in 1894 of gold and silver bullion; but if bullion is left out of the statistics for both years, the volume of the trade for 1895 exceeds that for the previous year by nearly nine millions sterling. The exports last year amounted to £74,861,563, against £62,872,026 the previous year, while the imports declined from, roughly, 55 to 52 millions; so that the exports exceed the imports by over 23 millions, the satisfactory results to Russian trade of the year being attributed in great measure to the fixity of the value of the rouble, which the finance minister, M. de Witte, maintains, though at considerable cost to the country at large. The exports of breadstuffs from European Russia last year were less than the previous year in quantity (184 against 205 million hundredweight), due mainly to a decline in the exports of barley, oats, and maize; both wheat and rye showed an increase, that in wheat being over 10 million hundredweight. The values are not given in the case of breadstuffs. As to other exports, flax comes first with a value of nearly eight millions sterling, then timber, four and a-quarter millions; linseed, three and a-quarter; mineral oils, two and a-quarter; eggs, two and a-quarter (the number of eggs is given at 1,411 millions); hemp, over two millions; sugar, one and a-quarter; oil-cake, a little more than a million; while rapeseed, bristles, and wool were about three quarters of a million each. As to imports, the values are not given, and it is therefore impossible to show their relative importance.

Great Britain has a quarter of the total import and export trade of Russia. In 1894, the last year for which the figures are complete, the United Kingdom had 26.8 per cent of the exports, and sent 23.7 per cent of the imports. This latter proportion has remained very steady since 1888. In spite of fluctuations in amounts, German competition, and Russian protective legislation, British imports maintain their position, and in 1894 were higher in absolute values than for many years previously.

The remarkable strike of textile workers which began in St. Petersburg in June (p. 430)—the first strike in Russia—collapsed after a little more than two weeks' duration, the workmen getting merely some small concessions of doubtful value. It was caused by the attempt of the manufacturers to lower wages and also increase hours of work, competition in the textile trade having been slightly increased as a result of the commercial treaty signed with Germany in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 90). A secret league of socialists took hold and directed the strike, which quickly spread to include 30,000 operatives. Being combinations to affect prices, all strikes in Russia are illegal, so that the government authorities were at once enlisted for suppression of the movement. Public meetings were forbidden, and many leaders of the workmen were banished. There was no rioting. It is generally conceded that the strike marks a stage in the economic, if not also

the political, development of Russia. The imperial council of ministers has been led to discuss the labor question and the growth of socialism.

### SPAIN.

Besides the unruly conduct of her dependents in Cuba and the Philippine islands, serious internal troubles are looming up to increase the anxiety of the Spanish government. Rumors are widely current that another Carlist attempt to overthrow the present dynasty is a possibility merely awaiting an opportune moment for realization. The financial difficulties of the government are increasing; and there is widespread discontent of the masses, caused by the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure spent in the endeavor to retain Cuba.

Undoubtedly connected with the last-mentioned source of unrest, was the somewhat mysterious attempt made by a small armed band on the night of August 4 to possess themselves of the city hall and the custom-house of Valencia. The leader of the insurrectionists is said to have been Bernardo Alvarez, at one time a student of medicine in New York city. The police dispersed the rioters, but were unable to trace the agitation to its originators. The republicans were strongly suspected of fomenting it; but their leaders indignantly denied that it was the intention of their party to add to the difficulties of the government at the present critical time. The conservatives looked with suspicion upon the Freemasons, the free-thinkers, and liberal-minded people generally. The anti-Protestant feeling among the people increased, and was especially strong against the missionaries, chiefly Americans, who were suspected of promoting the disturbance. The whole affair is involved in considerable obscurity.

### HOLLAND.

The first chamber of the states-general has ratified by thirty-four votes to twelve the bill for the extension of the suffrage in Holland. The anti-revolutionary party (Protestant) and the Roman Catholics represented the opposition. The bill was carried by the vote of thirty liberals and four Catholics, and became law by royal assent early in September.

## NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Singularly enough the return of the arctic explorer Nansen from his voyage to the frozen North, has revived the smoldering embers of the Scandinavian dispute. Nansen is a Norwegian radical, with republican sympathies. It is said that the *Fram* on her homeward way flew at the masthead the single flag of Norway, and not the ensign of

the Swedish-Norwegian union; and the explorer took advantage of the festival given in his honor in Christiania, to make a plea for an independent Norway. This is said to have given great umbrage to King Oscar, whose financial assistance it was, after the Norwegian storthing had refused to appropriate a sufficient amount, which did much to render the expedition of the *Fram* possible.



BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSSON,  
NORWEGIAN POET AND PATRIOT.

and liberal orator, had decided to take up a permanent residence in Germany. His advocacy of republican principles and institutions has been persistent and fearless; but it was his proposal to give to Russia a free port on the coast of Norway, if such should be necessary in order to secure Russian support for the establishment of Norwegian independence, which brought down upon him the most vehement wrath of his foes.

## BELGIUM.

On July 5 an election was held to fill half of the seats of the Belgian chamber of deputies, which seats were

left vacant through the provision of the constitution requiring a renewal of half the chamber every two years. Altogether about seventy-five seats were voted for at the polls on July 5 and at the reballots on the 12th, the results showing no material alteration in the general complexion of the chamber, but some gain on the part of the ultra-clerical wing of the great Catholic party. No great principle was at issue in the elections, which were very quiet.

### BULGARIA.

On August 15 the cabinet of M. Stoiloff resigned office. Official authority which will reveal the significance of the crisis cannot at this writing be quoted; but there is some ground for connecting it with the recent change of policy on the part of Prince Ferdinand, which has rendered him practically a puppet in the hands of Muscovite diplomacy. His breach of faith in refusing to approve of the treaty of commerce negotiated with Austria, and in concluding instead a convention with Russia, had wrought estrangement between him and his minister of foreign affairs, M. Natchevitch. Moreover, he was at variance with Colonel Petroff, his minister of war, who opposed surrendering to Russian dictation and reinstating with their former grades the traitors who had taken advantage of their position as officers of the military household of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to kidnap their master and carry him off into Russia. Indeed, it is even rumored that the precipitation of the crisis was immediately due to Russian pressure aimed against Colonel Petroff. There was also some difference among ministers as to the expediency of rendering obligatory in schools the teaching of the Russian language. Altogether the recent trend of events in the principality indicates the supremacy of Russian counsels at Sofia.

### GREECE.

A decision in the famous Zappa case, which in 1892 caused a rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania (Vol. 2, p. 350), was reached in the Roumanian courts about July 1. It will be remembered that the rupture occurred because Roumania insisted on having her claims to property which was included in the Zappa bequest to the Greek nation tried by Roumanian courts and not settled by arbitration. The matter has since dragged along through several complicated phases

in the Roumanian courts; but a decision has at length been reached excluding both governments and acknowledging the Zappa relatives as the only heirs.

Princess Marie Madeline, fifth child and only surviving daughter of King George and Queen Olga of Greece, has been betrothed to Grand Duke George Michaelovitch of Russia, third son of Grand Duke Michael Nicholaïvitch, who is the only surviving member of the family of Emperor Nicholas I.



### PERSIA.

The fanatic Mahomed Reza, who assassinated the Shah Nasr-ed-Din on May 1 (p. 451), was hanged for the crime, August 12, in Teheran, in the presence of an immense crowd.

Shortly after the murder of the shah, a large number of robberies were committed along the route between Bushire and Ispahan. In order to check the spirit of lawlessness and strike terror to the minds of evil-doers, recourse was had on May 10 to a revival of the form of execution known as "gatching," which had been in abeyance for about forty years. Gatching consists in burying the prisoner alive in wet plaster of Paris, leaving exposed only his head. As the plaster hardens, it stops circulation, causing excruciating agony, which is relieved only by unconsciousness and death.

### JAPAN.

Late in August the cabinet of Marquis Ito resigned office. Just what was the cause for this action is not clear from the dispatches: it was presumably due to the continuous opposition, indeed the actual hostility, of the reactionary party, which for some time had caused rumors to the effect that the premier was anxious to resign. It does not seem to have been the result of a governmental crisis.

A reconstruction of the government has been effected, with Count Matsukata as premier and minister of finance, Viscount Takashima as minister of war, and Count Okuma as minister of foreign affairs. The change of ministries

makes the progressionist party dominant in state counsels, and gives rise to some apprehension as to the future relations of the empire with its immediate and remote neighbors. The progressionist party, which was originally organized by Count Okuma, has long advocated "a strong foreign policy," by which is meant checking or limiting as far as possible the field of foreign enterprise in Japan, and, in particular, obstructing the forward movement of Russia in the Far East. The terms of the arrangement negotiated with Russia by the late government, for joint administration in Korea, had given rise to much popular dissatisfaction in Japan.

### CHINA.

A report from Mr. Jameson, British consul at Shanghai, on Chinese foreign commerce and the probable effect of recent events, contains some remarkable statements.



MOZAFFER-ED-DIN,  
NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

Mr. Jameson says there is no prospect at all of China being opened up. In small matters, as in great, there is the same *non possumus* returned to all suggestions and requests. There is no better prospect now than there was ten years ago, perhaps not so good, of any general introduction of railways. There are, however, two new factors in the situation, both of which appear likely to have far-reaching consequences. The first is the right to import machinery and establish manufactories at the open ports; and the second is the heavy foreign debt which China has now, for the first time, been obliged to incur. It appears beyond doubt that the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Shanghai has a great future before it. It seems certain that before long there will be considerable shifting of the existing lines of trade between China and England. It by no means follows, however, says Mr. Jameson, that British trade as a whole will be a sufferer. On the contrary, it may even be a gainer. Just as India continues a good customer, notwithstanding the Bombay mills, so, no

doubt, will China long after she has learnt to make her own yarns, and all the better probably for the increased wealth which the new industries will bring to the laborers of China.

A somewhat serious rebellion broke out in June in the district of Kiang-Peh, near the borders of the provinces of Kiang-Soo and Shan-Tung. Outrages were committed by the rebels upon French and German Roman Catholic missionaries, but details of the uprising are wanting in the press dispatches. It seems to have been promptly suppressed by the authorities.

From advices received in August, it would appear that the suppression, in December last, of the rebellion in the province of Kan-Soo in northwestern China, had been followed by extensive massacres of Mohammedans, amounting almost to a campaign of extermination (Vol. 5, p. 951).

Some American missionaries were among those who suffered from the outrages at Kiang-Yin in May (p. 457). Under pressure of the American department of state, the Chinese government has promised to pay damages, and Secretary Olney has also insisted that the principal offenders and the officials who neglected to give proper protection to the missionaries shall be punished.

Another outbreak of the "black plague" was reported in July to be working havoc at Hong-Kong and throughout southeastern China, notably at Canton.

### AUSTRALASIA.

In all the colonies of Australia the political situation is largely determined by the attitude of the labor party, whose program is everywhere approximately the same, being closely allied to the collectivism and communistic ideas of socialism. In Queensland the recent general elections put the labor party in opposition. In South Australia, on the other hand, notwithstanding the admission for the first time, under the female suffrage act, of nearly 60,000 female voters to the polls, the verdict made the government dependent upon the labor party, and the premier practically its leader (p. 457). In New South Wales and Victoria, the status of the labor party is less clearly defined. In the former the conservative free-trade government of Mr. Reid is blankly opposed to socialism; but concessions to that element for party purposes are considered a possibility. In Victoria the radical protectionist government of Mr. Turner, though it has conciliated the opposition by consenting to a general reduc-



tion of tariff, yet looks upon the socialist wing as its allies.

The question of federation is arousing wide attention. The Federation Enabling act drafted in February, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 203), providing the legal procedure and machinery through which a federal constitution may be prepared, submitted to the people, and, if approved, clothed with the form of law, has already been passed into law by the legislatures of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria.

In Queensland and Western Australia, no decision regarding the act had been reached up to the end of September. In Queensland it passed the legislative assembly, but was loaded with amendments by the legislative council, to all of which, except one, the assembly, late in September, refused its assent.

Near the end of September a federal bill similar to the one laid before the Queensland parliament, was submitted to the legislature of Western Australia by the premier, Sir John Forrest.

The essential nature of the federation problem has been appropriately and concisely stated as follows:

"The need of establishing for Australia a strong, supreme government, conferring on the people the advantages, benefits, and dignity of national life, without any undue increase in the public expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of local self-government, and without interfering with the just claims, susceptibilities and local independence of the associated colonies within their respective spheres."

## MALAYSIA.

**The Philippine Revolt.**—The smoldering embers of revolt against Spanish rule in the Philippine islands, broke out afresh into flame on August 30. Japanese and even German settlers are suspected by the Spaniards of having encouraged the discontented natives; and the renewal of disturbances is also in some quarters attributed to the work of a committee in Hong-Kong having relations with the Cuban rebels.

On the night of August 30, about 2,000 rebels made an unsuccessful attack upon the outposts of Manila; and a state of siege was at once proclaimed in the city and in the seven provinces by the governor-general, Blanco. The rebels intrenched themselves at Cavite, where they were promptly attacked and routed by Spanish troops aided by the fire of a gunboat. Engagements occurred at other points also during the first week in September, in which

the rebels were defeated with some loss. That the trouble, however, was serious, was evidenced in the capture of the town of San Isidor, capital of a province in the island of Luzon, by the insurgents, and in the anxiety of the Spanish authorities to hurry to the front all available military and naval forces.

By September 20 the rebels were said to be making headway in the interior; and the commission of revolting atrocities by them was reported, including massacres of Spanish monks, some of whom were tied to trees and burned alive. General Blanco issued a decree ordering that all property of residents implicated in the rebellion should be forfeited, but offering a week's grace to all rebels who might be willing to lay down their arms. By the end of September the insurgents were said to number from 10,000 to 15,000; and the government at Madrid was preparing to send large additional forces to the islands.

The object aimed at by the insurgents is said to be the independence of the islands, with a view to the establishment of a republic.

### SAMOA.

An exceedingly interesting report, hitherto held as confidential, was published in August by the department of state at Washington. It was submitted in September, 1895, by Mr. James H. Mulligan, at the close of his residence of a year at Apia as United States consul-general; and it exhaustively discusses the present condition of the Samoan archipelago.

The Berlin treaty of 1889 for the administration of Samoa, between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Mr. Mulligan regards as a mistake, and the position created by it as an injustice to the United States and a great wrong to the people of Samoa, whom he describes as "singularly amiable, if having great faults, \* \* \* the highest type of the Polynesian race, Christian, vigorous, independent." The treaty is "an utter, an unrelieved, failure," and the United States "should put an end to an arrangement under which a farce is perpetuated, from which no credit ensues. \* \* \* A remedy is still in demand far more than when the Berlin Conference assembled. The treaty sought to adjust differences, to provide government, to give peace; but two wars, almost five years of rebellion, waste, stagnation, and almost general, if not always aggressive, rebellion, marked by two years of active hostilities, have been added since the treaty was proclaimed."

All the machinery of government is in active operation within the precincts of Apia. Guns of great men-of-war support the government and the law; but, within a few miles from the seat of so many authorities, an offender defies the processes of the court and the power of the native government. Meanwhile no clearing is made,

no plantation is extended, and the country visibly languishes. There is no immigration, no influx of capital, no suggestion of enterprise. The recognition of the government is limited to some districts and villages of the other islands, and to the larger part of the central district of Upolu. A few miles to the east and a few miles to the west, it has no more authority than the government of Turkey.

The difficulty is met at the very outset in the "many-headed administration" of affairs, which leads to division and inefficiency. When the Samoan government and the representatives of the three powers have come to a conclusion—and harmony of view is the exception, even at this stage—the latter must, in most cases, be referred to the powers, who in turn seek an interchange of views before coming to a decision and communicating it to their representatives at the other side of the world. "The adjustment of Samoan questions, it is to be reasonably supposed, does not find solution with a single view to her affairs alone, unmixd with regard to other and perhaps larger questions elsewhere."

In this many-headed administration there is, first, the king and government of Samoa, supposed to govern the whole kingdom except the municipality, which, in fact, exercises far greater power within its own bounds, and throughout the whole realm much more power and authority, than the royal government aspires to; for it levies the customs duties of the kingdom in addition to many specific taxes, and, by direction of the powers, lends money to the government to pay certain expenses. Then, the consul of each of the treaty powers is a government in himself under the extra-territorial jurisdiction granted by treaties. Here are five different authorities, and then comes a sixth—the complicated compromise of the treaty, by which the three consuls supervise the doings of the municipal council; if their approval is not unanimous, the measure is sent back to the municipal council, and if the latter adhere to their original measure it then goes to the chief justice of the supreme court for final action and arbitration.

Mr. Mulligan describes the German interest as at once the oldest, the most considerable in the archipelago, and equal, many times over, to that of all other nationalities combined, owing to the history and operations of the great firm of Godeffroy & Son, which owns 85,000 out of the 135,000 acres of land in the hands of foreigners. This land includes the most fertile in the islands. If the firm had not been in existence, there would have been no excuse for German intervention; there would have been no conference of the three powers, and no Berlin treaty. But with the changes of recent years the operations of the firm have shrunk, and it paid no dividend either in 1893 or in 1894. British interests come next, followed closely by those of the United States. The members of each nationality are waiting for the day when their flag shall float over Samoa, and all unite in the common hope that some one power will take possession and bring the chaos to an end.

The most important interest of the United States in the islands is centred in the harbor of Pago-Pago, where the United States has special concessions for naval purposes (Vol. 2, p. 267).

The entire trade of Samoa in 1894 amounted to less than \$750,000: the total government and municipal reve-

nue was less than \$8,000, of which thirty-two Americans registered at the consulate paid but \$557; customs dues were \$27,500. The population of the islands is estimated at 35,000; Apia, the principal town, has 826 inhabitants, and is without a wharf, a public school, a fire engine, or a foot of sidewalk.



### AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

**Madagascar.**—Adyices from Madagascar received in Paris July 9, said that a state of siege had been proclaimed in the disturbed districts of the island. The French conquest affected mainly the status of the Hova government (p. 351); while the aboriginal tribes, which had never really acknowledged that government, continued still to consider themselves independent. The French officials regard these dissentient native tribes as banditti and treat them frankly as outlaws. The general name *Fahavalos* (originally applied to common highwaymen) is applied to all of the discontented natives as though it were the name of a race. A band of *Fahavalos* was recently attacked by a force under the command of General Oudry, and 600 of them killed. Men of the Hova race enlisted in the military service of the conqueror are deserting to the bandits, taking their military equipments with them.

In the middle of July both houses of the French legislature considered the state of affairs in the island. In the chamber of deputies, to a question regarding the status of the English Methodist missionaries, the minister of the colonies replied:

“We must hold the balance absolutely even between all creeds and forms of worship; but, if behind any religious sects any political intrigues take refuge, the authors of the intrigues will be expelled from the territory.”

The remonstrances of the United States and other nations against the fiscal arrangements of France in her new “colony” of Madagascar (p. 351), have been not entirely without result. A telegram from Washington of August 24 explains the purpose of the French law regulating the introduction of wares and products into the island.

That law provides for the free admission of French products im-

ported into Madagascar directly from France, or from any of her colonies, and, until the adoption of definite custom house regulations, the payment of a duty of ten per cent *ad valorem* on all foreign goods. This is the same rate of duty required by our treaty with the Hovas upon American products imported into Madagascar. This concession by France was secured under considerable pressure and is distinctly understood to be only temporary, but it is possible that continued concerted action by the United States and Great Britain against a higher duty, calculated to give France a monopoly of Madagascar trade, will result in a practically indefinite postponement of the adoption of threatened "definite custom-house regulations."

**Morocco.**—A telegram from Tangier, August 21, announced the discovery at Marrash of a plot to dethrone the sultan, Muley Abd'ul Aziz, in favor of Muley Mahomet, his brother. Four provincial governors had been assassinated by conspirators. Numerous arrests had been made, and a state of terror existed among the population.

**Zanzibar.**—Hamid bin Thwain, sultan of Zanzibar, died August 25. Immediately Saïd Kalid Barghash, who had made a similar attempt in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 166), and who is a cousin of the late sultan, with 700 Askaris, seized the palace and proclaimed himself sultan. As Zanzibar is under British protection, the British consul procured the landing of an armed force from the ships of war in the harbor. A strong guard of mariners and sailors from the *Raccoon*, *Thrush*, and *Sparrow*, and the flagship *St. George*, was put ashore to maintain order. The usurper having refused to submit to an ultimatum from the British consul, the palace was bombarded, August 27, and in a short time destroyed. Saïd Kalid took refuge in the German consulate. Demand was then made by the British consul for his surrender; but the German consul refused to comply except on the order of his home government. At first a disposition was shown at Berlin to give the fugitive up on condition that the British authorities should guarantee to him the treatment due to a prince and a prisoner of war. But eventually Kalid was taken on board the German warship *Seeadler*, and transferred to the nearest German station. The general opinion at Zanzibar, according to the London *Times*, was that the time was opportune "for hoisting the British flag, once for all abolishing Arab rule, and proclaiming the abolition of slavery." But on August 30, after a protracted conference with the German minister of foreign affairs, Emperor William decided not to assent to Great Britain's conversion of the protectorate of Zanzibar into the condition of a crown colony. Remarking on the project of making Zanzibar a British crown colony, the Berlin *Tageblatt* says:

"A portion of the English press thinks that England ought to make use of Saïd Kalid's rebellion to convert Zanzibar into a crown colony, but the English government has elevated Saïd Hamoud to the sultanate. It is not easy to see what else could be done, and the advice of those papers which advocate annexation cannot be followed. England's position in Zanzibar is founded upon the treaty of 1893, by which Germany acknowledges a protectorate only. The protectorate can only be changed for something else by the same means by which it was established, viz., a treaty. It is quite true

that Kalid is under our protection, for his offense is political. Political prisoners, it should be remembered, are not subject too extradition. This is a doctrine which England herself strenuously defended in many cases."



HAMID BIN THWAIN,  
LATE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Hamoud bin Mahomed, a cousin of the late sultan, was proclaimed successor to the sultanate August 26. This prince is said to be an enlightened man, of the type of his near relative Barghash bin Saïd, the friend of Sir John Kirk, who reigned in the sixties. Hamoud is, of course, the nominee of the British government.

**Uganda.**—The British house of commons in July approved a grant of £3,000,000; to be issued out of the consolidation fund for the construction of a railway from the island of Mombasa to Uganda, a distance of 657 miles. The first rail on the line was laid with great ceremony at Kilindini May 29. A bridge will connect Mombasa with the mainland.

The progress of "civilization" in Uganda is remarkable. A few years ago race and creed wars of extermination were the order of the day. Now peace reigns undisturbed, and the native police and the British garrison have little trouble in maintaining order everywhere. Roads are being made and towns are assuming a European air. The chiefs and notables live in two-story houses, of brick or stone, with floors carpeted and the apartments furnished in European fashion. A burglar-proof safe—conclusive evidence of progress and civilization—stands in the office of the king's prime minister. The king himself has ordered a "brougham" from England; several of his high officers have sent for "dogcarts;" a consignment of bicycles was daily expected to arrive when the last advices came from Uganda.

**The Kongo Free State.**—Major Lothaire (p. 459) was again put on trial, on demand of the British government, for the killing (or execution) of the British subject Stokes. This second trial was held at Brussels, and resulted in acquittal, August 6. The judgment is very strongly censured not only in England but in Germany. The Cologne *Zeitung* declares that this verdict produces a situation that “virtually cancels the conditions on which the Kongo state was established and recognized by the powers.” In an interview with Mr. Parminter, a former Kongo state official, that gentleman answered with great unreserve a number of searching inquiries put to him by a London *Times* correspondent regarding the condition of affairs in the Kongo region.

Asked to what degree the Kongo had been opened up, he said that stations have been built and plantations made on the upper and lower Kongo, but only on the river banks. The country a little away from the river is as yet untrodden by a Belgian foot. Of barbarities alleged to have been committed on the natives, he confessed that the current reports of such doings are “too true” as a whole. Since 1884 the condition of the natives has gone from bad to worse. The causes of this he refers first to the inexperience of most of the officers, and then to the impossibility of exercising control over them from headquarters. Their one dominant desire is to grow rich speedily and return home. He cites particular instances of brutality: for example, once, while in company with a military officer on board a steamer, he saw a sergeant of his command, just returned from an expedition, hold up triumphantly a string of human ears. No word of reproof was uttered by the officer: on the contrary the sergeant was praised for his good conduct. An aged chief showed to Mr. Parminter's agent at a certain station the mutilated body of his daughter, whose feet had been hacked off by the native soldiers, that they might obtain the brass anklets she wore. At another station a native sergeant exhibited to Mr. Parminter a bag containing half a dozen hands of negroes. The white officers wink at these barbarities. By order of a Belgian officer a mother and her daughter got 200 lashes with a strip of dried hippopotamus hide: he then ordered his men to mutilate the women, and left them to die. Their offense was that they would not (or could not) reveal the hiding place of the chief.

Slave trading is carried on with the connivance of Belgian officials. “I have often seen a slave steamer coming down the river packed with slaves. \* \* \* The captains used to get five francs per head for slaves delivered at Kinshassa.” A contribution of slaves, so many each month, is exacted from the native chiefs in certain districts. He declares that the Kongo state sells guns and powder to the natives for ivory and rubber. Just before he left the Kongo (December, 1895), the whole of the Aruwimi district had revolted and turned their arms and powder against those from whom they had purchased them.

## SCIENCE.

**Arctic Exploration.—Dr. Nansen Farthest North.**

—The year 1895 will be forever memorable in the history of scientific progress. Following the announcement of the remarkable discovery of argon in 1894 (Vol. 5, p. 257) and of the X rays (p. 1), there came, in August of the present year, the startling announcement, subsequently fully confirmed, that on April 7, 1895, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen had succeeded in penetrating northward to latitude  $86^{\circ} 15'$ —a point nearly 200 miles nearer the north pole than any preceding explorer had reached. Hitherto the highest latitude attained had been  $83^{\circ} 24'$ , reached by Lockwood and Brainard of the Greely expedition in 1882. Nansen approached to about 225 miles from the pole; and he gives it as his opinion that nothing but lack of dogs and kayaks prevented him from covering the intervening distance. His achievement opens up a new chapter in the history of arctic exploration. Without the loss of his good ship *Fram*, without the loss of a single human life, without any serious mishap whatsoever, even without serious discomfort, he succeeded, at a single bound as it were, in subtracting nearly 200 miles from the distance separating man's actual attainment from the final goal of arctic search. It had taken about 300 years, with enormous expenditures of money, ships, and human lives, and at the cost of untold suffering, for the accumulated labors of his predecessors to make an equivalent northward advance. From a scientific point of view the results of Nansen's expedition bid fair to be of great value. A few of its announced results are indicated below.

The wonderful story was confirmed on August 13 when the steamer *Windward*, which had taken supplies to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition in Franz-Josef Land (Vol. 5, p. 724), arrived at Vardö, Norway, having on board Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen, two members of the expedition which sailed from Christiania in the *Fram* on June 24, 1893, and which had last been positively heard from on July 21, following, when the same vessel sailed from Vardö on its hazardous journey (Vol. 3, pp. 170, 401). On August 20, a week after Nansen's reappearance, the *Fram* herself, with all on board in good health and spirits, sailed into the port of Skerjvö.

It was Nansen's intention to commit his ship to the ice north of Siberia, his theory being that the ice would drift with the current (it drifts, rather, as the result showed, with prevailing winds), and that the current would carry him across the apex of the polar sea to



the Greenland coast. In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in London, Eng., just before his departure, he explained his theory. Enumerating the experiences of former expeditions, he showed that the polar current between Greenland and Spitzbergen carried southward between 80 and 120 cubic miles of water every twenty-four hours. Where came all this water? Mainly, he affirmed, from the Norwegian Gulf stream, which entered the polar basin north of Nova Zembla, and from the current northward through Bering strait. A third addition came from America, and especially from the Siberian rivers that ran into the polar sea. It seemed quite natural that these sources should converge, and to some extent unite to form the Greenland current. The main body of this current must, according to Dr. Nansen, be somewhere in the neighborhood of the New Siberian islands. Here also was the mouth of the Lena river, which carried a considerable body of comparatively warm water northward into the polar sea. From this region the current must naturally run in a northerly direction by the shortest route to the outlet between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and this must be to the north of Franz-Josef Land and across or near the north pole.



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN,  
ARCTIC EXPLORER.

The leading incidents of the journey of Dr. Nansen and his companions are briefly outlined as follows, chiefly in the words of the explorer himself:

"The *Fram* left Jugor strait, August 4, 1893. We had to force our way through much ice along the Siberian coast. We discovered an island in the Kara sea and a great number of islands along the coast to Cape Cheljuskin. In several places we found evidences of a glacial epoch, during which northern Siberia must have been covered by inland ice to a great extent. On September 15 we were off the mouth of the Olenek river, but we thought it was too late to go in there to fetch our dogs (Nansen had arranged to call there for that purpose, and his non-appearance caused much anxiety) as we would not risk losing a year. We passed the New Siberian islands September 22. We made fast to a floe in latitude  $78^{\circ} 50'$  north, and in longitude  $133^{\circ} 37'$  east (about 300 miles from where the *Jeannette* sank,



77° 15' north, 155° east). We then allowed the ship to be closed in by the ice.

"As anticipated, we gradually drifted north and northwest during the autumn and winter, from the constantly exposed and violent ice pressures; but the *Fram* surpassed our expectations, being superior to any strain. The temperature fell rapidly and was constantly low, with little variation for the whole winter. During weeks the mercury was frozen. The lowest temperature was 62° below zero. Every man on board was in perfect health during the whole voyage. The electric light, generated by a windmill, fulfilled our expectations. The sea was up to ninety fathoms deep south of 79° north, where the depth suddenly increased and was from 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms north of that latitude. The sea bottom was remarkably devoid of organic matter. During the whole drift I had good opportunities to take a series of scientific observations—meteorological, magnetic, astronomical, and biological; soundings; deep-sea temperatures; examinations for the salinity of the sea water; etc. Under the stratum of cold ice water covering the surface of the polar basin, I soon discovered warmer and more saline water due to the Gulf stream, with temperature from 31° to 33°.

"We saw no land and no open water except narrow cracks in any direction. As anticipated, our drift northward was most rapid during the winter and spring, while the northerly winds stopped or drifted us backward during the summer.

"On June 18, 1894, we were on 81° 52' north, but we drifted then southward only. On October 21 we passed 82° north. On Christmas eve, 1894, latitude 83° north was reached, and a few days later 83° 24', the farthest north latitude previously reached by man. On January 4 and 5, 1895, the *Fram* was exposed to the most violent ice pressures we experienced. She was then firmly frozen in ice of more than thirty feet of measured thickness. This floe was overridden by great ice masses, which were pressed against the port side with irresistible force and threatened to bury, if not crush her. The necessary provisions with the canvass kayaks and other equipments had been placed in safety upon the ice. Every man was ready to leave the ship if necessary, and was prepared to continue with the drift, living on the floe. But the *Fram* proved even stronger than our trust in her."

Johansen and I left the *Fram* on March 14, 1895, at 83° 59' north and 102° 27' east. Our purpose was to explore the sea to the north and reach the highest latitude possible, and then to go to Spitzbergen via Franz-Josef Land, where we felt certain to find a ship. We had twenty-eight dogs, two sledges, and two kayaks for possible open water. The dog food was calculated for thirty days, and our provisions for one hundred days. We found the ice in the beginning tolerably good travelling, and so made good distances, and the ice did not appear drifting much. On March 22 we were at 85° 10' north. Although the dogs were less enduring than we hoped, still they were tolerably good. The ice now became rougher and the drift contrary. On March 25 we had only reached 85° 19' north; and on March 29, 85° 30'. We were now evidently drifting fast toward the south. Our progress was very slow. It was fatiguing to work our way and carry our sledges over the high hummocks constantly being built up by the floes grinding against each other. The ice was in strong movement and the ice pressure was heard in all directions.

"On April 3, 1895, we were at 85° 50' north, constantly hoping

to meet smoother ice. On April 4 we reached  $86^{\circ} 3'$  north, but the ice became rougher, until on April 7 it got so bad that I considered it unwise to continue our march in a northerly direction. We were then at  $86^{\circ} 14'$  north. We then made an excursion on skis further northward (about twelve miles) in order to examine as to the possibility of a further advance. But we could see nothing but ice of the same description, hummock beyond hummock to the horizon, looking like a sea of frozen breakers. We had low temperature, and during nearly three weeks it was in the neighborhood of  $40^{\circ}$  below zero. On April 1 it rose to  $8^{\circ}$  below zero, but soon sank again to  $-38$ . When a wind was blowing in this temperature we did not feel comfortable in our too thin woolen clothing. To save weight we had left our fur suits on board ship. The minimum temperature in March was  $-49$  and the maximum was  $-24$  degrees. In April the minimum was  $-38$  and the maximum  $-20$  degrees. We saw no sign of land in any direction. In fact, the floe of ice seemed to move so freely before the wind that there could not have been anything in the way of land to stop it for a long distance off. We were now drifting rapidly northward. On April 8 we began our march toward Franz-Josef Land. On April 12 our watches ran down, owing to the unusual length of the day's march. After that date we were uncertain as to our longitude, but hoped that our dead reckoning was fairly correct. As we came south we met many cracks, which greatly retarded our progress. The provisions were rapidly decreasing. The dogs were killed one after the other to feed the rest.

"On May 31, 1895, we were in  $82^{\circ} 21'$  north; and on June 4 in  $82^{\circ} 18'$  north, but on June 15 we had been drifted to the northwest to  $82^{\circ} 26'$  north. On July 22 we continued our journey over tolerably good snow. On July 24, when about  $82^{\circ}$  north, we sighted unknown land at last, but the ice was everywhere broken into small floes, the water between being filled with crushed ice in which the use of the kayaks was impossible. We therefore had to make our way by balancing from one piece to another, and we did not reach land until August 6, 1895, at  $81^{\circ} 38'$  north and  $63^{\circ}$  east.

"On August 26 we reached a spot in  $81^{\circ} 13'$  north and  $65^{\circ}$  east, evidently well suited to wintering; and, as it was now too late for the voyage to Spitzbergen, I considered it wisest to stop and prepare for winter. We shot bears and walrus, and built a hut of stones, earth, and moss, making the roof of walrus hide tied down with rope and covered with snow. We used the blubber for cooking, light, and heat. The bear meat and the blubber were our only food for ten months. The bear skins formed our beds and sleeping bag. The winter, however, passed well, and we were both in perfect health. Spring came with sunshine and with much open water to the south-west. We hoped to have an easy voyage to Spitzbergen over the floe of ice and the open water. We were obliged to manufacture new clothes from blankets and a new sleeping bag of bear skin. Our provisions were raw meat and blubber. On May 19, 1896, we were at last ready to start. We came to open water on May 23, in  $81^{\circ} 05'$  north, but were retarded by storms until June 3. A little south of  $81^{\circ}$  we found land extending westward and open water which reached west-northwest along its north coast. But we preferred to travel southward over the ice through a broad sound. We came on June 12 to the south side of the island and found much open water trending westward. We sailed and paddled in this direction in order

to proceed across to Spitzbergen from the most westward cape, but Payer's map was misleading."

The task of reaching Spitzbergen in the way proposed, would have been very dangerous, probably impossible; but fortunately, on June 17, to his surprise and delight, Nansen accidentally met with Mr. Jackson of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which had wintered in Franz-Josef Land, and whose quarters proved to be in the vicinity, where he and his companion were given an enthusiastic welcome. On August 7 the two explorers left Franz-Josef Land on the *Windward*, and reached Vardø, as already stated, August 13.

In the meantime, what had become of the *Fram*? The two men had left her on March 14, 1895, at 83° 59' north and 102° 27' east. Shortly afterward she began once more to drift slowly northward; and on October 16, 1895, had reached her highest latitude, 85° 57' north, at 66° east longitude. Then the *Fram* began to drift southward, and on January 1, 1896, she again passed the 85th degree. From the end of February to the middle of July the *Fram* remained almost stationary. In the middle of May the ice around the ship was blown up, and after great exertions she was freed from ice by the 2d of June. On the 19th of July, in latitude 83° 14', the attempt to work her out of the ice floes began; and on the 13th of August, in latitude 81° 32', longitude 11° 40' east, open water was reached. On August 20 the *Fram* reached Skerjvåg, where her crew were delighted to learn of the safe return a week previously of the two companions from whom they had not heard for seventeen months. The *Fram* had still on board provisions for three years and about 500 tons of coal. Dr. Nansen was brought from Vardø on Sir G. Baden-Powell's yacht *Otaria* to rejoin his vessel; and with his companions, on board the *Fram*, reached Christiania September 9, where he had a most hearty greeting and was paid numerous honors, among them the grand cross of the Order of St. Olaf, conferred on him by King Oscar.

For the sake of comparison we present the following table of latitudes reached by arctic explorers during the past 300 years, with Dr. Nansen's added. It was compiled by General A. W. Greely.

Eastern Hemisphere.			Western Hemisphere.		
Year	Explorer	Latitude	Year	Explorer	Latitude
1594.	William Barents.....	77° 20'	1587.	John Davis.....	72° 12'
1596.	Ryp and Heemskerck.....	79° 49'	1607.	Henry Hudson.....	73°
1607.	Henry Hudson.....	80° 23'	1616.	William Baffin.....	77° 45'
1773.	J. C. Phipps.....	80° 48'	1862.	E. A. Inglefield.....	78° 21'
1806.	William Scoresby.....	81° 30'	1854.	E. K. Kane.....	80° 10'
1827.	W. E. Parry.....	82° 45'	1870.	C. F. Hall.....	82° 11'
1868.	Nordenskjöld and Otter.....	81° 42'	1871.	C. F. Hall.....	82° 07'
1874.	Weyprecht and Payer.....	82° 05'	1875.	G. S. Nares.....	82° 48'
1895.	Dr. Nansen.....	86° 15'	1876.	G. S. Nares.....	83° 20'
			1882.	A. W. Greely.....	83° 24'

First, in the Eastern hemisphere, the highest previous latitude, it will be observed, is that of Parry, made by boat. The Swedes Nordenskjöld and Otter hold the best ship record, both of these efforts being in Spitzbergen sea. The latitude reached by the Weyprecht and Payer expedition is the highest made by land, and was made by Payer in Franz-Josef Land. The Western hemisphere has seemed hitherto more favorable. The record of Lieutenant (now General) Greely's party, which has hitherto been unsurpassed, was

made in New Land, north of Greenland, by Lockwood and Brainard. Nares's first venture was on Grinnell Land, and the second on the Frozen sea. The east and west coasts of Greenland have both had their full share of exploration.

The scientific results of the expedition of the *Fram* are very important.

One of the most significant is the establishment of the great depth of the Arctic ocean, which tends to prove that the pole itself is covered with deep-sea ice, and that no land other than perhaps a few scattered islands exists north of 82°, and to upset some theories of oceanic physics based on the notion of a shallow Arctic ocean. The deepest sounding taken was 2,185 fathoms. Hitherto the Arctic ocean was supposed to be comparatively shallow. The deepest soundings in the Spitzbergen or Barents sea are only from 100 to 200 fathoms. Some depths of over a mile have been found in the East Greenland sea, though most of the soundings there point to a high submarine plateau, with some abrupt depressions. The comparatively few soundings north of our continent show shallow water at a considerable distance from land. But Nansen appears to have discovered persistent depths of 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms north of 79°.

General Greely sums up the geographic results of Nansen's expedition as follows:

"The geographic outcome of Nansen's expedition consists in the determination of the non-existence of land in an area of some 50,000 square miles, thus equalling De Long's geographic contribution, and in the discovery of a deep sea to the north of the 79th parallel. To some, these may appear trivial additions to our knowledge of the polar regions, but in reality they are very important. By proving Sannikof a small island, Nansen narrowly circumscribes, by the aid of De Long's discoveries, the New Siberia archipelago; he not only confirms Jackson's assertion that Franz-Josef Land consists of small ice-capped islands, but also destroys their importance as a route to the pole by proving that they do not extend materially to the north of the 82d parallel. It leaves as the most northerly known land, and presumably the future polar route, the unnamed land discovered to the north of Greenland by Lockwood and Brainard, of my command in 1882, of which Peary reached the southern extremity by his brilliant inland ice journeys of 1892 and 1894. The deep sea is, however, the most important discovery. It necessarily reduces the size and importance of the ice-clad land that must exist, as proved by the palæocrystic ice-floes of Smith sound near the pole. It serves to confirm the opinion, advanced by me two years since, that this land lies not on the Siberian but on the American side of the pole, to the north of the Parry archipelago.

"To the west and southwest of Spitzbergen, the Arctic ocean is unusually deep over large areas, soundings ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 fathoms. Between Iceland and Greenland is a remarkable 'deep,' some 500 miles wide, which is nearly 2,000 fathoms (over two miles) in depth. While the sea to the south shallows very rapidly, there is no doubt that the Iceland 'deep,' curving northward along the axis of the well-known returning arctic current, connects with the Spitzbergen area. It now seems not improbable that these areas are part of the largest and most extensive 'deep' of the world, and that the northern extension has branches extending both to the

east and west. The western branch is determined by scientists as necessary to explain the Atlantic cotidal hour as observed by the Lady Franklin bay expedition at several points along the coast of northwest Greenland. The *Fram* now discloses the existence of the eastern branch, to the north of the Spitzbergen and Franz-Josef archipelagoes, with its most easterly extension in the neighborhood of the New Siberia islands. To the west of these islands Dr. Nan sen's soundings show that the shallow waters that lave the Siberian coast, which have been thought to extend far towards the pole, suddenly deepen near the 79th parallel from ninety fathoms to 1,600 fathoms, with an extreme depth of 1,900 fathoms—over two miles."

*The Conway Expedition.*—In the middle of July an expedition organized in England by Sir W. Martin Conway for the purpose of exploring the interior of west Spitzbergen, crossed the island from west to east and back again. Nordenskjöld in 1890 and Charles Rabot in 1892 were the only travellers who had previously visited any part of the interior of west Spitzbergen.

*M. Andrée's Balloon Expedition.*—The expedition organized last year by Professor

S. A. Andrée, examiner-in-chief of the royal patent office in Stockholm, Sweden, whose aim was to reach the north pole by means of a specially constructed balloon (Vol. 5, p. 725), sailed from Gothenburg, Sweden, June 7, on the *Virgo*, and took up quarters preparatory to starting on their aerial trip at Danes Island, Spitzbergen. M. Andrée's intended companions were Dr. Ekholm, one of the best known meteorologists in Europe, and M. Nils Strindberg, a teacher in the High School for Science in Stockholm. Advices received at Hammerfest, Norway, August 6, stated that Professor Andrée had com-



PROFESSOR S. A. ANDRÉE.  
LEADER OF A PROPOSED BALLOON EXPEDITION  
TO THE NORTH POLE.

pleted the inflation of his balloon, and was awaiting a favorable wind; but on August 24 the *Virgo* arrived at Tromsø, bringing back the expedition, which had abandoned its trip for this year owing to the lateness of the season.

*The Peary Expedition.*—The sixth expedition organized under Lieutenant Peary's auspices sailed from Sydney, Cape Breton, on the steamer *Hope*, July 15, its main purpose being to secure the great forty-ton meteorite near Cape York, which was reported by Sir John Ross in 1818, but never subsequently seen by a white man until located and surveyed by Peary and Lee in May, 1894, (Vol. 5, p. 724).

Peary arranged to convey north two independent scientific parties to pursue investigations along the Greenland coast. The first was from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was landed at Omenak Fiord, Baffin's bay. It was in charge of Professor Alfred Burton. At the peninsula of Nugsuak, near the southern end of Melville bay, a party from Cornell University was put ashore, with Professor Ralph S. Tarr in charge. This region had never before been visited by scientific men. During their stay of a month at Nugsuak, the Cornell party made a careful study of a large double glacier which they discovered, and which they called Cornell Glacier. They also made a valuable botanical collection, and spent some time in the study of invertebrate zoölogy, and made a careful examination of crystalline rocks under the supervision of Professor Gill. They went inland over Ice cape six or seven miles, and while there discovered a mountain which came up through a great field of ice. They called it Mount Schurman, in honor of the president of Cornell University.

Mr. Putnam, with the Benton party of the United States Coast Survey, made a series of pendulum and magnetic observations for the purpose of measuring the force of gravity which, as is well known, increases from the equator to the poles on account of the flattening of the earth at the poles.

On September 26, the *Hope*, with the various parties of the expedition on board, returned to Sydney, C. B. The various scientific collections made are intended for the American Museum of Natural History. The great meteorite it was found impossible to remove with the appliances at hand, and the ice compelled the Peary party to retire on September 4.

It is announced that the vast interior of north Greenland, which was traversed by Peary in 1892 and 1894 (Vol. 2, p. 311; Vol. 4, p. 681), will hereafter be known as Peary Land.

*The American Association.*—Ever since 1866, when the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Buffalo, N. Y., its first meeting after the Civil



War, it has been customary for the association to gather in the same city every tenth year. The 45th annual meeting was held in Buffalo this year, August 24-29.

At the opening session, addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Jewett and Dr. Roswell Park, president of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. The retiring president, Professor E. W. Morley of Cleveland, O., introduced the president-elect, Professor E. D. Cope of Philadelphia, Penn., the renowned palæontologist and comparative anatomist, who replied to the addresses of welcome.

Almost simultaneously were held meetings of various affiliated societies, among them the American Chemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Society of Economic Entomology, the Geological Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Botanical Society, and the American Mathematical Society.

The attendance was smaller than usual, the registration being about 330, of whom 112 were new members. There was an increase in the number of papers read, many of which were of very high character, but hardly of interest to the general reader.

Resolutions were passed in favor of further action by congress looking to the early adoption of the metric system of weights and measures; in favor of allowing the committee on standards of measurement to construct properly authenticated standards of electrical measurement in accordance with the law of 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 577); and in favor of permitting vivisection in the interests of science where vivisection may appear to those trained in biological research to be wise and useful.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Wolcott Gibbs of Newport, R. I., the veteran Harvard chemist.

Vice-presidents—A, Mathematics and Astronomy, W. W. Beman of Ann Arbor, Mich.; B, Physics, Carl Barus of Providence, R. I.; C, Chemistry, W. P. Mason of Troy, N. Y.; D, Mechanical Science and Engineering, John Galbraith of Toronto, Canada; E, Geology and Geography, I. C. White of Morgantown, W. Va.; F, Zoölogy, G. Brown Goode of Washington, D. C. (since deceased); G, Botany, George F. Atkinson of Ithaca, N. Y.; H, Anthropology, W. J. McGee, of Washington, D. C.; I, Social and Economic Science, Richard T. Colburn of Elizabeth, N. J.

Permanent secretary, F. W. Putnam of Cambridge (office at Salem), Mass.; general secretary, Asaph Hall, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary of the council, D. S. Kellicott of Columbus, O.; treasurer, R. S. Woodward of New York city.

**The British Association.**—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 66th annual meeting in Liverpool, Eng., beginning September 16.

The most notable feature of the gathering was the inaugural address of the president-elect, Sir Joseph Lister, who spoke on the interdependence of science and the healing art. He instanced the great assistance rendered to surgery by the discovery of X rays, in the location of foreign bodies within the tissues, the inspection of fractures and dislocations, etc.; and also dwelt upon the value of anesthetics (modestly reviewing his own invaluable contributions)

and the discoveries of the late Professor Pasteur, and the use of antitoxin.

**Total Eclipse of August 9.**—On August 9 occurred a total eclipse of the sun, visible only in northern Europe and Asia. The belt of totality began over the Atlantic ocean near the Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland. Thence its track curved upward across the north coast of Norway, through Lapland, bisecting the southernmost island of the Nova Zembla group; then it crossed Siberia to the gulf of Tartary and south to the Japanese island of Yezo. The central line of eclipse nearly touched Cape Soya, the extreme northern point of the island, whence it ran southeast, leaving the coast at Akeshi, and ending out over the Pacific ocean. It took the moon's shadow only about 1 hour 40 minutes to sweep across the earth from the west coast of Norway to Yezo, and at Yezo it lasted only about two minutes.

Unfortunately clouds obscured the view at almost every point of observation, and the data secured were comparatively meagre. Elaborate preparations had been made, and numerous observation parties organized by governments, scientific societies, and private individuals, took up position at various points along the path of the eclipse in the hope of securing photographs and sketches which might throw some light upon the vexed question of the nature of the sun's corona; but, with few exceptions, all the best equipped observers were doomed to disappointment.

Many excursionists went to Bodo, on the west coast of Norway, to witness the spectacle. But most of the British observers went to Varanger fiord, east of North Cape. Vadsø, a little fishing village on this bay, was a favorite place of rendezvous. The Russians had parties stationed on Nova Zembla and at three posts in Siberia. But the two expeditions from America, headed respectively by Professor J. M. Schaeberle, of the Lick Observatory, and Professor David P. Todd, of Amherst College, set up their instruments in Yezo, where the duration of totality was longest, and the elevation of the sun above the horizon was highest. One party of English scientists and another of Frenchmen also established themselves in Japan.

One of the most successful expeditions appears to have been that which sailed in Sir George Baden-Powell's yacht, the *Otaria*, to Karmakul, an island of the Nova Zembla group. The party included Messrs. Shackleton and Stone, and Lieutenant Webb, R. N., who succeeded in taking thirty-four photographs of the eclipse during totality, which, it is hoped, will do much to neutralize the failures of others in Norway and Japan. The photographs taken of the corona itself, and the spectroscopic photographs of the corona and prominences, were very satisfactory, and will be of use in the investigation of the change of form of the corona with respect to the maximum and minimum sun-spot periods. The spectroscopic results are almost invaluable, and will

throw some light on the vexed question as to the position of the absorbing layer in the sun which gives rise to the Fraunhofer lines in the solar spectrum.

Another successful private excursion sailed from New York city on the American Line steamer *Ohio*, to a point near the Isle of Stott, not far from the promontory of Kunnen, off the coast of Norway. The party included Miss May Proctor, daughter of the late astronomer, Richard A. Proctor. Miss Proctor viewed the eclipse through field glasses, the motion of the vessel preventing the use of telescopes. She reported the duration of totality at the point of observation, 66' 57" north latitude, 14° 30' east longitude, to be 1 minute 35 seconds.

Still other successful observations were reported from the extreme north of Sweden. A photographer from Flensburg took eleven photographs of the eclipse at Bredvik, on the Skjerstad fiord. A Russian expedition to Tornea, Finland, is also reported to have obtained ten excellent photographs of the corona.

**Transmutation of Metals.**—The startling announcement was made in some of the New York city dailies (the *Press* of August 8, the *Evening Sun* of August 10, the *Journal* of August 16), that Dr. S. H. Emmens of that city had discovered a process by which silver could be transmuted into gold. As to its nature, nothing has been revealed beyond the merest generalities; and the scientific world will refuse to admit the discoverer's claims until acceded a positive demonstration. The practical results of such a discovery, were the process practicable on a commercial scale, would be revolutionary in the fields of commerce and trade. The utmost that will be admitted is that such a discovery, in the present limited state of our knowledge regarding the physical constitution of matter, lies theoretically within the bounds of possibility. That the so-called chemical elements do not represent the ultimate constituents of matter (if indeed there be any *ultimate* in matter at all), there is every ground for believing. And, for all that we yet know, the hypothesis is perfectly admissible—that not only silver and gold, but all the other so-called elements as well, may be merely different forms under which the same *ultimate* manifests itself according to varying conditions which we may attempt to describe by the use of such terms as "atomic association or dissociation," "molecular aggregation," etc. The history of the alleged discovery is in brief as follows:

During the course of investigations undertaken in 1892 for the purpose of preparing chemically pure nickel, Dr. Emmens, who was working with three others, claims to have found "indications of the existence of some substance common to the whole of the elements in what is known as Series 4 of Group 8 of the classification of the chemical elements now universally adopted by scientists in accordance with what is known as the 'periodic law of the elements.'" "We did not further pursue the particular line of investigation

upon which we had set out," says he, "because it appeared to us almost self-evident that if we were right in supposing a common substance to be present in any single series of elements, the same would hold good for each group. And, as Group 1 of the classification contains the precious metals—gold and silver,—it was obvious that our time and attention should be directed to these metals rather than to any others.

Dr. Emmens now claims to have submitted silver to a treatment whereby he obtained eventually a substance "endowed with the properties of ordinary metallic gold." Of this he claims to have manufactured four ounces from six ounces of silver. "It is," he says, "simply a matter of extending the control which we already possess, to a degree that grows greater and greater every day, over the grouping of atoms and molecules." Elsewhere he says, "The essence of my discovery consists in the extension to solid bodies and molecules *per se* of Andrews' doctrine of critical temperatures."

In a word, the claim is—to have, by physical means, split up the silver into its "ultimate" state of atomic division, and then, by similar means, to have grouped the atoms together in a new way so as to form a substance with new properties. To this substance he gives the name "Argentaurum," which he considers to be the "raw material out of which both gold and silver were constructed by the hand of nature," and which, he claims, can be "aggregated into molecules" having a density "superior" to that of silver and in fact equal to that of gold.

The apparent annihilation of twenty-five per cent of the silver (two ounces out of six) is not explained.

**Transmission of Visible Pictures.**—A solution of the problem of transmitting pictures through a wire by electricity, making them directly visible in all detail, is claimed by Dr. Frank M. Close of Oakland, Cal. His instrument, the details of which are not yet described, is called a "telectroscope."

Another solution of the same problem is claimed for Mr. Charles B. Davis, a chemist, of New York city. His device is described as follows:

At one end is the object whose image is to be transmitted, standing in front of an ordinary photographic camera. At the back of the camera, instead of the usual sensitive plate, is a bunch of two hundred wires close together, but not touching, with their ends held in the meshes of a sieve and the other ends coming together and extended by a single wire the desired distance to the receiver. At the receiving end is a similar bunch of wires, radiating from the end of the single connecting wire, with their ends held by a sieve the same as at the other end. Above the wires at the receiving end is a hinged copper plate that can be made to rest over the ends of the wires. All of these wires and the copper plate are in an electric current formed by six Lenchance cells.

The ends of the bunched wires in both transmitter and receiver are coated with selenium, a substance exceedingly sensitive to variations of light, which, when in an electric circuit, transmits a current proportionate in strength to the amount of light falling upon it.

At the receiving end, the picture of the object is reproduced by simply pressing against the copper plate over the ends of the sele-

nium-coated wires through which the electric current is passing, a sheet of paper saturated with phenolphthalein, glycerine, and alcohol.

An allied discovery, though by a totally different method, accomplishing the distant reproduction, in line engraving, of pictures, was described last year—the electro-artograph, invented by Mr. N. S. Amstutz of Cleveland, O. (Vol. 5, p. 454).

**An Automatic Telephone Exchange.**—Under the present system of telephony, so much space is needed for the various stations and complicated electrical arrangements for establishing contacts and connections, and so large a staff is required for efficient working, that the capacity of a single exchange is practically limited to a few hundred subscribers. The Apostoloff automatic telephone is an invention whereby, it is claimed, any person can, without the assistance of a “central” attendant, put himself directly into communication with any other of even as many as 10,000 subscribers. The device is described thus:

In the central station each subscriber is represented by a piece of apparatus contained in a box a few inches high, which is connected by an ordinary metallic circuit to the telephone in his house or office. Ordinary telephones are used with the addition of a small piece of apparatus termed a “transmitter” or “manipulator.” The face of this transmitter is pierced with three little windows or apertures, in two of which numerals appear and in the third certain service indications. Suppose a subscriber wishes to speak with No. 1,795. He presses a button under the left-hand aperture until the numerals 17 appear. He then does the same to a button under the right-hand window until 95 appears. These two operations have produced corresponding movements in the instrument that represents him at the central station. The positive currents sent by the left-hand button have passed through a polarized relay and caused a local battery to send seventeen successive currents through an electro-magnet which has moved a travelling switch step by step past sixteen contacts, each representing a group of 100 subscribers, until it has stopped on the seventeenth of the row. The negative currents have in the same way moved a second travelling switch till it is in connection with the ninety-fifth contact of the other row. The subscriber now presses another button, which causes the words “Ring up” to appear in the middle aperture. At the same time, by an ingenious electrical arrangement, the electro-magnets that actuate the travelling switches are cut out and the circuit is completed to 1,795. He now rings up in the usual way, and in return 1,795, if he wishes to speak, presses one of his buttons and causes the words “Are you there?” to appear in both transmitters. Conversation is now possible. After finishing, both subscribers touch a button marked “Finish,” whereupon the numbers in the windows fly back to zero. “Off” appears in the middle window, the travelling switches in the apparatus at the central station return to their initial position, and the whole apparatus is ready to be used again.

It is claimed that this invention is easily and inexpen-

sively adaptable to existing telephone systems having complete metallic circuits, that it does away with the heavy expenses of large central and branch exchanges and of the numerous staff they necessitate, that it means a great saving of time and does not leave subscribers at the mercy of the attendants at the various exchanges, that it insures absolute secrecy in communications.

**Astronomy.**—The periodical comet discovered by Professor Brooks at Geneva, N. Y., in July, 1889, was again seen on June 19 by M. Javelle of the Observatory of Nice, France.

It is sometimes known as Brooks' multiple comet, owing to being composed of a parent body, as it were, preceded by four small attendant comets, whose separate existence is visible only through the most powerful telescopes. Its present period of revolution around the sun is about seven years. Computing backward, however, it was found that in 1886, three years before its discovery by Professor Brooks, it had come within the sphere of Jupiter's attraction, and that to this fact was due its present orbit and seven-year period: its former period was of nearly thirty years' duration.

It is believed that during this encounter of Jupiter and the comet, the material for the fifth satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Barnard in 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 421), was secured—captured from the comet by Jupiter's superior attraction.

Professor T. J. J. Lee of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., announced in September that he had rediscovered the lost companion of Sirius, a so-called "dark" or faintly luminous star, which had not been seen since 1890, when it was observed with the Lick telescope. The satellite is about half as large as Sirius, and just about the size of our sun. It appears to be a burned-out world; but we are still ignorant of the cause of its darkness in remarkable contrast with the brilliancy of Sirius.

**Aerial Navigation.**—Numerous attempts at a solution of the problem of air-flight have been reported of late.

At Portsmouth, N. H., August 20, Mr. Charles H. Lamson, a Portland jeweller, demonstrated the possibility of making kite-flying an adjunct to meteorology and aeronautics. By means of a large cellular or box kite, which is described as "a radical modification of the Hargraves box or cell kite," he succeeded in lifting to a height of 600 feet a weight of 150 pounds, designed to represent a man. When the kite had reached that altitude, the rope parted, and the apparatus came down, but so gently that had a living man been carried by it, he would not have been hurt.

The cells or boxes of the kite are hinged on a pivot near the centre, so that their angle of inclination to the wind and to one another can be changed at will. On the space between the two cells of the kite is where it is purposed to place the man who goes aloft with the kite. The passenger, by manipulating a lever, can keep the air-ship on an even keel, make it rise or fall, and direct its course in

coming down. Lateral steering can be accomplished by changing the weight to either side of the centre, the aerial vessel then turning toward the side where the weight is greatest.

A flying machine invented by Professor Octave Chanute, ex-president of the American Society of Engineers, was tried with some success in the early part of September, at a point on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, in northern Indiana.

The machine is modeled on the bird principle of soaring against the wind by means of several aeroplanes. Attached for purposes of steering, is a broad, movable tail-piece called a Herring regulator, so named after its inventor, Mr. A. M. Herring, an assistant to Professor Chanute. As in the case of the invention of Herr Lillenthal, whose recent accidental death during an experiment with his machine was a serious loss to science (see Necrology), the "soaring" is accomplished by running rapidly a short distance down an inclined plane and then leaping into the air.

At the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, August 28 and 29, there was exhibited a new dirigible balloon designed by Dr. Wolfert.

The device consists of an elliptically shaped gas bag, over thirty yards long, with its longer axis horizontal, from which is suspended a bamboo basket five yards long, so fastened that neither part of the balloon can have separate movement. The motive power is an eight horse power engine driving a double-bladed propeller, having a diameter of about three yards. It is placed in front of the basket, while below the car is another propeller of the same dimensions, for upward and downward movement. These propellers make 500 revolutions per minute.

The balloon rose to the height of about sixty-five feet, and was propelled in all directions, even against the wind.

An application of the principle of bicycle propulsion has been made to balloon navigation by J. C. Ryder, a young man of Richmond Hill, L. I.

The body of the balloon is a cone-shaped gas bag, with the bicycle apparatus suspended below. The pedals, acting on a high-g geared sprocket wheel and chain, set aluminium paddles revolving. Just how this "flying bicycle" is steered, is not made clear. It is said that Mr. Ryder has actually propelled himself seven miles in the teeth of a wind, at an altitude of 200 feet.

By means of cameras attached to kites, Mr. W. A. Eddy has succeeded in taking mid-air photographs of the city of Boston and other places. Among the advantages of the mid-air camera, it is claimed, will be the power of detecting the approach of an enemy in time of war, or the approach of a man-of-war long before its hull is visible above the horizon.

**The Bazin Roller Ship.**—A unique attempt in shipbuilding, to solve the problem of giving greatly in-

creased speed without proportionate increase in expenditure of energy, is that of M. Ernest Bazin, a well-known French marine engineer, whose roller ship, named after himself, was launched on August 19, at the Cail dock-yards on the Seine, at St. Denis.

The strange craft, of about 280 tons' burden, comprises, in a word, a rectangular iron frame or platform (carrying deck houses), about 120 feet long and forty feet wide, mounted on six hollow, water-tight, lenticular rollers (three on each side), each about thirty nine feet in diameter and twelve feet in thickness, submerged about one-third, revolving vertically in the water with a speed proportioned to the forward motion of the vessel, which is produced by a screw propeller actuated by a 550 horse-power engine.

The rollers are connected in pairs, each pair being actuated by a fifty horse-power engine. It is hoped that by the use of the rollers the friction of the water will be reduced to a minimum, it being the theory of the inventor that the boat should roll over the water without cutting through it. The strain is not longitudinal but vertical, and the inventor hopes that the "bite" of the roller on the water will be analogous to that of a car wheel on a sanded rail, only, of course, allowance being made for the mobility of the water.

The principle of the new boat may be understood by making a hollow lens-shaped roller out of tin, so that it will somewhat resemble two saucers fastened together. If this disk be plunged into the water and pushed forward, it will go ahead for some distance before being stopped by the resistance of the water; but if, before it is pushed along the water, it is given a sharp rotary movement, it will be found that the disk will saw the water instead of beating it, and that it will cover several times the distance that it did when it was simply pushed.

Besides greater speed, with lessened coal consumption and lowered freight rates, other advantages are claimed for craft built on the new model:—greater stability, and therefore less liability to seasickness on the part of the passengers; better ventilation; more sunlight; and practical impossibility of sinking, the uninjured rollers, in case of collision or other mishap, serving as air-tight compartments to prevent foundering. Admiral Coulombeaud, a high French naval authority, has computed that only one-twenty-seventh of the power required to drive an ordinary boat is needed for a Bazin craft of the same size and speed.

**Serum Treatment of Leprosy.**—That leprosy is curable seems to be borne out by a recent report to the National Academy of Medicine, Bogota, Colombia, from Dr. Juan de Dois Carrasquilla, on the use of anti-leprous serum prepared by him. The method of obtaining the serum and using it is described as follows:

The doctor first bleeds a leper, choosing an adult whose general condition is fairly good. The blood drawn varies in amount from a hundred to two hundred and fifty cubic centimetres. It is received into a sterilized vessel and carefully covered, kept away from the light, and, above all, kept perfectly quiet. In from twelve to twenty-four hours the superficial layer of serum, that only which is perfectly limpid, is



removed with a pipette if it has to be kept for some time before it is to be used, it is passed through a layer of powdered camphor contained between two layers of cotton, to preserve it, and it is kept away from the light and heat. Thus prepared, the serum is injected into an animal that is refractory to leprosy, preferably a healthy young horse in good condition. Roux's method of procedure is employed. The doctor thinks that forty-five cubic centimetres is the proper medium dose, given at intervals of ten days. The horse is bled in from five to ten days after the last injection, preferably from the jugular vein. The Nocard-Roux process is followed for obtaining aseptic horse serum, and it is treated in exactly the same way as the human serum.

The dose of the serum for use on the human subject is from one to five cubic centimetres, according to the strength of the serum, the constitution, age, and other circumstances of the patient, the period of the disease, etc., given subcutaneously. The locality to be preferred for the injection is that bounded by the iliac crest and a transverse line passing just beneath the trochanteric fossa, or, better still, just to the outer side of the trochanter major. Great care must be taken to make sure that the serum has not undergone any septic change. A full day should intervene between the injections. Febrile reaction follows in all cases, and the injection should not be repeated until this has subsided.

Further reports from Dr. Carrasquilla will be awaited with much interest.

Dr. Kitasato, the eminent physician of Japan, also claims to have discovered an effective remedy for leprosy, in the shape of an antitoxic serum procured from animals which have been made immune to the disease by injections of poison produced by the microbes.

Still another cure for leprosy is announced by Dr. Bouffé, a French physician.

Following the discovery, by Dr. Hansen, a Norwegian, of the microbe of leprosy, and the failure of experiments after the Pasteur method of vaccination, Dr. Bouffé came to the conclusion that leprosy, like psoriasis and eczema, which are minor diseases of the same type, only becomes developed in an organism as the result of the weakening of the nervous system, which has thus ceased to regulate the functions of nutrition, and that its evolution cannot be arrested until the nervous system is restored to its natural condition. He therefore began to treat leprosy with subcutaneous injections of orchitine, the famous liquid discovered by the late Dr. Brown-Séquard. His method is thus practically a rehabilitation of that of Dr. Brown-Séquard. Its efficiency for the purpose indicated has not yet been demonstrated.

**The Phonendoscope.**—This instrument, invented by two Italians, Bazzi and Bianchi, and indorsed by high authorities in Germany, France, and Italy, bids fair to work a revolution in the fields of medicine and surgery to which the stethoscope has heretofore been the only instrument applicable. The latter is practically useful only in exploring by sound the regions of the heart and lungs:

the phonendoscope, on the other hand, will penetrate much further into the hidden recesses of the body, revealing sounds never before perceptible: it is to the organs of hearing what a powerful lens is to the eye. Its purpose is to fix the difference between the sound of healthy and that of unhealthy action in our physical organs. Once a standard of healthy sounds has been fixed, the instrument will be a most valuable adjunct in diagnosis. It is thought that its powers may extend to exploration of the entire digestive system, and even to detection of differences in the condition of the blood. The instrument is described as follows:

Its essential principle is much the same as that of the phonograph and the telephone—the duplication, by physical means, of the minute vibrations upon which sounds depend. These vibrations, producing no audible effect in ordinary circumstances, are caught on a thin circular plate of ferrotype, the same material that is used in telephones. Ferrotype is used here in preference to vulcanized rubber because of its lack of elasticity and because of its mathematical correctness and the faithfulness of its vibrations.

With this plate, or vibrator, however, the instrument's resemblance to the telephone ceases. Gathering up these sound waves it concentrates them into a sort of metal drum. This drum contains a little spring pressing on the vibrator to give it greater play, and has two small holes to admit the sound waves into its centre. On one side is the vibrator, to be laid on whatever part of the body is to be tested; on the other are two little metal tubes, fastened firmly in and communicating directly with the centre. To these metal tubes are attached long flexible rubber ones, with ear tips on their ends, intended to be put directly into the ears of the surgeon.

**Artificial Silk.**—Works have been established at Besançon in France and Sprietenbach in Switzerland, for the manufacture of artificial silk by a process invented by M. Chardonnet.

The process is in principle as follows: Wood—corresponding to the mulberry leaves eaten by the silkworm—is first worked into a paste, then dipped in nitric and sulphuric acids, dried, and placed in a bath of ether and alcohol at 90°. The result is a kind of glue or collodion, which is subjected to high pressure in strong metal cylinders, and expressed through pipes, being forced out through small orifices in the form of threads. These are so fine that six of them have to be twisted together before winding on the spool. The silk thus made is then rendered incombustible, and the skeins are thrown into ammonia to neutralize the acids.

**Nitragin.**—This name has been applied to cultures of bacteria for use in agriculture, which are now being manufactured as the result of experiments conducted by Professor Nobbe of Tharand in Saxony. They offer a practical solution of the great problem of how to utilize as plant-food the vast stores of nitrogen in the air.

It has been known since 1877 that the process of nitrification—or the production of nitrates in the soil from organic compounds and ammonia, containing nitrogen—is due to the action of minute organisms. Fertility of soil varies with the proportions in which these organisms are present. But a still more interesting discovery, made in 1886, is that certain nodules or excrescences on the roots of leguminous plants are infested with bacteria which are able to render the free nitrogen of the air available to the plant.

*Nitragin* consists of pure cultures of these bacteria obtained by ordinary methods. There are two ways of inoculating the soil: 1. By immersing seed in a solution of the culture, and then drying it before sowing; 2. by inoculating a quantity of fine sand or earth in the same way, and spreading it over the soil. The cost is said to be extremely moderate.

**Miscellaneous.**—The name “Hermitine” has been given to a solution of electrolyzed salt water discovered by M. Hermite, a French scientist, which is said to possess powerful and harmless antiseptic properties, being of great value to the surgeon and physician, as well as for domestic disinfecting.

The “Zerograph” is a newly invented telegraphic instrument, which, instead of printing dots and dashes on a strip of paper, typewrites a message on a sheet of paper at both ends of the wire simultaneously. It is practically a typewriter, manipulated in the ordinary way, which automatically and isochronously operates similar type-bars at the other end of the wire, delivering its message whether there is any one at the receiving end or not, and combining the functions of typewriter, telegraph, and telephone. The machines at both ends are precisely similar and can be used indifferently as transmitters or receivers.

As the result of experiments conducted by Mr. C. J. Reed, some doubt has been thrown upon the conclusions of Dr. W. W. Jacques of Boston, Mass., regarding the source of the electrical energy developed by use of the carbon battery (p. 464). According to Dr. Jacques it came from direct oxidation of the carbon. Mr. Reed, however, states that the carbon is not consumed in the cells and therefore does not furnish the electric energy: the action of the battery is not galvanic but thermo-electric: the source of the energy is the heat that must be applied to the cell to keep its contents liquid. These conclusions are based on the following observed conditions:

A reversal of polarity or change from positive to negative at a temperature a little below a red heat; the non-consumption of the electrodes; the indiscriminate action of air and coal gas when forced through the electrolyte; and the slight differences in the electromotive force when different electrodes are used.

A French chemist, following up the researches of M. Moissan, which three years ago resulted in the making of artificial diamonds through the heating of iron and carbon together at a very high temperature and under great pressure (Vol. 3, p. 169), has discovered that diamonds are really made in the process of manufacture of very hard steels. By dissolving samples of these steels in strong acids, minute crystals have been obtained, presenting all the characteristics of true diamonds.

Experiments conducted by the agricultural department of Cornell University have proven that the light of the electric arc lamp at night is useful in forcing the growth of certain plants. Mr. Rawson, a fancy truck farmer near Boston, Mass., now uses electric light in forcing lettuce for market. The growth of the daisy and the violet are known to be stimulated by electric light at night.



## EDUCATION.

**National Educational Association.**—The 35th annual convention of the N. E. A. was held in Buffalo, N. Y., July 3–10,—the first meeting in that city since 1860. About 16,000 teachers were in attendance.

The convention began with the sessions of the National Council of Education, occupying four days. The council adopted a resolution offered by Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, for the appointment of a committee of five to consider the problem of the education of negroes and Indians. The following were unanimously elected officers of the council for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, Dr. Charles De Garmo, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; secretary, Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Ohio; executive committee—H. S. Tarbell (R. I.), chairman; J. M. Greenwood (Mo.); W. F. Sheldon (Mass.); W. F. King (Iowa).

The general sessions of the association began on the afternoon of July 7, when addresses of welcome were made by Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of the Buffalo schools, Mayor Edgar B. Jewett of Buffalo, and Charles R. Skinner, New York state superintendent of public instruction. Responses were made by Newton C. Dougherty of Peoria, Ill., president of the association, Dr. W. T. Harris of Washington, and Professor Earl Barnes of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. At the evening session President Dougherty delivered an address on "Do the Public Schools Meet Reasonable Expectations?" the conclusion reached being an affirmative answer to the question. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New

York city, followed with an address on "Democracy and Education."

The remainder of the general sessions were held only in the forenoons and evenings, the afternoons being reserved for the special "departments," or subordinate organizations of those interested in different special lines of work. Of these departments there are fourteen: kindergarten, elementary education, secondary education (the high-school stage), higher education, normal-school training, art, music, manual and industrial training, business, child study, physical education, natural-science instruction, school administration, and school superintendence. The last named department meets regularly in February of each year.

The topics discussed—all of them by well-known leaders—touched every phase of educational work. Among the most prominent addresses at the general sessions, besides those mentioned above, were the following:

By Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University, on "Literature and American Literature;" by Professor W. P. Trent of the University of the South, on "The Teaching of Literature, with Special Reference to Secondary Schools;" by Mrs. Ella F. Young of Chicago, Ill., on "Literature in Elementary Schools;" by Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of Chautauqua University, on "School Out of School;" by President D. S. Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Cal., on "The Function of Nature Study in the Culture of Moral Power" (read in his absence by Professor W. S. Jackman of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois); by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, president of Juniata College and professor of pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Function of Nature Study in Elementary Education;" by General Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The American Public School;" by Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria, Ill., on "The Teacher and the School;" by Professor Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, on "The Demands of Sociology on Pedagogy;" by Professor Earl Barnes of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, on "The Pupil as a Social Factor;" by President A. S. Draper of the University of Illinois, on "The General Government and Public Education;" and by President Booker T. Washington, the famous colored president of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal Institute, on "The Influence of the Negroes' Citizenship."

Prominent educators also took part in the discussions, such as President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University; President Canfield of Ohio University; and others.

Among the most important items of business transacted was the voting of \$1,000 by the board of directors, consisting of one representative from each state, for the establishment of a department of rural schools, and the unanimous adoption of a plan proposed by Melvil Dewey, New York state librarian, for the formation of a department of school libraries.

The following were the principal officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Charles R. Skinner, New York state superintendent of public instruction; secretary, Irwin Shepard (Minn.); treasurer, I. C. McNeill (Mo.).

**Miscellaneous.**—The report of the United States

commissioner of education for 1893-4 gives interesting statistics regarding theological schools and the influence of higher education in the various professions.

The Presbyterians, including the different bodies, North, South, United, Cumberland, etc., have the largest number of seminaries, and 1,375 students, or 17.9 per cent of the whole. The Roman Catholics have 1,250; Baptists, 1,101; Lutherans, 938; Methodists, 924; Congregationalists, 526; Protestant Episcopal Church, 444; Disciples of Christ and Christians, 366; the remaining 634 being divided among all the other denominations.



HON. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D.,  
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Vanderbilt University, Tenn. The Baptist seminary at Louisville, Ky., has, however, the largest number of students of any seminary in the United States, 268. Aside from this only five seminaries have over 200 students; namely, Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago (Presbyterian), Princeton, the Roman Catholic Seminaries of St. Francis of Sales, in Wisconsin, and of Sainte Sulpice, at Baltimore, Md.

Looking at the proportion of theological students to the membership in the denominations, it is stated that the Congregationalists rank first with twelve theological students for every 10,000 members; next come the Presbyterians with eleven students for every 10,000 members; then the Episcopalians with eight theological students to every 10,000, and the Lutherans with nearly the same number. In the Roman Catholic Church there are not quite two to 10,000 members; in the Methodist Church a fraction over two; and in the Baptist, nearly three.

The Presbyterian seminaries are also well endowed; with 167 professors, they have funds aggregating \$8,372,618, nearly \$40,000 to each professor. The endowments at Union Seminary, New York city, and Princeton, amount to nearly \$100,000 for each professor. Next come the Protestant Episcopal and Congregational seminaries, with an average endowment of about \$35,000 to each professor.

The Southern Baptists, with their great number of members, 1,280,066, have only one theological seminary, at Louisville, and the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, with 1,209,976 members, has also but one seminary,

It is stated that a larger number of theological students have received a collegiate training than of any other class of professional students. Out of 4,699 who answered the question, 2,185 had received the degree of A. B. or B. S., showing that fully forty-six per cent were graduates of colleges. Statistics from the other professions are very incomplete, but so far as can be judged from returns about twenty per cent of law students are college graduates.

A number of the seminaries show names of women among their students; at Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational), there are ten; Tufts College Divinity School (Universalist), four; and Newton Theological Institute (Baptist), six.

The total benefactions to theological seminaries during the year 1893-4 were \$1,152,116. The seminary receiving the largest amount was the Seminary of Chicago (Congregational), \$470,642; next came the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary in Kentucky, \$100,000; Newton Theological Institute (Baptist), Mass., \$50,000; and Gammon Theological Seminary, Georgia, \$50,000.

An important modification affecting medical students has been made in the regulations recently adopted for the admission of foreign students to French institutions (p. 470).

In the future, foreigners desirous of obtaining the same diploma of M. D. as that awarded to Frenchmen will have to submit to the same conditions imposed upon French students. The diploma they may have obtained in any private institution, will not be at all considered; and, before being allowed to register at any of the French medical schools, they will have to produce, like French students, a French state diploma of *Bachelier de l'Enseignement Classique*, and the *Certificat de Sciences Physiques, Chimiques, et Naturelles*.

The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has thrown open its medical courses to female students, thereby availing itself of an endowment of \$500,000 recently raised for the medical faculty. The arts courses are still closed to women.



HON. CHARLES R. SKINNER,  
NEW YORK STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL  
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ON August 31 John Drew and company presented, for the first time in America, at the Empire theatre, New York city, a four-act play entitled *Rosemary*, by L. N. Parker and Murray Carson.

The story concerns a runaway couple, who suffer a breakdown in front of the mansion of Sir Jasper Thorndyke, are invited to spend the night under that gentleman's roof, and are closely followed by the parents of the would-be bride in somewhat similar plight, who accept the same hospitable shelter. At breakfast next morning they all meet. Sir Jasper pacifies the parents and wins their consent to the union. It is the day of the queen's coronation. The entire party go down to see the festivities. The wedding is to follow immediately. But Jasper has lost his heart to the young bride. She, in her turn, is dimly conscious of his superior fascinations. For a moment he dreams of stepping between the couple and winning her for himself. Professor Jogram recalls him to his better self. He tears himself away from temptation, retaining only a sprig of rosemary as a memory of his romance. Purchasing the inn from which the party had viewed the coronation ceremonies, he turns the room itself into a shrine.

The last act is fifty years later. The queen's jubilee is in progress. Sir Jasper, a nonagenarian, the only survivor of the former party, returns to his "shrine" and recalls all the circumstances as a sweet and tender memory from which all pain had long been banished.

*An Enemy to the King*, a romantic four-act drama by R. N. Stephens, was presented by E. H. Sothern and company at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, September 1.

The plot, which is thrilling in interest throughout, is laid in the time of Charles IX. in France and the Huguenot persecution.

One of the most popular productions of the quarter was that of *Half a King*, a three-act comic opera adapted from the French of Leterrier and Vanloo by Harry B. Smith, music by Ludwig Englander, which was presented September 14 by Francis Wilson and company at the Knickerbocker theatre (late Abbey's), New York city.

The opera derives its name from a playing card, the king of diamonds, which has been torn in half. One half is found in a basket, together with a baby Pierrette, left at Tireschappe's door by an unknown. The secret of the child's birth is known only to the holder of the other half of the card; and through its instrumentality Pierrette, the little singing vagabond, turns out to be a lady of high degree.

Miss Lillian Russell opened the season at the Frothingham theatre, Scranton, Penn., September 14, with a production of *An American Beauty*, a comic opera, music by G. Kerker, libretto by Hugh Morton.



Mrs. Dalmont, the beauty, is seen by an enterprising circus manager, who tries to engage her and who succeeds in getting her to ride an elephant, a feat about which Miss Russell, in truth, had grave doubts. She leaves the show, which becomes stranded, but she finally comes to the assistance of the manager and marries a gardener, who proves to be an earl.



## ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE excavations at Corinth conducted under auspices of the American School at Athens, have so far been limited to the digging of trial trenches with a view to locating the ancient agora or some building, especially the theatre, which would serve as a key to the topography of the city, which was described by Pausanias with considerable fulness. About July 1, just before suspension of work for the year, the explorers were rewarded with the discovery of the theatre.

Recent excavations on the site of Babylon, carried on under direction of Professor Hilprecht in behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, have brought to light cuneiform inscriptions which carry the history of the Babylonian people back to a period about 2,250 years earlier than had heretofore been verified, *i.e.*, to about 7,000 B. C. It is found that one city has been piled upon another in a succession of stratifications, of which the lowest has not yet apparently been reached.

Professor Hommel of the University of Munich draws the following conclusions regarding the Merenptah inscription, from Thebes, which has attracted much attention as containing the earliest authentic reference yet found on any Egyptian monument, to the people of Israel. (p. 472):

“Merenptah in reality never was in Palestine at all. But since in the new text, in a most undoubted way, reference is made to a misfortune that overtook Israel (written with the determinative for ‘people’), this reference can pertain only to that Israel, mentioned by neither of the predecessors of Merenptah, Seti I. or Rameses II., in the account of their expeditions into Palestine, namely, the Israel that was not yet found in Palestine. In other words, the Exodus of Israel must have taken place shortly before, and had probably been made more easily possible by the death of Rameses II. (Ex. 2: 23).

\* \* \* However dark the reference of Merenptah may be to

Israel, the fact, nevertheless, that mention is made of them \* \* \* confirms what has been surmised before, namely, that *Merneptah* is the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

"In conclusion I would yet draw attention to the fact that in Ex. 14:26 *sqq.* (as also in the old hymn Ex. 15) it is not said that Pharaoh himself was destroyed in the Red sea, but mention is made only of his army and chariots."

The Rev. W. Scott Watson of Guttenburg, N. J., long a missionary in Syria connected with the Presbyterian Board of Missions, has come into possession of a manuscript containing an almost complete text of the Samaritan Pentateuch, written in the original Hebrew and not a mere translation of a Greek or Syriac text, which apparently antedates by several centuries any other Hebrew text of which the date is known. Its date is A. D. 656. The *Codex Babylonicus* of A. D. 916, in the Russian Imperial Library, has heretofore been recognized as the most ancient Hebrew manuscript of the Bible whose age is definitely known. The present "find" had lain, probably for centuries, in a room in the temple at Nablus, Syria.

Early in May a bronze statue of natural size was unearched at Delphi. It probably belongs to the 5th century B. C. (between the years 480 and 460), is of the Peloponnesian school, and represents a group commemorative of a victory the chariot races in the Pythian games at Delphi.



## RELIGION.

**Leo XIII. on Anglican Orders.**—About the middle of September a Papal bull was issued giving the result—which had been awaited with much interest—of the pending inquiry instituted by Pope Leo XIII. as to the validity of ordinations under the ritual of the Church of England. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, in June, addressed a letter to the Pope on this matter (p. 482). The conclusion arrived at by His Holiness is indicated in the following words:

"After long study, I must confirm the decrees of my predecessors that all ordinations made under the Anglican rite are absolutely invalid." His Holiness at the same time expresses his desire for the return of the Anglican clergy to the Church of Rome.

This pronouncement was not unexpected, save, perhaps, by that small body of the Anglican priesthood who have believed themselves to be on the same footing as the priests of Rome in the possession of certain mysterious and miraculous powers conferred on them through ordination—in particular, the power to consecrate and offer upon the altar the true body and blood of the Lord as a sacrifice to the Eternal Father, to forgive the sins of men, and to teach the truths of salvation with a Divine authority, and the power to ordain ministers who, by the act of ordination, become gifted with similar powers.

The question was not a new one. It had been raised many times, and had been answered by the Church of Rome always in the same way—that ordinations carried out according to the Anglican ritual have been and are absolutely null and void in the Roman sense of the word, that is to say, that they do not possess the nature and effect of a sacrament.

Among the decisive reasons given for this judgment was that the ritual employed in the reign of Edward VI. and restored in use under Elizabeth, was defective in both form and intention, the words of consecration being so framed as to exclude all reference to the special functions and powers which the Roman clergy claim to possess and to exercise, and rites being introduced which were not approved by the Church, while others, again, approved by the Church, were rejected. Nor could any subsequent attempt to amend the ritual restore, in the opinion of His Holiness, the true Sacrament of Orders which had once been lost, and, if lost, had been lost irreparably.

This sentence is final, so far as the Roman Church is concerned. The question is never again to be reopened under any pretense. Those who desire the possession of a hierarchy and of orders, and look to reunion with Rome on this basis, are now told, once and for all, where they must look for them and on what conditions they may be had. Those who are at all concerned in the decision, can still, of course, refuse to accept its conclusions as to their present status.

**Cardinal Satolli's Successor.**—An official notification dated August 27, designated as successor to Cardinal Satolli, in the office of Papal delegate to the United States, Monsignor Sebastian Martinelli, prior-general of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine. At the time of his appointment, the new delegate is said to have ranked only as a priest; but befitting rank was bestowed upon him in his

consecration, on August 30, by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, as archbishop *in partibus infidelium*. He assumed the duties of his office in Washington, October 4, on which date also a most cordial farewell reception was given to the departing delegate, Cardinal Satolli, who, since his appointment in 1892 as first Papal delegate to the United States, had fulfilled the difficult duties of his position with eminent dignity and wisdom.



CARDINAL SATOLLI,  
FIRST PAPAL DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

English tongue. He also became a Consultor in the Congregation of the Holy Office. In 1880, without having passed through the offices of prior and provincial, he was nominated prior-general of the Hermits of the Order of St. Augustine. In 1894 he presided over the chapter of the Augustinian Order which was held in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; and also visited Ireland in 1891 to preside over the Irish chapter of the order. He is considered to be eminently well fitted for his office, being a man of wide learning, keen insight, broad sympathy, and unaffected modesty. He is the first Augustinian general ever to visit North America.

**The Christian Endeavor Convention.**—The fifteenth annual convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor was held in Washington, D. C., July,

MARTINELLI, MONSIGNOR SEBASTIAN, second Papal delegate to the United States, was born in the parish of Santa Anna, near Lucca, in the Italian province of Tuscany, August 20, 1848. The late Cardinal Tommaso Maria Martinelli, who also belonged to the same order as the present delegate—the Augustinian—was his elder brother. At the age of fifteen Sebastian entered the Order of Augustinians (December 6, 1863); made his solemn profession January 6, 1865; and was ordained to the priesthood March 4, 1871. He spent several years as a teacher in the convent of the Irish Augustinians at Rome, and became resident regent of studies at San Carlo on the Corso, this experience giving him a fluent command of the

9-13. The attendance was larger than ever before, numbering about 40,000 delegates and visitors. The annual report from General Secretary Baer presents most interesting figures as to the growth and extent of this wonderful movement.

The total number of societies is given as 46,125, with a membership of 2,750,000 (the growth during the past year being the largest in the history of the society), and all but three or four countries on the globe represented.

All Canada has 3,292 societies; foreign and missionary lands, 6,399. The United Kingdom has over 3,000; Australia, over 2,000; France, 66; West Indies, 63; India, 128; Mexico, 62; Turkey, 41; Africa, 38; China, 40; Germany, 18; Japan, 66; Madagascar, 93.

On this side the Atlantic, Pennsylvania still leads with 3,213 societies; then comes New York with 2,971, Ohio with 2,311, and Ontario comes fourth with 1,817. Pennsylvania for the third time carries off the badge for the largest gain. Mexico, however, takes the banner for the largest proportionate gain, now held by the Canadian province of Assiniboia.

Special interest attaches to the over 8,000 societies which have definitely asked to be placed on the missionary roll of honor. They include 5,869 Young People's societies and 2,381 Junior societies from thirty-five states, five territories, seven provinces, four foreign lands, and have given \$154,022.68 through their own denominational boards, to the cause of home and foreign missions. In addition to this amount, \$206,150.21 has been given by these same societies for Christ and the Church in other ways, making a total of \$360,172.89, the largest amounts given by any one society being \$1,107.01, by the Clarendon Street Baptist Society, of Boston, and a little over \$1,000, by the Calvary Presbyterian Society, of Buffalo, N. Y.

In view of the denominational discussion, the following statistics will be found interesting. In the United States the Presbyterians lead, with 5,458 Young People's societies and 2,599 Junior societies; Congregationalists have 4,109 and 2,077 respectively; Disciples of Christ and Christians, 2,941 and 1,087; Baptists, 2,679 and 927; Methodist Protestants, 975 and 302; Lutherans, 854 and 268; Cumberland Presbyterians, 805 and 289; and so on.

In the Dominion, the Methodists of Canada lead, with 1,041 Young People's societies and 150 Junior societies (most of the societies known as Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor); Canadian Presbyterians are next, with 1,026 and 134 respectively; Baptists next, with 173 and 34; Congregationalists next, with 103 and 40; etc. In the United Kingdom, the Baptists lead, with over 900; Congregationalists next, with nearly as many; then the Methodists, with over 700, and the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Moravians, and Friends, in order named. In Australia the Wesleyan Methodists lead; and Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians follow.

**Baptist Young People's Union.**—The sixth international convention of the B. Y. P. U. was held in Milwaukee, Wis., July 16-19. Delegates numbered 8,000, besides visitors—probably the largest gathering of Baptists ever assembled. Forty states and Canadian provinces, and several foreign countries, were represented.

The report of the board of managers stated that the year had been one of growth especially in the Southern states; special attention was also called to the success of the "Christian culture courses," which are especially prepared by scholarly pastors and professors and pursued by thousands of young Baptists all over the country. The May examinations brought in 6,485 papers, an increase of 2,381 over the record of last year.

There are not less than 8,000 societies with a membership of more than 400,000; this includes about 1,500 Junior societies with a membership of 40,000. The treasurer's report showed total receipts of \$62,610.97, which was \$11,475 less than was received last year; the expenditures were \$62,953.21. Obligations aggregating \$14,000 confront the treasury. This debt was incurred principally by the purchase from the Publication Society of the paper issued by the board as the *Baptist Union*, which now has a weekly circulation of more than 30,000. The convention will meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., next year.

**International Sunday-School Convention.**—This convention, the eighth triennial gathering, was in session in Boston, Mass., June 23–26, attended by 1,700 delegates from the United States and Canada.

The report of the chairman of the executive committee gave the following statistics for the three years:

In the United States, schools, 132,639—a gain of 9,466; membership, 12,286,600—gain, 1,262,229. In Canada and Newfoundland, schools, 9,450—gain, 1,205; membership, 746,575—gain, 78,638. In all, schools, 142,089—gain, 10,671; membership, 13,033,175—gain, 1,340,868. The percentage of gain for the United States is 11.4; for Canada, 11.7; for all, 11.45.

The following were elected the committee to fix the scheme of lessons for the period from 1900 to 1905.

Warren Randolph, D. D. (R. I., Baptist); B. F. Jacobs (Ill., Baptist); A. P. Schauffler, D. D. (N. Y., Presbyterian); A. E. Dunning, D. D. (Mass., Congregationalist); E. B. Kephart, D. D. (Md., United Brethren); J. P. Repper (Tenn., Methodist); Prof. J. R. Sampey, D. D. (Ky., Baptist); Mosheim Rhodes, D. D. (Mo., Lutheran); John Potts, D. D. (Province of Ontario, Methodist); J. S. Stahr, D. D. (Penn., Reformed); J. I. D. Hinds, Ph. D. (Tenn., Presbyterian); B. B. Tyler, D. D. (N. Y., Christian); Bishop W. H. Warren, D. D. (Colo., Methodist); W. W. Moore, D. D. (Va., Presbyterian); Principal E. I. Rexford, B. A. (Province of Quebec, Protestant Episcopal).

**Miscellaneous.**—The Young People's Christian Union (Universalist), occupying the same relative position in the Universalist Church that the Epworth League does in the Methodist Episcopal Church, held its seventh annual convention in Jersey City, N. J., July 8–15. From 1,200 to 1,500 delegates and friends were in attendance: forty-three states were officially represented.

August 19–26 there was held at Swarthmore College, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a series of conferences in

connection with the work of what is sometimes known as the "Hicksite," as distinguished from the "Orthodox," branch of the Society of Friends in the United States. These two branches have had a separate existence since 1827.

The conferences comprise four separate organizations, which, though closely identified with the Society of Friends, are not a part of its regular disciplinary organization. They are known as "The First Day School General Conference," "The Friends' Union for Philanthropic Labor," "The Religious Conference," and "The Educational Conference." The attendance was remarkably large.



## SOCIOLOGY.

**Catholic Total Abstinence Union.**—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, was held in St. Louis, Mo., the first week in August.

The report by the secretary, Father Doyle, showed that there are now 895 societies with 75,390 members. During the year 120 new societies have been organized, with a membership of 5,601, making in three years an addition of 312 new societies and 18,382 new members.

The spirit of the convention was indicated in the resolutions unanimously adopted, of which the following are the most important clauses:

The Union "rejoices that Catholics were never before so fully alive to the monstrous evils of drink. \* \* \*

"1. Keeping before the public mind the injury and disgrace of intemperance, the great danger of so-called 'moderation,' and the safety produced by total abstinence, the Union again appeals to all Catholics to join it in its warfare upon intemperance.

"2. As in union there is strength, the formation of total abstinence societies for the repression of the pernicious vice of intemperance is to be encouraged everywhere, as it is of first importance. The Union urges upon Catholic parents and other guardians of Catholic youth the great importance of training up those in their charge in the practice of total abstinence, and, where possible, of enrolling them in cadet total abstinence societies. The practice of giving the pledge to boys at confirmation is good, but enrolling them in societies is far better.

"3. The Union is convinced that the wives and sisters of our men who are so frequently subjected to the temptations of drink, can do very much to preserve them from and strengthen them against these temptations by joining total abstinence societies for the sake of example, and by making home more attractive than the saloon.

"4. But if the rising generation is to be successfully trained in total abstinence, parents themselves should be total abstainers. Catholic fathers should set the example to their families by becoming members of a society affiliated with the Union.

"5. As the Plenary Council of Baltimore, twelve year ago, called upon pastors to induce such of their flock as are engaged in the liquor business to abandon the dangerous business for a more becoming way of making a living, the Union believes that they have had sufficient time to abandon the business without pecuniary loss, and that if they desire the respect of their fellow man they should get out of a business that occasions more want, suffering, and sin, and is a greater obstacle to the advancement of the church and the salvation of souls, than all other traffics combined. The saloon, as ordinarily carried on, is no business for a Catholic to be engaged in, however legitimate the state may make it.

"6. The Union again renews its former condemnation of the course of that portion of the Catholic press which encourages intemperance by advertising the liquor traffic, and commends to the patronage of the friends of temperance those Catholic periodicals that close their columns against such advertisements. We note with pleasure the action of some Catholic fraternal societies, especially the Young Men's Institute, in refusing honorable position to liquor dealers.

"7. The Union urges subordinate unions and societies to encourage in their corporate capacity honest efforts to secure and enforce legislation for the proper regulation and restriction of the sale of intoxicating drinks and prevention of intemperance."



### IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

**A** DECISION handed down August 11, by Judge Welborn in the United States circuit court at Los Angeles, Cal., denied the right of land-grant railroads to fix the rates of compensation which they may demand from the federal government for transportation of troops, mails, and other public service. Such right is vested in congress. The roads claimed the right to charge the government the same rates as individual shippers and travellers. Under acts of congress, the government has been accustomed to pay only half rates. A test case was brought by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad under the Court of Claims act, the decision, as stated, being a victory for the government.

In principle the decision is applicable not to land-grant roads alone, but to all railroads, and is not confined to government business, but involves the right of congress to fix the compensation for all charges by railroads for interstate commerce.



**IMPORTANT STATISTICS.**

**Comparative Wealth of Nations.**—An estimate of the aggregate wealth of various countries has recently been made by Professor Mulhall, an eminent English statistician. The figures, given below, indicate the total in each country in visible and tangible property, including land, cattle, horses, railways, ships, merchandise, bullion, etc. Their value for practical application to social and other problems will, of course, be qualified by considerations of the equality or inequality of distribution within each country, of variations in the purchasing power of the dollar, etc.

United States.....	\$64,120,000,000
Great Britain (not the British empire).....	47,000,000,000
France.....	42,990,000,000
Germany.....	31,185,000,000
Russia.....	25,445,000,000
Austria.....	19,275,000,000
Italy.....	14,815,000,000
Spain.....	12,580,000,000
Australia.....	6,865,000,000
Belgium.....	5,035,000,000
Holland.....	4,180,000,000
Canada.....	4,900,000,000
Sweden.....	3,641,000,000
Roumania.....	3,180,000,000
Argentina.....	2,545,000,000

The combined wealth of England and all her colonies would doubtless change the comparative figures somewhat.

**Public Debts of Europe.**—The public debts of the six leading countries of Europe, including the members of the Dual and Triple Alliances, were in 1895 as follows:

- France, 26,799,000,000 francs, or 698 per inhabitant.
- England, 16,424,000,000 francs, or 419 per inhabitant.
- Russia, 15,767,000,000 francs, or 161 per inhabitant.
- Germany, 15,252,000,000 francs, or 296 per inhabitant.
- Austria-Hungary, 14,021,000,000 francs, or 338 per inhabitant.
- Italy, 12,941,000,000 francs, of 418 per inhabitant.

The most rapid increase of debt during the past decade has been in Russia and Germany, where the largest efforts have been made to preserve the old *régime* of militarism. During 1885–95 the following countries increased their debts in the amounts indicated:

	Francs.
Russia.....	7,541,000,000
Germany.....	5,748,000,000
France.....	2,278,000,000
Italy.....	1,914,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,237,000,000

During the same period the following countries showed a decrease of public debt, thus:

	Francs.
England.....	2,244,000,000
Spain.....	394,000,000
Denmark.....	28,000,000
Luxemburg.....	4,000,000

**Agricultural Prices and Production.**—Unprecedentedly low prices for agricultural products prevailed in 1895. In the following table is shown the average price per bushel for a variety of articles during the year as compared with 1866:

	1866. Cents.	1895. Cents.
Corn.....	68.2	25.3
Wheat.....	210.6	50.9
Oats.....	50.4	19.9
Rye.....	118.2	44.0
Barley.....	100.9	33.7
Buckwheat.....	97.2	45.2
Potatoes.....	68.0	26.6
Hay, per ton.....	\$14.58	\$8.35
Tobacco, per pound.....	13 9	7.2

The price for corn in 1895 was the lowest ever reached, and the production was greater, and the acreage seeded larger. With the exception of 1894, when the average price of wheat is stated at 49.1 cents per bushel, it was never so low as in 1895. The production in 1895 is placed at 469,102,947 bushels; acreage, at 34,047,332. In several years, notably 1884, the production was greater and the area seeded larger. Never were oats so low as in 1895. The production, too, was greater than ever before, having been 824,443,537 bushels, and the area seeded 27,878,408 acres, nearly 1,000,000 acres greater than at any previous period. In 1894 rye also reached its minimum price, while in several years previous the production had been greater. Barley, too, touched its lowest point in 1895, and its greatest production and largest seeded acreage. Not since 1878 had hay been so low as it was in 1895. In 1878 it touched \$7.21 per ton; and in 1895, \$8.35 per ton. Buckwheat was ten cents lower per bushel in 1896 than ever before, though the production was largely decreased, and the seeded acreage greatly diminished from many of the years between 1866 and 1895. Potatoes fell from 53 cents per bushel in 1894 to 26.6 cents in 1895. The production enormously increased, having been, in 1895, 297,237,370 bushels, the largest crop on record.

**Women in Business.**—The student of social economics will find interesting the following figures showing for the year 1895, as compared with 1870, the number of women in the United States who are engaged in various occupations. In some of these lines of work, the appearance of women as a competing factor with men is a new development.

Occupation.	Women Employed.	
	1870.	1895.
Physicians.....	527	4,455
Dentists.....	24	337
Lawyers.....	5	240
Preachers.....	67	1,335
Land Surveyors and Engineers.....	none	180
Architects.....	1	25
Sculptors and Painters.....	412	11,000
Writers.....	159	3,000
Journalists.....	35	848
Musicians.....	5,735	34,518
Actresses.....	692	3,949
Stenographers.....	7	21,185
Secretaries and Clerks.....	8,016	64,048
Bookkeepers.....	none	27,777

**Foreign Immigration.**—The report of the United States commissioner of immigration for the year ended June 30, 1896, appeared in July.

The total number of immigrants landed was 263,709, against 190,928 the preceding year—an increase of 72,881. Of newcomers without relatives here, the number was 118,633; those who came to join relatives numbered 95,269; and those who had been in the country, 48,804.

The following were the figures of the principal nationalities represented: Italians, 66,445, nearly three fourths newcomers; Hungarians, 52,085; Russians, 39,859; British, 38,226; Germans, 24,230; Scandinavians, 22,978; Turks and Greeks, 6,249.

Of the 66,445 Italians, 30,748 could neither read nor write, and most of them were ignorant of any handicraft. Of the 24,230 Germans, only 410 were illiterate, and nearly all were skilled workmen. The financial condition of these newcomers may be inferred from the sum total of money they brought with them. The entire amount was \$3,534,399. The Spanish immigrants had the largest *per capita* amount, \$71.62; and the Hungarians the smallest, \$5.89.

Of these immigrants, 2,624 were sent back, 1,756 on account of the contract-labor law; and 756 on account of pauperism. Of those sent back, 1,368 were Italians, 567 Hungarians, 401 Russians, 104 Germans, and 20 Scandinavians.

**Convict Labor in the United States.**—The following figures, which have recently appeared, are interesting:

In 1895 the total number of convicts in penal institutions in the various states was 54,244, against 41,887 in 1885. The number of female prisoners in 1885, was 1,967; in 1895, 1,988—an increase of only 21. In 1885 the number engaged in productive labor was 30,853, 73.7 per cent of the total number; while in 1895 the number engaged in productive labor was 38,415, or 70.8 per cent. There was also a decrease in the proportion of those engaged in prison duties; in 1885 the total was 8,391, or 20 per cent, while in 1895 there were 8,804, 16.2 per cent. In 1885 the number of idle and sick was 2,633, or 6.3 per cent; 1895, 7,025, or 13 per cent. The total value of goods produced or work done for the various states and territories in all the state prisons and penitentiaries for 1895, was \$19,042,472.

In 1895 the total wages paid by contractors and lessees for the labor of convicts, from which resulted a product of the value of \$28,-

753,999, were only \$3,512,970, or \$1 of convict-labor wages to \$8.19 of finished product of convict labor. At the present time, in all probability, the total value of the labor expended by the convicts in the state penitentiaries and prisons of the country does not exceed \$2,500,000.

**The World's Railways.**—Phenomenal progress has been made in railway construction since 1830, when the first railway operated by steam locomotive, between Manchester and Liverpool, Eng., was built by Stephenson. The present mileage in the great continental divisions is estimated as follows:

	Mileage.
Europe.....	152,423
America.....	226,937
Asia.....	20,078
Africa.....	8,141
Australia.....	13,735
Total.....	427,374

The proportion of railroad mileage to territory and population is shown in the following table, including a number of the leading railway countries:

	Miles of railway.	Miles per 100 square miles.	Miles per 10,000 inhabitants.
Belgium.....	3,445	29.1	5.4
Great Britain.....	20,903	16.6	5.3
Netherlands.....	1,927	13.5	3.8
Germany.....	28,249	13.6	5.5
Switzerland.....	2,160	13.1	7.2
France.....	24,841	11.5	6.4
Italy.....	9,088	7.8	2.9
United States.....	179,898	5.7	26.1
Canada.....	16,134	.4	31.8
Mexico.....	6,990	.7	6.0
British India.....	18,777	.9	.6
Argentine Republic.....	8,675	.7	19.1
Australia.....	13,795	.6	32.4

**Population of the Earth.**—The latest computation of the population of the earth is that of the French *savant*, M. D'Amfreville. The total population is given as 1,479,729,000, distributed as follows by continents:

	Population.
Asia.....	825,954,000
Europe.....	357,379,000
Africa.....	163,938,000
America.....	121,713,000
Oceania and Polar regions.....	7,500,000
Australia.....	3,350,000

In Europe the number of inhabitants to the square mile is 96, in Asia 48, in Africa 15, in America 8, in Oceania and the Polar regions 3, in Australia 1.

The yearly increase of population on the globe is about five to every 1,000. At this ratio the population of the earth would be doubled every 139 years.

In reference to the density of population, Belgium takes the lead with 546 to a square mile, followed by England with 312, Italy with 263, Germany with 237, France with 184, Austria-Hungary with 171, Spain with 90, Russia with 49. The average of all the other countries is 47 to a square mile, and the average for all Europe is 96.

In Asia the 826,000,000 are distributed in the following manner: China takes the lead with 350 millions, British India with 278 millions, Japan with 40, East Indian islands with 39½, French possessions in India with 19, Korea with 10½, English Burmah with 7½, Persia with 7½, Asiatic Russia and Turkestan with 7½, Siberia with 4½, Afghanistan with 4, Ceylon with 3, Arabia with 2½, all other parts of Asia with 48½ millions.



## DISASTERS.

### American:—

*Storms.*—One of the most destructive of recent hurricanes swept over the Southern states along the Atlantic coast September 29 and 30.

The storm began in the Caribbean sea September 26. On September 29 it struck the mainland at the upper end of the Florida peninsula; in a path probably about 100 miles wide, it swept north through southeastern Georgia, central North Carolina, and, by the morning of the 30th, had reached southwestern Virginia. Crossing the Alleghanies in southern Pennsylvania, it took a northwestern direction, met and mingled with another but less destructive storm of a similar nature, and finally disappeared over the region of the Great Lakes and was lost in northern Canada.

It wrought enormous loss of property and considerable loss of life. In Savannah, Ga., the property loss was \$1,000,000, and about eleven were killed. There were four fatalities in Brunswick, Ga., and three vessels were sunk. The public buildings in Washington suffered severely, and many private houses were wrecked. In Pennsylvania the damage to crops is estimated at more than \$1,000,000. Bridges were swept away, railroad traffic was interrupted, and many buildings were blown down. Altogether more than twenty towns and villages were wrecked. The town of Cedar Keys, Fla., was struck by a tidal wave following the hurricane, and was almost totally wrecked, with many deaths. Among the sponge fishermen on the western Florida coast, the loss of life was enormous.

On the night of July 21 a rainstorm wrought havoc for about 100 miles along the Ohio and Kanawha river valleys. The town of Tunnelton, W. Va., was almost wiped out, at least four persons being drowned.

On July 24 a cloudburst caused considerable loss of life in Golden and in Morrison Canyon, near Denver, Colo.

On July 27 western Pennsylvania suffered in a similar manner, especially along the Cecil valley.

On July 29 a destructive storm swept over parts of Ohio and Indiana, doing much damage at Glouster, Sidney, and South Charleston, O., Huntington, Ind., and other points.

On August 13 a tornado passed through Perry county, Ala., killing at least fifteen men and injuring many others.

*Fires.*—Fire, caused by spontaneous combustion of wool, destroyed part of the wharf front of the Mallory Steamship Line, Galveston, Tex., July 2; loss, about \$200,000.

On August 22, a fire of undoubtedly incendiary origin destroyed the Exposition building and half of the covered half-mile track at the Buffalo Driving Park, Buffalo, N. Y., besides several dwelling houses. All the election booths of the city, which were stored in the Exposition building, were also destroyed. Loss, over \$200,000.

On September 6, Yore's opera house and adjoining buildings, Benton Harbor, Mich., were burned, causing the death of eleven firemen and injury to several others. Loss, about \$65,000.

The main building of Mount Holyoke Seminary and College, South Hadley, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the evening of September 27, fortunately without loss of life. The fire started under the gymnasium, probably in the drying room connected with the laundry. Loss, about \$200,000, fairly covered by insurance.

*Railroad Wrecks.*—On July 11, near Logan, Ia., a train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, conveying an excursion of Union Pacific employes from Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Missouri Valley, was struck by a freight. Thirty-one were killed, and as many more injured.

A terrible railroad disaster occurred near Atlantic City, N. J., on the "Meadows," on the evening of July 30. A train over the West Jersey road, carrying a Redmen's excursion, from Bridgeton and Salem, N. J., and other points, was run into at the Reading crossing by an express from Philadelphia. Forty-four people were killed, and more than that number injured. The evidence seems to show that, owing to some oversight or carelessness, the engineer of the Reading express, who was killed, ran his train past the danger signal displayed from the signal tower.

*Miscellaneous.*—Fifty-eight lives were lost in the disaster at the Twin Shaft, Pittston, Penn., June 28 (p. 489).

On July 16 twenty men were drowned by the capsiz-

ing of a flat-bottomed ferryboat in the old river channel at Cleveland, O. The accident was the result of a panic due to waves from a passing tug washing over the gunwale of the ferryboat and causing a rush of passengers to one side.

On August 9 six persons were killed and sixty-two injured by a car on the Columbia & Donegal Electric railway jumping the track and being wrecked, near Columbia, Penn. It appears that the brake refused to work just as a heavy grade was reached.

### Foreign:—

Later dispatches confirmed the worst reports of the extent of the tidal-wave disaster in northeastern Japan on the evening of June 15 (p. 490).

It appears that without any warning except some slight earthquake shocks a series of huge waves inundated the northern coast of Japan from Sendai to Aomori, a distance of over 200 miles. Over 30,000 people were killed, and about 12,000 houses destroyed. The centre of the desolated coast line was the town of Kamaishi, in Iwate prefecture, about 300 miles northeast of Tokio. A letter from Yokohama dated June 20 says:

"It seems clear that the wave originated at a short distance from the Japan coast. Some displacement of the ocean bed about the southern edge of the great Tuscarora Deep probably caused a disturbance, the western section of which, in the form of a sea wave, eighty feet in height at some points, impinged upon an extent of coast line some 300 miles from the southwest to northeast."

The ~~cause~~ <sup>cause</sup> applied to this disaster, in recent years was the earthquake which devastated the prefectures of Aichi and Gifu in October, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 523).

Another earthquake visitation in northeastern Japan was recorded on the night of August 31, destroying Dokugo and other towns. Thousands were reported killed, and there was incalculable damage to property. Simultaneously the southern coasts were swept by a typhoon causing great loss of life and property.

On July 26 a tidal wave five miles wide inundated the coast of Hai-Chau, northeast of the province of Kiang-Soo, China, destroying many villages, ricefields, and cattle, and causing an estimated loss of 4,000 human lives.

On July 27, a fire in the great shipyards of Harland & Wolff and Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, Ireland, destroyed buildings and machinery valued at \$1,250,000.

Over 100 houses were burned in Port au Prince, Hayti, July 22-24; loss, about \$1,000,000.

On July 23 the German gunboat *Illis*, a single-screw iron steamer of 480 tons' burden, mounting two guns, foundered in a typhoon off the Shan-Tung promontory,

China. Seventy-five officers and men were drowned: it is said that only ten lives were saved.

By the explosion of a powder magazine at Funfkirchen, Hungary, July 30, five persons were killed and over 100 injured.

By the overflowing of the rivers Rama and Siquia in Nicaragua, July 29, property to the value of \$1,000,000 was destroyed. The loss of life was small.

A court of inquiry into the loss, on June 16, of the *Drummond Castle* (p. 490), decided that the casualty was caused by sufficient allowance not having been made for the easterly current, the effect of which would doubtless have been counteracted if the master had made frequent use of the lead.

For an account of the storm which swept over a portion of Paris, France, on September 10, see page 683.



## LITERATURE.

### Science:—

*What is Electricity?* By John Trowbridge, S. D. Illustrated. The International Scientific Series. Volume LXXV. 315 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Being addressed mainly to non-scientific readers, the book sums up in plain and popular form the views of scientific men in regard to the nature of electricity. According to modern ideas the continuance of all life on earth is due to the electrical energy which we receive from the sun, and physics in general can be defined as that subject which treats of the transformations of energy. Professor Trowbridge's aim, therefore, has been to present the varied phenomena of electricity in such a manner that the reader can perceive the physicist's reasons for supposing that all space is filled with a medium which transmits electro-magnetic waves to us from the sun. This he does clearly and lucidly.

*The Pith of Astronomy (Without Mathematics).* The latest facts and figures as developed by the Giant Telescopes. By Samuel G. Bayne. With illustrations. 122 pp. 16mo. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

The object of this book is to put the main astronomical figures and facts before the reader in the simplest way, so that they may be readily understood by even a beginner.



*The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to Which it is Due.* By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D. With a map and illustrations. 371 pp. With an appendix. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"There are extant plenty of works treating of physical geography, and particularly of that of Switzerland, but they appeal to specialists, not to the general reader.

There is no book which the traveller in Switzerland could carry with him and use more advantageously than this. Sir John begged Tyndall to write just such a book, but he had too much to do. Then Tyndall died, and thus on Sir John devolved the task of writing the volume under notice.

\* \* \* Very interesting is the description of the changes which have taken place in Switzerland, his story of the day when Switzerland was an ocean and of the time when Mont Blanc was 12,000 feet higher than it is now. The author has the gift of clearness of expression, and his volume is a valuable addition to physical geography. With the many engravings introduced, a subject which to many would seem difficult and complex becomes perfectly understandable."



RT. HON. SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, M. P.,  
ENGLISH SCIENTIST.

*Popular Scientific Lectures.* By Ernst Mach, of the University of Vienna. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack. 313 pp. 44 cuts. Cloth \$1.00. Paper 35 cents. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co.

To all lovers of science and indeed all thinking persons, this attractive book contains much of interest, logically developed in language readily understood. Many simple experiments are described, and the principles demonstrated are explained. Among the topics treated are: The forms of liquids; The causes of harmony; Why has man two eyes? Symmetry, Comparison in physics, the Conservation of Energy, Instruction in the classics and sciences, and Mental adaptation.

**Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—**

*The Populist Movement.* By Frank L. McVey, Ph. D. Economic Studies. 209 pp. 12mo. Paper, 50c. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A summary from newspaper reports of the rise and progress of the populist party, beginning with the Grange, etc., and coming down through the national conventions since 1889. The platforms are analyzed, tables of voters, popular and in legislature, presented, and a bibliography is appended. "Taken all in all, the people's party," says the writer, "has not added anything but variety to our political life. The entire movement is the result of discontent. Party organization of lasting qualities must be based on more than discontent."

*Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro.* By Frederick L. Hoffman, F. S. S. Publications of the American Economic Association. 329 pp. 8vo. Cloth, \$2.00; paper, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A great mass of facts and statistics are offered to sustain the writers' startling conclusions—that the colored population is gradually parting with its virtues and the moderate degree of economic efficiency developed under the régime of slavery, and that its low state of morality and diminishing vitality make its gradual extinction only a question of time.

*Bimetallism: or, The Evils of Gold Monometallism and the Benefits of Bimetallism.* By Wharton Barker. With a portrait on cover. 330 pp. 8vo. \$1.00. Philadelphia: Barker Pub. Co.

Compiled from the *Philadelphia American*, whose columns "during the past eighteen months have discussed the monetary question in all its phases." In twenty-six chapters, the arguments for free-silver coinage are presented, based on the theory that money is an instrument of association, that a decrease in its volume means a decrease in prices, and that this in its turn paralyzes industry. The work is a leading one among those advocating free-silver coinage.

*International Bimetallism.* By Francis A. Walker, Ph. D., LL. D., author of *Political Economy*. 297 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This book is the outcome of a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University, and was prepared without reference to the presidential campaign of 1896 in the United States. The volume, however, will not only prove instructive with reference to the question underlying that great struggle, but will also prove a most valuable work of reference, treating as it does of the precious metals from the earliest times down to the present day.

*The Battle of the Standards.* By James H. Teller. With an introduction by Henry M. Teller. The Ariel Library series. 142 pp. 12mo. Paper, 25c. Chicago: The Schulte Pub. Co.

A plea for silver expressed with much sobriety and force, taking up first the objections to silver and then the plea for gold. The book condenses Senator Teller's arguments.

*The War of the Standards. Coin and Credit, Versus Coin Without Credit.* By Albion W. Tourgée, author of *A Fool's Errand*, etc. Questions of the Day. 130 pp. 12mo. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 40c. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A strong presentation of the gold-standard arguments on the currency question. It discusses the principles underlying the monetary system of the United States government.

*A History of Presidential Elections.* By Edward Stanwood. Fourth edition, revised. 533 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This standard and familiar history of presidential elections first appeared in 1884, and each election since a new chapter has been added. For each election, the method of nomination is described, the issues outlined, and returns presented.

*Universal Bimetallism, and an International Monetary Clearing House.* Together with a Record of the World's Money, Statistics of Gold and Silver, etc. By Richard P. Rothwell, M. E. C. E. Second edition. 63 pp. 8vo. Paper, 50c. New York: The Scientific Publishing Co.

The whole book is written from a statistical point of view absolutely free from color or bias, and in compact form for ready reference.

*Sound Currency, 1896.* A compendium of Accurate and Timely Information on Currency Questions intended for Writers, Speakers, and Students. 626 pp. Indexed. 8vo. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.00. New York: Reform Club.

A collection in one volume of the issue of the New York Reform Club's bi-monthly leaflets and pamphlets from August, 1895, to July, 1896, containing a great store of information, discussion, and statistics on the currency. The articles are written from the gold mono-metallic basis.

*Coin's Financial School Up to Date.* By W. H. Harvey, author of *A Tale of Two Nations*, etc. Coin's Financial series. 208 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 25c. Chicago: Coin Publishing Co.

This is an appendix to *Coin's Financial School*, and is written in a similar style and with similar presentation of facts and figures.

*The Growth of the French-Canadian Race in America.* By Professor John Davidson of the University of New Brunswick. 24 pp. 8vo. Paper. Price 25 cents. Philadelphia, Penn.: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

In this essay the author examines into the truth of the statement of Malthus, that population, when unchecked, goes on doubling itself every twenty-five years. The French-Canadian race is taken as an example to illustrate this rule. Since 1759, the French Canadians have lived in isolation, so that their rate of increase has not been raised by immigration from abroad or interfered with in other similar ways. As the result of his study, Professor Davidson finds that the average rate of increase per decade from 1765 to 1891 has been 29.7 per cent, which would cause the population to double every twenty-seven years."

### Religion:—

*Social Meanings of Religious Experiences.* By George D. Herron, author of *A Plea for the Gospel*, etc. 237 pp. 16mo. 75c. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Professor Herron has acquired considerable note for his fearless attacks upon the old conservative theologies, which have resulted in increasing the power of the social idea in the church. In this work, he selects as types, Abraham, Jacob, Elijah, Peter, and Paul, describing the course of training through which they went, their mistakes, and their successes, drawing lessons therefrom applicable to our modern and more complicated conditions.

*Bible Selections for Daily Devotion.* Compiled by Sylvanus Stall, D. D. 12mo. Cloth. 686 pp. \$1.00. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Any one who has felt the need of a volume that can be opened at any point with the assurance of finding a well selected passage of Scripture, suited in length and character for devotional reading, or for use at family worship, will greatly appreciate this valuable and helpful book. Omitting such historical, abstruse, and other portions of Scripture as are suited for Bible study, but were not intended for devotional reading, the choicest passages from Genesis to Revelation are arranged in 365 consecutive readings of about twenty-five verses each, and printed in clear type, without note or comment. Difficult names are pronounced, the poetical parts are in verse, the text is from the Authorized Version, printed in paragraphs as in the Revision Version, and the Four Gospels are arranged in one continuous narrative.

### History:—

*The Puritan in England and New England.* By Ezra Hoyt Byington, D. D. With an introduction by Alexander McKenzie, D. D. With a portrait. 406 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The writer starts by tracing the growth of the Puritan party in England, and shows the radical difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans from the beginning. This is not a mere compilation of facts, not a mere narration of events, but a philosophical study of the factors which evolved the Puritan, as well as a study of the subsequent evolution of that portion of American history in which the Puritan was the principal factor. It at the same time abounds in information about the manner of life of the Puritans, their method of

government, their churches and forms of worship, their homes and domestic concerns, their books and schools, their charities, and their sports.

### Biography:—

*Henry W. Grady. The Editor, the Orator, the Man.* By James W. Lee, author of *The Making of a Man, etc.* With a Portrait. 106 pp. 16mo. 50c. Chicago: F. H. Revell & Co.

"No man who lived and acted from 1870 to 1890 deserves better to be remembered by the people of the American Union than Henry W. Grady. Born in 1852 and dying at the close of 1890, he lived long enough to make a contribution to the thought, outlook, and well-being of his time, which will not pass away. He was a child of a new time, and he saw the red streaks of a dawn which betokened the coming splendors of a better day for the human race. This book is not a biography, but an interpretation. Grady is idealized and universalized, and thus the book becomes of perennial and world-wide interest."

*Pope Leo XIII.* By Justin McCarthy. With a frontispiece. Public Men of To-day. An International Series. 260 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Fred'k. Warren & Co.

While not an elaborate work, this biography traces clearly and with considerable detail the career of the venerable Pontiff who has already surpassed the average age and length of reign of the occupants of the Papal chair. The more important events associated with his name are made the subjects of special chapters. The work will prove most instructive to all who wish to understand the Pope and the great influence he wields.

### Literature:—

*The Reader's Shakespeare. His Dramatic Works Condensed, Connected, and Emphasized, for School, College, Parlor, and Platform.* By David Charles Bell. Vol. II. 471 pp. Buckram, \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

This is the second volume of a new edition of Shakespeare which has many points of unique and great merit. The first appeared last year (Vol. 5, p. 996), at which time we drew attention to the main distinguishing features of the work. The present volume contains all the tragedies, and one romantic play, "The Tempest." The third volume will contain all the comedies, completing the set.

### Education:—

*Guide to the Study of American History.* By Edward Channing, Ph. D., and Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., assistant professors of history in Harvard University. Indexed. Buckram. 471 pp. Mailing price, \$2.15. Boston: Ginn & Company.

Based on thirteen years' experience, this work is an invaluable *aide mecum* for the practical teacher. Part I. is a veritable cyclo-

pedia of useful information, outlining methods and materials of work, and giving one of the most useful bibliographies of American history ever published. Parts II. and III. outline topics in colonial and in United States history in complete detail, and give references under each to the sources of information, most of which have been mentioned in Part I. Typographically the publishers leave nothing to be desired.

*Essays on Educational Reformers.* By R. H. Quick, M. A., lecturer on the history of education at Cambridge. Indexed. With notes and illustrations. Standard Teachers' Library. Cloth, \$1.00. 420 pp. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

A new edition of a standard work which should be in every teacher's library, the original edition of which appeared in London, Eng., in 1868. There are here now added Mr. Quick's "Pedagogical Autobiography," a special chapter on Fröbel, many portraits and other illustrations, translations of all the passages found in the book in foreign tongues, etc.

#### Philosophy:—

*Hegel's Philosophy of Right.* Translated by S. W. Dyde, M. A., D. Sc. 365 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.90. New York: Macmillan & Co.

This is the first appearance in English dress of one of the most instructive of Hegel's works—a debt thereby being due to the translator, for it is "perhaps in the *Philosophy of Right* that the average philosophical worker comes more quickly to understand something of Hegel than in his other writings." The work was Hegel's first publication under the influences of Prussian reaction. It represents on one side his justification of despotism (which is in reality not other than government by consent), and on the other his clear elucidation of the great fact that the state is something other and greater than "an aggregate of citizens, a collection of families, or an agency for administration." In enunciating this conception, Hegel is the "unconscious prophet" of democracy.

#### Travel, Adventure, and Description:—

*Literary Landmarks of Venice.* By Laurence Hutton, author of *Literary Landmarks of London*, etc. Illustrated. 71 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

The author had already done similar service for the cities of London and Paris. He describes at length the houses or places in the "Queen of the Adriatic" which have been identified with men and women famous in literature, and adds many a pleasing anecdote and story. The effect on the reader is to give him the feeling of knowing the city better than before. Many of the persons spoken of were Americans.

*The Thlinkets of Southeastern Alaska.* By Frances Knapp and Rheta Louise Childe. Illustrated. 197 pp. 16mo. \$1.50. New York: Stone & Kimball.

This work combines the merits of being attractive from a literary point of view and embodying the results of trained observation and scientific research. It aims to describe the origin, the beliefs, the traditions, and the customs of those ten or eleven tribes of Indians occupying the coast villages from Copper river to Cape Fox and the islands of the Alexandrian archipelago. It is only members of the Thlinket tribes that the ordinary tourist to Alaskasees. The information given was gathered as far as possible from the lips of old men and women, for the younger generation, especially in the southeast, have confused the traditions of their fathers.

### Fiction:—

*The Damnation of Theron Ware.* By Harold Frederic. 512 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Stone & Kimball.

This is conspicuously the writer's most striking performance in fiction. It relates the temporary downfall of a Methodist clergyman, who, falling in love with a young woman of another faith, forgets his duty and makes a rather sorry spectacle of himself. The interest and the art of the romance lie alike in Mr. Frederic's careful study of the unhappy sophistication of a naturally noble man.

*Black Diamonds.* A novel. By Maurus Jókai. Translated by Frances A. Gerard. With a portrait. 458 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

The scene of this story by the great Hungarian novelist is laid in and about a coal mine whose engineer and owner marries one of the girls employed in it. Coal-working, a burning coal mine, and much of the higher and lower life of the region are described, a countess, the organization of a stock company, etc., figuring in the narrative, which is swift and rapid.

*Second Book of Tales.* By Eugene Field, author of *A Little Book of Profitable Tales*, etc. 314 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"Culture's Garland" and a great mass of hitherto uncollected material are included in the volume. We are treated in a few of the stories to the conventional Western hero, a mixture of Orosmane and Corporal Nym, but his finale is a decided anti-climax. On the whole, they may be designated as readable short stories, which once perused leave no tangible recollection behind.

*The Last Stroke.* By Lawrence L. Lynch, author of *Shadowed by Three*, etc. Paper. 290 pp. Price 25 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

This story belongs to the Pinkerton Detective series, the name of which indicates to some extent its character. It is sensational, but of intense interest, and free from the ordinary objectionable tendencies of realism.

*My Young Master.* By Opie Read. 305 pp. Illustrated. Cloth, gilt top. \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

This is one of those stories of Southern life in the telling of which Mr. Read excels. Dan, a slave, is given to Bob, his "young master" when both were but six years old; they were devoted to each other.

The story is exquisitely told with a quaint blending of humor and pathos, but the latter lingers longest, as we read of the loyal devotion of the slave to his young master when he follows him to the war and finally buries him. The *denouement* is well worked up, though it is foreshadowed through the entire story.

### Juvenile Books:—

*The Boy Tramps; or, Across Canada.* By J. Macdonald Oxley, LL. B., B. A., author of *The Romances of Commerce*, etc. With 16 illustrations by Henry Sandham. 361 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The author has, in this volume, "opened up a new and hitherto unexplored field. Many delighted travellers have crossed the continent on the line of the Canadian Pacific, but it was a brilliant thought to convoy two enterprising boys afoot through that wonderful stretch of prairie and mountain. Mr. Oxley's perfect familiarity with the whole region enables him to give the accuracy of a guide-book to his descriptions of scenery; but these details are introduced with a sparing hand. It is the adventures of his heroes that occupy the most of his and the reader's attention."

*The True Story of Abraham Lincoln, the American.* Told for boys and girls. By Elbridge S. Brooks, author of *The True Story of Christopher Columbus*, etc. Illustrated. 239 pp. Quarto. \$1.50. Boston: Lothrop.

"It is neither a history of American politics nor of the Civil War, but is simply the plain unvarnished tale of the life of the raw Western boy who rose from poverty to power and became the preserver of the Union and the savior of the republic."

*Sweetheart Travellers.* A child's book for children, for women, and for men. By S. R. Crockett, author of *The Lilac Sunbonnet*, etc. Illustrated by Gordon Brown and W. H. C. Groome. 314 pp. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: F. A. Stokes Co.

*Sweetheart Travellers* is "full of the glint of spring flowers when they are out and the sun shines slantways upon them; full of freshening winds and withdrawing clouds, and above all, of the unbound gladness of children's laughter." It has all that its author says it should have, and bright observation of men and things seen by the pair of loving travellers, the father and four-year-old daughter on their tricycle.

*Air Castle Don, or, From Dreamland to Hardpan.* By B. Freeman Ashley, author of *Tan-Pile Jim*, etc. Illustrated. The Young America series, (4th volume). 340 pp. 12mo. Holliston linen, gilt top, \$1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Mr. Ashley's stories are universal favorites with boys and girls who can read; and the present volume, while beyond its predecessors in some difficulties of style, is eminently a fitting companion book to *Tan-Pile Jim* and *Dick and Jack's Adventures*. Its plot is of intense interest, without any savor of crude sensationalism. It is the story



of a boy of fourteen who starts out to seek his fortune, and has many opportunities to show his manliness, courage, and his sense of right. The principal part of the story is laid in Boston, the time being a generation or two ago. Many prominent clergymen and writers are introduced in an easy way which tends to make the reader acquainted with them.

**Miscellaneous:—**

*Manhood's Morning; or, "Go it While You're Young."*  
A Book to Young Men between Fourteen and Twenty-eight Years of Age. By Joseph Alfred Conwell. 242 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper, 25 cents. Vine-land, N. J.: The Hominis Book Co.

An excellent book, written in straightforward, manly style, giving much valuable advice and adducing examples to show the inevitable effects of habits of virtue and industry upon success in life.

*A Primer of College Football.* By W. H. Lewis. With illustrations from instantaneous photographs. 205 pp. 18mo. Paper. 75 cents. New York: Harper & Bros.

Mr. Lewis covers the entire subject in a manner especially helpful to beginners in our most popular college game. He does not neglect, however, to consider the science and strategy of the game. There are separate chapters on offensive and defensive play, and a supplementary paper is devoted to the grave subject of training.

*Lee's Home and Business Instructor.* Penmanship, Letter-writing, Bookkeeping, Banking, Every-day Law, Mercantile and Technical Terms. Social Forms and Speeches. Miscellany. Illustrated. Lee's Pony Reference Library. 372 pp. 16mo. Russia leather, full gilt, \$1.00; extra silk cloth, marbled edges, 75 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A novel and useful compendium, containing a wealth of information that almost anyone in the home or office is sure to find use for some time or other, and which is here ready to hand. There are ten departments, each the work of a specialist.

*Platform Pearls.* For Temperance Workers and other Reformers. Compiled by Lilian M. Heath. 12mo. Cloth. 256 pp. 75 cents. New York, London, and Toronto: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Here is a collection of choice recitations in prose and poetry that will be welcomed at once by all who have occasion to arrange or take part in public gatherings. W. C. T. U. members, and other temperance workers, woman-suffrage advocates, educational and religious societies, Y. P. S. C. E. members, college clubs, and others will be especially interested, because this convenient little book supplies just the material needed to make their meetings attractive and successful. The selections are made with great care and with good taste and judgment. There are recitations pertinent to the great issues of the

day; and, in addition to a number of fine poems from the American classics, and extracts from Lincoln, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Greeley, and other famous orators, there are many new selections, some specially contributed for this book. A carefully prepared topical index facilitates quick selection of any subject wanted.



## NECROLOGY.

### American:—

ANTHONY, GEORGE T., ex-governor of Kansas; born in Matfield, Fulton co., N. Y., June 19, 1824; died in Topeka Aug. 5. He was in command of the 17th Independent battery in the Army of the Potomac, and served through the war. In 1876 he was elected seventh governor of Kansas as a republican, serving two years.

BALFOUR, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, provincial secretary of Ontario; and M. P. P. for South Essex; born in Forfar, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1851; died in Toronto, Ont., Aug. 19. He had represented South Essex in the Ontario legislature since 1882; in 1895 became speaker; and entered the cabinet as provincial secretary on the accession of Sir O. Mowat to the portfolio of minister of justice in the present ministry of Hon. W. Laurier (p. 662).

BLUNT, ELBRIDGE G., one of the colleagues of John Brown in conducting the "underground railway" in Kansas, and also an active scout in the Civil War; died in Chicago, Ill., Sep. 17.

CHILD, PROFESSOR FRANCIS JAMES, professor of English literature in Harvard University; born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825; died Sep. 11. He was prepared for college at the English High School, Boston; and was graduated at Harvard in 1846. He held various positions on the staff, finally becoming professor of English literature in 1876. Since that time he had been known to undergraduates largely through his courses in Anglo-Saxon, Chaucer, and Shakespeare. His most noted contribution to literature was his work on English and Scotch ballads, which is the universally recognized standard collection. His other published works are *Four Old Plays* (1848); *Poems of Sorrow and Comfort* (1865); and *Observations on the Language of Chaucer and Gower* in the first part of Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*.

COXE, RT. REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND, D. D., LL.D., second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Western New York; born in Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818; died suddenly in a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., whither he had gone for rest, July 20. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1841. Having taken deacon's orders, he was placed in charge of St. Ann's church, New York, where he remained till Easter, 1842. Ordained priest in that year, he was rector of St. John's church, Hartford, Conn., till 1854, when he accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Baltimore, Md. In

1868 he became rector of Calvary church, New York. He was consecrated bishop coadjutor of Western New York Jan. 4, 1865, and, on the death of Bishop De Lancey three months later, succeeded to the bishopric. He visited England in 1851, and made an extensive tour of the continent. Visiting Hirscher, he felt convinced that a movement toward primitive Christianity was on foot, in both Germany and Italy. He translated a work of Hirscher, with an introduction detailing facts which he had learned in Italy. He published it in the following year under the title *Sympathies of the Continent*. He was one of the founders of the Anglo-Continental Society. In 1856 he was elected bishop of Texas, but declined. In 1853 he moved an addition to the litany. At the same time Bishop Alonzo Potter moved it in the House of Bishops. This led to the movement for the revision of the Prayer Book. He became D. D. at the University of Durham in 1888.

Among his many publications are *Christian Ballads; Athanasian and Other Poems; Hallowe'en; Saul, a Mystery; Sermons on Doctrine and Duty; Impressions of England; Criterion; Moral Reforms; Apollon; Lady Chace; The Penitential; and Apology for the English Bible*, directed against the English translation recently made by the American Bible Society. In 1885 Bishop Coxe founded the Christian Literature Society of New York, and edited nine volumes of the series of *Ante-Nicene Fathers*, and also its edition of *St. Augustine on the Psalms*. In 1887 he was Baldwin lecturer at the University of Michigan; and the first volume of these lectures appeared in that year with the title of *Institutes of Christian History*. He became Bedell lecturer in Kenyon College at Gambier, O., in the same year. His lectures there were published under the title of *Holy Writ and Modern Thought*. In 1889 appeared *The Paschal*, a collection of Easter poems. In 1892 he was Paddock lecturer in New York. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and he published in Paris several works in the French language. In 1888 he preached frequently in Paris, and officiated in the Gallican chapel as bishop in charge of the "Gallicans" of France, a position which he resigned in 1892, when, as he had constantly urged as a desirable result, the archbishop of Utrecht consented to assume this work. Since 1892 he had led a somewhat retired life, looking after the duties of his diocese and continuing his literary labors. He attracted considerable attention a couple of years ago by his public protest against the appointment of Cardinal Satolli as Papal delegate to the United States. For portrait of Bishop Coxe, see Vol. 5, p. 972.

CRANFORD, COL. HENRY L., distinguished veteran of the Civil War; died at Mount Pleasant, near Washington, D. C., Aug. 23. He served with great gallantry throughout the war, first in the Army of the Potomac, and then in the Army of the Shenandoah.

CROUCH, PROF. FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLLS, author and composer of the song *Kathleen Mavourneen*; born in London, Eng., July 31, 1808; died in Portland, Me., Aug. 18. He composed altogether about 2,000 songs. He fought throughout the war in the Confederate service. His home was in Baltimore, Md. He was one of the founders of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, and an honorary member of the Royal Society. Among the most familiar of his songs besides that mentioned above, were *O'Donnel's Farewell; The Emigrant's Lament; Sing to Me, Nora; and Dermot Asthore*.

DODGE, MARY ABIGAIL, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Gail Hamilton;" born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1830; died there Aug.

17. She became an instructor in physical science in the Hartford (Conn.) High School in 1851, and held that position several years; subsequently was a governess in the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey of Washington, and became a contributor to his paper, *The National Era*. She was in 1865-67, one of the editors of *Our Young Folks* (Boston, Mass.), a magazine for children. She first adopted the *nom de plume* of "Gail Hamilton" in 1862, and made it known throughout the country by reason of her witty and aggressive style.

Among her published works are: *Country Living and Country Thinking* (Boston, 1862); *Gala Days* (1863); *A New Atmosphere, Stumbling Blocks* (1864); *Skirmishes and Sketches* (1865); *Red Letter Days in Applethorpe, and Summer Rest* (1866); *Wool Gathering* (1867); *Woman's Wrongs, a Counter-Irritant* (1868); *Battle of the Books* (1870); *Woman's Worth and Worthlessness* (1871); *Little Folk Life* (1872); *Child World* (1872-3); *Twelve Miles From a Lemon* (1873); *Nursery Noonings* (1874); *Sermons to the Clergy, and First Love is Best* (1875); *What Think Ye of Christ?* (1876); *Our Common School System* (1880); *The Insuppressible Book* (1885). She wrote in 1887 for a New York newspaper a series of vigorous letters on civil service reform. She was a cousin of Mrs. James G. Blaine, and to her the late secretary intrusted the writing of his *Life*, which was recently published. This was her last literary work. She was very active in efforts, during the past three or four years, to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman sentenced to life imprisonment in England for poisoning her husband. She derived her pen name from the last syllable of her middle name and the name of her birthplace.

EVANS, GEORGE W., captain, United States Army (retired); born in Baltimore, Md., in 1841; died there Aug. 11. He served in the 8th Army corps for a time during the war, and was at Gettysburg, and later under Gen. Lew Wallace against Gen. Early at Monocacy Bridge, Md. After the war he entered the regular army, and saw much service against the Indians in Arizona. For a long time he was judge advocate of the General Court-Martial. Was retired in 1886 for physical disabilities.

FOWLER, LORENZO NILES, who did much to make phrenology widely known and properly valued; born in Cohocton, N. Y., June 3, 1811; died in West Orange, N. J., Sep. 2. He was a classmate of Henry Ward Beecher. His brother, Orson S. Fowler, also attained distinction as a phrenologist.

GAIL HAMILTON, see Dodge, Mary Abigail.

GARBER, DAVIS, since 1870 professor of mathematics and astronomy at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn.; died in Allentown Sep. 27, aged 57. He was graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1863.

GARRETT, ROBERT, ex-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and head of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons; born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 9, 1847; died at Deer Park, Md., July 29.

GAST, JOHN, a well-known lithographer, inventor of the three-color process; born in Germany; died in New York city July 26. The New York *Daily Graphic*, started by him, was one of the first daily papers in America to print lithographs as a feature.

GAUNT, PERCIVAL, song writer, composer, and musical director; born in Philadelphia, Penn.; died in Lawrenceville, N. Y., Sep. 5, aged 44. His most popular work was the music of Hoyt's *A Trip to Chinatown*.

GIBSON, WILLIAM HAMILTON, artist and author; born at Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850; died at Washington, Conn., July 16. He drew many of the illustrations of natural history subjects for *The American Cyclopedia*; became a member of the Water Color Society in 1885. Among his published writings are: *Sharp Eyes*, a rambler's calendar; *Highways and Byways*, *Happy Hunting Grounds*, *Camp Life in the Woods*, *Trapping and Trap-Making*, *Pastoral Days*, and *Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms*.

GOODE, DR. GEORGE BROWN, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; born in New Albany, Ind., in 1851; died at Lanier Heights, near Washington, D. C., Sep. 5. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1870. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution. The late Professor Spencer F. Baird gave him a leading place in the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Under the guidance of Professor Baird, Professor Goode's work in this direction was remarkable. It may be insisted that much that has been accomplished in fish culture in the United States was due to the intelligent labor of these two men. It was not alone on the purely scientific side—the ichthyological one—that Professor Goode was so thoroughly at home, but he was most active in the study of the ways and habits of fish, always having in view the practical benefits to be derived from fish as food.

HAMILTON, GAIL, see Dodge, Mary Abigail.

HICKS-LORD, MRS. A. W. W., formerly a prominent society leader, and in later years a noted philanthropist; born in Dutch Guiana while her parents were there on a visit. By the death of her first husband, Thomas Hicks, and the death of relatives in Holland, she was left independently wealthy. She afterward married Thomas Lord, a wealthy dry goods merchant of New York. She achieved social distinction in the principal fashionable centres of Europe.

JOY, JAMES F., prominently connected with various railroad enterprises; born in Durham, N. H., Dec. 2, 1810; died in Detroit, Mich., Sep. 24. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833; studied law at Harvard; and founded the noted law firm of Joy & Porter in Detroit, Mich. He prepared the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad, of which road he was afterwards president. He helped to organize and was for many years head of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. He also promoted the Sault Ste. Marie Canal project, and the construction of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad. In connection with C. H. Buhl, James McMillan, R. A. Alger, John S. Newberry, and others, he built the Detroit Union Depot and station grounds and the railroad through the western part of the city connecting with the Wabash system. He was also instrumental in effecting construction of the Fort street Union Depot.

LAWTON, ALEXANDER ROBERT, ex-United States minister to Austria; born in Beaufort co., S. C., in 1818; died in Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 2. He was graduated at West Point in 1839, but in 1841 took up the study of law. During the war he became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army; was wounded at Antietam; and was in command at Chantilly, where his opponent, General Stevens, a classmate at West Point, was killed. In 1875 he was elected to the Georgia legislature, and was made minister to Austria by President Cleveland in 1885.

LEWIS, JAMES, actor, for many years a leading member of Augustin Daly's company; died in Westhampton, L. I., Sep. 10.

MACPHERSON, SIR DAVID LEWIS, K. C. M. G., Canadian statesman; born in Inverness, Scotland, Sep. 12, 1818; died on board the steamship *Labrador*, from Liverpool for Montreal, Aug. 16. He came to Canada when seventeen years of age, and in 1842 became a partner in a forwarding firm in Montreal. In 1851, together with Sir Alexander Galt and others, he secured the charter for a railway from Montreal to Kingston, which became the nucleus of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1868 he was arbitrator for the province of Ontario for the division and adjustment of debts and credits of Upper and Lower Canada, and in 1872 was the president of the Inter-oceanic Railway Commission. He represented the Saugeen division in the legislative council of Canada from Oct. 1864, till the union, and was called to the senate in May, 1867. He was appointed speaker of the senate and a member of the cabinet without a portfolio in 1880, and in 1883 resigned the speakership and was appointed minister of the interior by Sir John A. Macdonald. This office he resigned in 1885. In 1884 knighthood was conferred upon him. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled *Banking and Currency*, and also others on various public questions.

NEWELL, JOHN STARK, commander United States Navy, born in Massachusetts; died in Seattle, Wash., Sep. 3. Was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1865, became lieutenant-commander in 1880; commander in 1889. He had recently commanded the cruiser *Detroit*, on the Asiatic station.

NEWTON, HUBERT ANSON, since 1855 professor of mathematics at Yale, born in Sherburne, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1830; died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12. Was graduated at Yale in 1850; became a tutor there in 1852, and was elected professor in 1855. His most valuable investigations were in connection with meteors and like bodies, on which subject he was regarded as one of the highest authorities. In 1864 Professor Newton succeeded in having introduced into the arithmetics of the United States an adequate presentation of the metric system of weights and measures. In 1868 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. He was one of the men originally appointed by congress to constitute the National Academy of Sciences. He was elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London in 1872, and a fellow of the Royal Philosophical Society of Edinburgh in 1886; had been president of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885. He was secretary and executive officer of the Yale University Observatory. His writings were almost entirely memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences and contributions to *The American Journal of Science*, of which he was an associate editor.

PAYNE, HENRY B., ex-United States senator; born in Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1810; died in Cleveland, O., Sep. 9. Was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1832; and was intended by his father for the ministry, but studied law in Cleveland, O., and began its practice there. He gave this up for the sake of his health. He became connected with prominent railroad and other business enterprises, among them the Cleveland & Erie (now Lake Shore) railroad. Became a state senator in 1849; was a presidential elector in 1848, voting for General Lewis Cass; and in 1856 was delegate to the conven-

tion which nominated Buchanan. He advocated the Union cause during the war. Was a delegate to the national convention in Baltimore in 1872; entered congress in 1875, becoming chairman of the house committee on banking and currency. Was elected a United States senator in 1884, and retired in March, 1891, being succeeded by Calvin S. Brice. He was father-in-law of Hon. W. C. Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy.

PRATT, CALVIN E., jurist and military officer; born in Princeton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1828; died in Rochester, Mass., Aug. 8. He was admitted to the bar in Worcester, Mass., in 1852; was active in politics as a democrat; and became justice of the peace in 1859. On the outbreak of the war he raised seven companies, the nucleus of the 81st New York volunteers, of which he became colonel. He saw much active service; was at the battle of Fairfax Courthouse; first Bull Run; Brick House Point; Mechanicsville, where he was seriously wounded. He became brigadier-general of volunteers in Sep., 1862, and was at Antietam, Cunningham's Cross Roads, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. In 1865 he became internal revenue collector of Brooklyn; and in 1869 was elected judge of the supreme court of the second district without opposition. In 1895 he was made an associate justice of the appellate division of the supreme court.

PRATT, ENOCH, founder of the free library in Baltimore, Md., which bore his name; born in North Middleboro, Mass., Sep. 10, 1808; died at his country home, Tivoli, Baltimore co., Md., Sep. 17. He amassed a fortune estimated at \$3,000,000 in various business enterprises. Leaving his native state in 1831, he went to Baltimore and established himself as a commission merchant. He founded the wholesale iron house of Pratt & Keith, and later that of Enoch Pratt & Brothers. He was president of the Farmers and Planters' Bank and a director in the the Savings Bank of Baltimore, was interested in a number of steamboat and railroad companies and was for many years a vice-president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.

He was one of the foremost philanthropists of the country; founded the House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children at Cheltenham, Md.; established the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick. In 1867 Mr. Pratt endowed an academy in North Middleboro, Mass., his native town, in the sum of \$30,000. In 1887, although a republican, he was elected by the city council of Baltimore as finance commissioner of that city, which position he retained for years.

In January, 1882, Mr. Pratt gave notice to the government of the city of Baltimore of his purpose to establish a free circulating library, to be called the Enoch Pratt Library of the City of Baltimore, on certain conditions of co-operation on the part of the city, which were promptly accepted. He proceeded as once to erect fireproof buildings for the library and four branches, which were conveyed to the city on July 2, 1883. Mr. Pratt had intended to expend \$1,000,000, but the amount, including the endowment of \$833,000, reached \$1,145,833.83. The library was formally opened, Jan. 4, 1886. He married Maria L. Hyde, Aug. 1, 1839; but left no children.

PRENTISS, ALBERT NELSON, professor of botany in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; died Aug. 14, aged 59.

PRINGLE, ALLEN, recognized as the leading bee-keeper of Ontario; born Apr. 1, 1841; died at Picton, Ont., July 22.

**PULFORD, JOHN**, military officer; born in New York city July 4, 1837; died in Detroit, Mich., July 11. In 1861 he went to the front as lieutenant in the 5th Michigan infantry, and served in the campaign in Virginia to the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was wounded and made prisoner. Being exchanged, he soon rejoined his command, and as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment assisted in quelling the draft riots in New York city and Troy, N. Y. Was wounded at the Wilderness. In Mar., 1865, became brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. Entered the regular army in 1866, and saw active service against the Indians on the plains. Was retired Dec. 15, 1870.



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THE LATE HON. W. E. RUSSELL,  
EX-GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

this success and of his two subsequent re-elections without opposition, not only because of his youth as the occupant of so important a position, but because of the remarkable ability and energy with which he discharged its duties and carried out several important municipal projects.

In 1884 Mr. Russell stumped the state in Mr. Cleveland's behalf. In 1888 he was nominated by the democrats for governor, but was defeated by a majority of 23,069 by Oliver Ames. In 1889 he was nominated again, and after a hard contest was defeated by Governor Brackett by a majority of 6,775. A third time he made the fight in the following year, this time successfully, defeating Governor Brackett by 8,953. He was re-elected in 1891 and 1892. His success in these campaigns brought him into great prominence in politics all over the country. It was remarkable as involving the overturning of a republican majority long accounted sure. It was in a large

**RANDOLPH, A. D. F.**, founder of the well-known publishing house of A. D. F. Randolph & Co. of New York; born Oct. 18, 1821; died at Westhampton, L. I., July 6.

**RUSSELL, HON. WILLIAM EUSTIS**, ex-governor of Massachusetts (dem.); born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 6, 1857; died suddenly in a camp at Little Pabos, Quebec, during the night of July 15. He was graduated at Harvard in 1877, and at the Boston University Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

In 1881 he was elected a member of the Cambridge common council; two years later an alderman; and was re-elected in 1884. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Cambridge by a large majority. He came into considerable prominence on account of



measure attributed to Mr. Russell's popularity, for in each case he ran far ahead of the democratic ticket to such an extent that the other state officers elected in 1890 (with one exception), 1891, and 1892, were republicans.

After his third term as governor, Mr. Russell retired to continue the practice of his profession. He made a specialty of corporation law. He continued his interest in politics, however, being known as an active partisan of President Cleveland and the policies he stands for, especially free trade and sound money. In November, 1894, he was appointed by the president a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was in attendance at the democratic national convention of 1896 at Chicago, and took an active part in the vain struggle made by the sound-money men to prevent the convention declaring for free silver (p. 275). In 1885 he married Miss Margaret Swann, daughter of Rev. Joshua Swann of Cambridge; and left three children.

SMITH, WILLIAM H., formerly general manager of the Associated Press; born at Austerlitz, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; died at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27. He began as a reporter on the Cincinnati (O.) *Times*. At the opening of the Civil War he was engaged on the Cincinnati *Gazette* as editorial writer, and during the war took an active part in raising troops and forwarding sanitary supplies and in political work for strengthening the government through the press. He became secretary of state of Ohio in 1864 as a republican, and was re-elected. He helped to establish the Cincinnati *Chronicle*. In 1869 he became general manager of the Western Associated Press, which in 1883 was allied with the New York Associated Press, Mr. Smith becoming manager of the united systems. He was the author of several historical works relating to Ohio and Western history, among them *St. Clair Papers* (2 vols., 1882).

STEVENSON, REV. DR. JOHN M., secretary *emeritus* of the American Tract Society; born at West Alexander, Penn., May 14, 1812; died in Hawthorne, N. J., Aug. 22. Was graduated at Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson, College, in 1836; and taught for several years at Kenyon College, and at Athens, O. Studied theology and entered the Presbyterian ministry. His service with the American Tract Society covered altogether over forty years.

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER, famous as the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and other works of world-wide reputation; born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812; died at her home in Hartford, Conn., July 1. She was third daughter and sixth child of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and his first wife, Roxana Foote, and sister of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The other members of this talented family won distinction in various ways. As a child, it is said, Mrs. Stowe was very fond of books, especially Scott's novels, the *Arabian Nights*, and *Don Quixote*, and was also interested in historical and ethical subjects. At twelve years of age she entered a seminary at Hartford, of which her sister Catherine was principal. In this school she taught for about five years, 1827-32, when her father removed to Cincinnati, O., as president of Lane Theological Seminary. There, in 1836, she was married to Professor Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. In 1850 Professor Stowe removed to Brunswick, Me., as professor of divinity in Bowdoin College; and, two years later, became professor of sacred literature at Andover Theological Seminary. Ten years later (1862) he resigned owing to ill-health, and removed

to Hartford, Conn., where he busied himself with literary work until his death, Aug. 22, 1886.

It was thus during her early married life, while living in Cincinnati, on the border between the free and the slave states, that Mrs. Stowe acquired those experiences of the practical working of the institution of slavery which later bore fruit in her most famous work. Lane Seminary itself often sheltered fugitive passengers on the "underground railroad," and was several times threatened with attack by pro-slavery mobs.

The first point in the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is said to have formed itself in Mrs. Stowe's mind while she was reading a bound volume of an anti-slavery magazine in which was an account of the escape of a female slave and her child from Kentucky over the ice of the Ohio river: for model of "Uncle Tom" she took the husband of a former slave employed in her own family. The death of "Uncle Tom," the first part of the story written, is said to have suggested itself to her as she was at the communion table in the church in Brunswick, on which occasion she was so overcome with emotion that she had to leave the church. The work was first published serially in *The National Era* of Washington, D. C., an Abolitionist paper. While it attracted considerable attention, it was not until its publication in book form by John P. Jewett of Boston, Mass., Mar. 20, 1852, that its success and influence became apparent. Mr. Jewett is said to have urged Mrs. Stowe to compress the story into one volume, but she regarded it as a work of inspiration, and adhered steadfastly to her ideal. On one occasion, many years later, she even disclaimed having written the book, saying: "God wrote it. I merely did His dictation." Within a few days after publication, 10,000 copies of the book had been sold, and over 300,000 copies were in circulation within a year. It at once aroused a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the North, and the most vehement resentment throughout the South. To its potent influence, as much as to anything else, the historian must forever attribute that awakening and marshalling of moral forces, which, in the dark days of war that followed, were the sustaining inspiration of hopes that for a time seemed hopeless, and the ultimate moving power behind victorious armies.

Abroad, also, the book had an enormous sale and a marked political effect. Within a year after its first appearance, eighteen London publishing houses had taken it up, and forty editions had appeared. Translations were made, sooner or later, into nearly twenty languages—among these Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, Magyar, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, Modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Siamese, Swedish, Wallachian, and Welsh. In French and German several distinct versions were published. In this country the book has had a steady sale for over thirty years. The story was put on the stage, too, in over twenty different forms, and has been played times almost without number. Unfortunately, the author had no royalty from any one of these dramatized forms, and got no income whatever from them.

Apropos of the literary merits of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, we may say that it is perhaps too soon to tell what will be the final judgment of history as to its claim to rank as a great and permanent classic. The probabilities on the whole seem to disparage such a claim. But this much may be said, that, if greatness consists in discernment of the times, and perfect adaptation to ends aimed at, no work was ever

greater than this. Judged by all ordinary standards, its success was unparalleled. A Northern critic writes:

"A great book it may advisedly be called; one of the very greatest of its age. Fastidious critics may condemn its 'style' and consign it to a literary limbo. Its success laughs them to scorn. It was apt to its opportunity as not many other books in all the world have been. Its practical influence was inestimably great. Although it was written for a special purpose, in a special land, and special time, it has had such vogue among all the peoples of the world as scarcely a dozen other works in English literature have known; and even at this date, far out of its time, it enjoys an unfalling popularity. If universal and perpetual esteem can make it so, it is a classic.

"Nor is there cause for wonderment at this. The book did what every book must do that would have success—it touched the human heart. The spirit of universal humanity pervaded it. And another spirit pervaded and pervades it, too, as all the world has long felt and must one day, if it does not already, admit. That is the supreme and triumphant spirit of truth. The book was true to life. It pictured men and institutions as they were. Every character in it is an accurate type of thousands who were familiar to the last generation. Every incident in it has had innumerable actual counterparts. \* \* \* This fidelity to truth, in both intention and execution, is the crowning merit of the book and doubtless the chief secret of its marvellous success. It makes the book and the work it wrought its author's worthiest memorial."



THE LATE MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

In contrast with the above estimate of the work, we present one from a Southern critic, which recently appeared in the *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*. These two contrasting opinions go to bear out our statement above, that an impartial historical judgment of the book must still be awaited.

"The death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is one of those events which call up tragedies of the past. It is undeniable that the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* fed an ignorant prejudice and fanned it into a flame which almost cost a nation its life, and from which may be seen the spectres of millions of human victims. The question of slavery as it existed at that time was one which appealed to the religious sensibilities of people who were indifferent to defects in their own midst, and who were more willing to pluck the mote out of their neighbor's eye than the beam out of their own. It was to this mawkish and overwrought constituency that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe pandered when she wrote her celebrated novel, which, while it skillfully portrayed the lights and shades of slave life, was actually untrue to every real condition, and was, in fact, a well-toned falsehood. The effort to paint the negro to the religious mind of the North as a being suffering from sensibilities which he did not possess, was one deliberately entered into, and played its part in adding religious fanaticism to political exigency."

Singularly enough, undoubted as was the influence of the work in promoting the abolition of slavery here as well as in other

Vol. 6.—49.

countries, we cannot note among its absolute and permanent effects any very material lessening of color prejudice.

The success of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* turned Mrs. Stowe's attention to literary work as a profession, and she became a most prolific writer. In 1853 she visited England and the Continent, and on her return she wrote her *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands. Dred; A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp*, published in 1856, followed in the line of her first book, but proved only a moderate success. A new vein was struck in her stories about the old New England country life, pictures of a time whose manners and types are now almost extinct. *The Minister's Wooing* published in 1859, was the first of these new stories. It appeared in installments in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and when issued afterward in book form made a notable hit. To *The Atlantic Monthly* Mrs. Stowe also contributed *The Pearl of Orr's Island* and *Agnes of Sorrento*. Her *Men of Our Times*, a biographical work, appeared in 1868. The next year she went back to the life of old New England in *Oldtown Folks*, a delightful picture of thought and feeling in the Massachusetts of the eighteenth century. *Sam Lawson's Fireside Sketches* is another book in this field.

In 1868 a book was published in England, entitled *My Recollections of Lord Byron and Those of Eye Witnesses of His Life*, supposed to have been written by the Countess Guiccioli. It contained some severe criticisms of Lady Byron. Partly in reply to these, Mrs. Stowe wrote *The True Story of Lady Byron's Life*, published in 1869. This piece of work was treated rather harshly, and Mrs. Stowe replied to her critics in *Lady Byron Vindicated. Pink and White Tyranny, My Wife and I, Palmetto Leaves, Betty's Bright Idea, and Footprints of the Master*, all appeared between 1871 and 1877. Among her other well-known works are: *Our Charley; or, What to Do With Him, and Paganue People; Their Loves and Their Lives*. Mrs. Stowe also wrote: *A Peep Into Uncle Tom's Cabin, for Children; A Key to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"* (1853), giving the original facts and testimony on which that work was based; *The Christian Slave; Uncle Sam's Emancipation; Geography for My Children; Queer Little People; Daisy's First Winter, and Other Stories; The Ravages of a Carpet; The Chimney Corner; Little Pussy Willow; and Bible Heroines*. An early venture, *The Mayflower; or, Sketches of the Descendants of the Pilgrims* (1849), attracted very little attention.

THOMPSON, WORDSWORTH, well-known genre and historical painter; born in Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1840; died at Summit, N. J., Aug. 28. His historical painting dealt largely with Colonial subjects; and his genre work, with Oriental scenes, studies of Algerian and Arabian life.

WARNER, OLIN LEVI, sculptor; born in Suffield, Conn., Apr. 9, 1844; died in New York city Aug. 14. Among his best known works are: a colossal medallion of Edwin Forrest, exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876; the *Dancing Nymph*, a fountain for Portland, Ore.; statues of Governor William A. Buckingham, in the capitol at Hartford, Conn., and of William Lloyd Garrison in Boston, and the portrait bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, in the Union League Club, New York.

WHITNEY, JOSEPH DWIGHT, LL. D., professor of geology at Harvard; died Aug. 19, aged 77 years. He was graduated at Yale in 1839. A geological exploration of the Lake Superior region, made by him in 1843, was followed by a survey of the mining regions of all

the states east of the Mississippi. He was appointed state chemist and professor in the Iowa State University in 1855. Five years later he was made state geologist of California. In 1860 he became professor of geology at Harvard, a post he occupied until his death. Yale gave him the degree of LL.D in 1870.

### Foreign:—

CROWE, SIR JOSEPH ARCHER, C. B., K. C. M. G., journalist and diplomatist; born in London, Eng., Oct. 20, 1825; died Sep. 7. He was correspondent for *The Illustrated London News* in the Crimean war, and for the *London Times* in the Indian Mutiny and the Franco-Austrian war. He held various consular and diplomatic posts—at Leipsic, Dusseldorf, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. In 1881 he was a royal commissioner for negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Russia; in 1884 was assistant to Sir E. Malet at the West African (Kongo) conference in Berlin; and was British plenipotentiary at the Samoan conference in Berlin in 1889. He was a delegate for negotiating a commercial treaty with Spain in 1892, and a commissioner on the Anglo-French Niger Delimitation Commission, Apr. 1892.

CURTJUS, ERNST, well-known German Hellenist; born at Lübeck, Sep. 2, 1814; died in Berlin July 11. After a preliminary training in the college of his native town, he pursued his studies at the Universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens, in company with Professor Brandis, in order to begin at headquarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Otfried Müller in his archaeological expedition to the Peloponnesus. On the death of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country; was made doctor by the University of Halle; taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin; became professor extraordinary there, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, father of the present emperor of Germany, and secretary of the Royal Academy of Science. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as professor at Göttingen. He went to Athens to undertake excavations at Olympia in Apr. 1864, and in 1875 was sent by the German government to Greece, where he concluded a convention with the Greek authorities, by which the Germans obtained a monopoly of the excavations at Olympia. Since 1870 he had been director of the antiquarian department in the Royal Museum.

DUPREZ, GILBERT LOUIS, celebrated French tenor singer; born in Paris; died at Passey Sep. 23, aged 80.

ERICHSSEN, JOHN ERIC, LL.D., born July 19, 1818; died at Folkestone, Eng., Sep. 23. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, a Fellow and ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, and since 1887 had been president of University College, London. He was author of many works and essays on physiology and surgery.

GEER OF FINSPANG, BARON DE (Louis Gerhard); famous Swedish politician and statesman, formerly minister of justice; born in Finspang, Sweden, July 18, 1818; died at Stockholm Sep. 24.

GONCOURT, EDMUND LOUIS ANTOINE DE, distinguished French writer; born at Nancy, May 26, 1822; died at the residence of Alphonse Daudet, at Champrosay, department of Seine-et-Oise, July 16. He was author, in conjunction with his brother Jules, who died in 1870, of a very large number of works, including art criticisms, historical studies, romances, theatrical histories, etc. Among the works of the brothers may be mentioned *The Mysteries of the Theatre*, His-

ury of French Society During the Revolution and Under the Directory. *The Revolution in Morals, The Actresses, Intimate Portraits of the Eighteenth Century, History of Marie Antoinette, The Mistresses of Louis XV., and Art in the Eighteenth Century.* In addition to their purely literary work they were the authors of *Henriette Maréchal*, a drama in three acts. After the death of Jules de Goncourt, the brother published many individual works.

The De Goncourts, as exponents of the naturalistic school, provoked much unfavorable criticism, but they nevertheless gained a high place in French literature. Of the literary group formed by Flaubert, the De Goncourts, Daudet, and Zola, only the last two now remain. M. Zola declared that the De Goncourts, "with Stendhal, with Balzac, and with Flaubert," had "created the modern novel."



M. EDMOND DE GONCOURT,  
FRENCH "LITTÉRATURE."

Place. That office he held until Nov., 1875, when through the operation of the Judicature act, he became a judge of the High Court of Justice. He retired in 1887, and was made a member of the privy council. He made several important discoveries in electricity and optics, and was the author of a remarkable lecture delivered in Jan., 1843, and printed by the managers, on "The Progress of Physical Science Since the Opening of the London Institution."

HAMID BIN THWAIN, sultan of Zanzibar since March, 1898; born in 1836; died Aug. 25. He was the fourth sultan within eight years, being a grandson of a brother of the four previous sultans, whose only surviving brother, out of fifty, now is Abdul Aziz. Besides the four brothers, who in succession mounted the throne of Zanzibar, another, Said Turki, was the late Imam of Muscat, so that the old Sultan Said (who died in 1854) was the father of five kings, while one of his descendants at present rules the sultanate of Muscat. For an account of the crisis caused by the attempt of Kalid Barghash to usurp the sultanate in 1893 and 1896, see Vol. 3, p. 166, and Vol. 6, p. 609. A portrait of the late sultan appears on p. 700 in this volume.

KLAENKY LOISE, FRAU KATHARINA, Hungarian prima donna; born in Hungary Sep. 19, 1855, died in Hamburg, Germany, Sep. 22.

LA VALLETTA, CARDINAL MONACO, senior cardinal bishop of the Roman Catholic hierarchy; born at Aquila, Italy, Feb. 23, 1827; died at Castellammare July 14. He was created cardinal Mar. 13, 1868.

LIEBKNEHT, OTTO, engineer and experimenter in the building of

flying machines; born at Anklam in the Prussian province of Pomerania; died Aug. 11, at Rhinow, near Berlin, as the result of an accident during one of his experiments in air-flight, aged about 47. He attained considerable celebrity by the invention of his machine, which was modelled on the principle of a bird's wing; and he was generally known as "the flying man." He often succeeded in keeping in the air for some time, making a flight of as much as 800 yards, with the aid of his artificial wings, which seemed to be adapted rather for soaring than for flying in the proper sense of the term. His theory was that birds do not exercise great power in flying, but keep afloat in the air by the particular way in which their wings catch the air. There is no flapping of the wings by efforts of the operator in this machine. It is really a sailing and not a flying machine. The apparatus being affixed to his person, the operator, with the wings folded behind him, takes a short run from some elevated point, against the wind; and, when he thinks he has attained velocity enough, he jumps into the air, spreading the wings. Atmospheric action does the rest. His machine was made almost entirely of closely woven muslin, washed with collodion to render it impervious to air, and stretched upon a ribbed frame of split willow, which was found to be the lightest and strongest material for this purpose. During the past two or three years he gave much attention to motive force, and reached the conclusion that the vapor of liquid carbonic acid would be effective.

LOBANOF ROSTOVSKI, PRINCE ALEXIS BORISOVITCH, Russian foreign minister; born Dec. 30, 1824; died suddenly Aug. 30 in a railway train while accompanying the czar and czarina from Kieff to Vienna. He was of aristocratic birth. He entered the service of the foreign office in 1844, and was rapidly advanced; went in 1850 to the Berlin embassy; and, at the close of the Crimean war, to Constantinople, where three years later he became minister plenipotentiary. Owing to an incident in his private life, he was temporarily retired in 1863; but in 1866 he again entered the public service in connection with the ministry of the interior. After the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878, he succeeded Count Ignatieff as ambassador at Constantinople, and rendered most important service, quietly but firmly defending the interests of Russia. In 1879 he became ambassador at London; but was transferred three years later to Vienna when a crisis was impending between Russia and Austria. For thirteen years he remained in Vienna, and on more than one occasion it was no doubt only his tact and wisdom which prevented a rupture of amicable relations.

He succeeded M. de Giers as foreign minister Mar. 1, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 193), and at once displayed an activity which surprised his friends and somewhat disconcerted his subordinates, who had been accustomed to greater leisure in their routine of duties. He had hitherto borne the reputation of an essentially indolent man, much devoted to literature and historic research, but reluctant to occupy himself with current affairs. In St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Vienna, he had never done anything to encourage the political aspirations of the little Slav nationalities, yet, no sooner was he installed in his new office than his activity became apparent among these very peoples. First the Servian cabinet received valuable financial assistance from Russia; then the Prince of Montenegro thanked Russia for a large consignment of arms; next, a reconciliation was effected between Russia and Bulgaria. If the Bulgarians were not reconciled with their enemies, the Hellenes, it was not Prince Lobanof's

## NECROLOGY.

366  
 tant, for an attempt was made by the Russian ambassador at Constantinople to effect an arrangement between the Bulgarians and Servians were ordered to embrace, and they instantly obeyed. Something like a Balkan confederation began to rise above the horizon, and the sultan began to feel very uneasy. But His Majesty's fears were soon set at rest, for Prince Lobanof proved in the Armenian question that he was a zealous defender of the sultan's independence. In his Eastern policy statesman was not to break up the Turkish empire and allow the western nations to have a share of the spoils, but to maintain it in its integrity under an exclusive Russian protectorate. But Prince Lobanof never forgot that even in Eastern affairs Russia had to count with her western neighbors. The czar could never have a free hand in the East or European politics. The Triple Alliance must, therefore, be paralyzed as far as possible; and, for this purpose, there were two instruments ready to hand, the Russo-French *entente* and the difficulties of Italy in Abyssinia. The steps recently taken to utilize both of these instruments are familiar to readers of CURRENT HISTORY who have followed the general political developments in Europe. In the Far East, likewise, he watched attentively and acted energetically when the moment for action came. The territorial integrity of China must for the present be protected like that of Turkey, and for the same not very recondite reason. As soon as he decided to act, France followed him as a matter of course, and Germany volunteered to join in his ultimatum to Japan. England stood aloof and thereby incurred his displeasure, which was only slightly diminished by the action of the British government in advising Japan, semi-officially, to accede to the demands of the three powers. That he did not at once forget the incident was proved by his subsequent attitude in the Egyptian question and by his addressing to England language much stronger than that of France. A similar though less marked change was observable in the communications received in Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, and in the oral communications to the ambassadors of all the great powers except those of France and Turkey. Rightly or wrongly, however, foreign statesmen believed that underneath his diplomatic activity lay a sincere desire to maintain the peace of the world. That he was a statesman of a high order and a consummate diplomatist, is sufficiently proved by the present situation of Russia among the European powers. Russia is to-day virtually taskmaster of China and Turkey, ruler of France, and suzerain of Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria. Prince Lobanof was unmarried. His portrait appears on page 608.

MILLAIS, SIR JOHN EVERRETT, famous painter, president of the Royal Academy of England; born in Southampton, Eng., in 1829; died in London Aug. 13. It was only on Feb. 20 of the present year that he became president, succeeding the late Lord Leighton, who died Jan. 25 last. On that occasion a biographical sketch and portrait of Sir John Millais were published in CURRENT HISTORY (p. 210).

NOVELLO, JOSEPH ALFRED, English composer, musical publisher, and scientist; born in 1810; died in Genoa, Italy, July 17. He founded a musical publishing house in London, and devised a system of publishing cheap music, which he succeeded in introducing in spite of the general opposition of music sellers. He collaborated to some ex-



tent with Felix Mendelssohn. He also assisted Bessemer in his scientific studies in glass, etc., and especially in producing Bessemer steel.

PAGET, SIR AUGUSTUS, formerly British ambassador at Vienna; born in 1823; died July 11. After being attached to British embassies at almost all the European courts, he was made ambassador to Austria in Jan., 1884. He had previously been minister to Denmark (1863), Portugal (1866), Italy (1867-83). He was at Rome at the critical epoch of the entry of the Italian troops into the city. From Jan. 1, 1884, until 1893, when he retired, he was ambassador at Vienna.

PALMIERI, LUIGI, Italian meteorologist; born at Benevento Apr. 22, 1807; died Sep. 10. He was professor of physics in the Marine College and the University, Naples, and in 1860 became director of the Vesuvian Observatory. He invented several instruments, notably one for the study of the variations in the amount and kind of atmospheric electricity, and an electric seismograph.

PENDER, SIR JOHN, G. C. M. G., F. R. S. E., famous promoter of ocean telegraphy, whose name ranks alongside of that of the late Cyrus W. Field in the history of cable construction; born in Dumbar-tonshire, Scotland, in 1816; died July 7. He was educated at the High School, Glasgow, and was originally a merchant in London, Glasgow, and Manchester. When the project of laying the Atlantic cable was first mooted, he was one of the 345 persons who contributed \$5,000 each to let the experiment be tried. Later, when the cable had been lost and the directors were in despair, Sir John Pender revived hope by offering his personal guarantee for a quarter of a million sterling. Eventually an Atlantic cable was successfully laid, and the old one was fished from the bed of the ocean. He subsequently became the head of the eastern extension of the Cape and other systems outside the Atlantic—in fact, he virtually filled the position of chief of all English submarine telegraphy. He was a magistrate for at least half a dozen counties, a deputy lieutenant for one, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Royal Societies of England and Scotland, and of the Scottish Antiquarian Society. He had shown a great interest in technical education. He had been decorated by several foreign potentates. His parliamentary career began in 1862, when he was elected in the liberal interest for Totnes. He sat for this place until 1866. He sat for the Wick Burghs from 1872 till 1885, and (as a liberal unionist) from 1892 until May last.

SPULLER, EUGÈNE, French statesman; born at Seurre Dec. 8, 1835; died at Dijon July 23. He was in 1868 one of the founders of the *Revue Politique*. He opposed the plebiscite of May, 1870; and, after the revolution in Sep. of that year, was Gambetta's confidential friend and secretary. From 1871 to 1876 he was editor of *La République Française*; in 1876 was elected a deputy from the Paris districts; in 1881 became under-secretary in the foreign office; in 1882 retired with the Gambetta government; and from 1883 onward was one of the four vice-presidents of the chamber and a member of the budget commission. He was a member of the Rouvier cabinet as minister of public instruction in 1887; and 1889-90 minister of foreign affairs in the Tirard cabinet. He was elected a senator in 1892. Besides his work as editor of various journals, M. Spuller published *Germany from the Great Interregnum to the Battle of Sedan (1272-1866)*; *Brief History of the Second Empire (1870)*; *Ignatius Loyola and the Society of Jesus (1876)*; *Michelet, His Life and Works (1876)*; two series

of *Popular Lectures* (1879); and a volume of reminiscences of politicians and literary men.

TANLONGO, BERNARDO, ex-governor of the Banca Romana, whose name was prominently connected with the Italian banking scandals in 1893; died July 29.

TENNYSON, LADY EMILY, widow of the late poet laureate, Lord Alfred Tennyson, to whom she was married in 1850; died at Aldworth House, Eng., Aug. 10. She had achieved some note as a poet herself. Though a strong patriot, she was much less demonstrative than her husband in expression of feelings of dislike toward other nations.



# BOUND VOLUMES.

The steady demand for complete sets of CURRENT HISTORY for public and private libraries, compels the publishers to keep the back numbers constantly in print, and to facilitate ordering we give below the complete list.

THE QUARTERLY REGISTER OF CURRENT HISTORY was first published in Detroit and issued in February, May, August, and November. In November, 1892, the magazine was dated one month later—March, June, September and December—instead of as before, and volumes I and II were issued from the Detroit office.

## VOLUME I

No. 1. Feb., 1891—Contains a history of the year 1890 in condensed form, being intended as an introduction to the regular issue which has followed.

No. 2. May, 1891—Commenced the regular issue and contains a history of the quarter year ending March 31, 1891.

No. 3. Aug., 1891—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1891.

No. 4. Nov., 1891—Contains a history of the quarter ending September 30, 1891.

No. 5. Feb., 1892—Contains a history of the quarter ending December 31, 1891.

## VOLUME II

No. 1. May, 1892—Contains a history of the quarter ending March 31, 1892.

No. 2. Aug., 1892—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1892.

No. 3. Dec., 1892—Contains a history of the quarter ending September 30, 1892.

No. 4. March, 1893—Contains a history of the quarter ending December 31, 1892.

After the completion of the second volume, the magazine was purchased by Garretson, Cox & Co., its present publishers, and the following changes were made: The name was changed from THE QUARTERLY REGISTER OF CURRENT HISTORY, to THE CYCLOPÆDIC REVIEW OF CURRENT HISTORY, the latter half of the title being retained as the common name of the publication; the size of page was changed and the number of pages increased. While the annual subscription price remained the same (\$1.50), the price for single copies was reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents. It was also decided to discontinue *dating* the magazine, and instead to designate the numbers by the quarter of the year covered.

## VOLUME III

No. I. First Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending March 31, 1893.

No. II. Second Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1893.

No. III. Third quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1893.

No. IV. Fourth quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1893.

## VOLUME IV

No. I. First Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending March 31, 1894.

No. II. Second Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1894.

No. III. Third quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1894.

No. IV. Fourth quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1894.

## VOLUME V

No. I. First Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending March 31, 1895.

No. II. Second Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending June 30, 1895.

No. III. Third Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending September 30, 1895.

No. IV. Fourth Quarter—Contains a history of the quarter ending December 31, 1895.

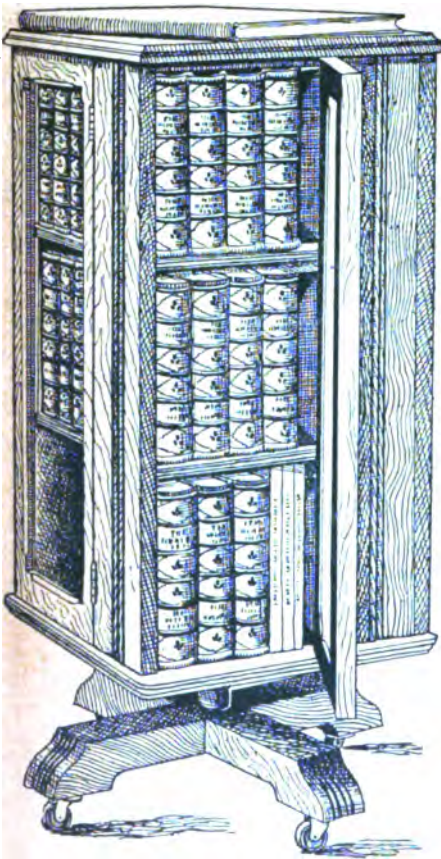
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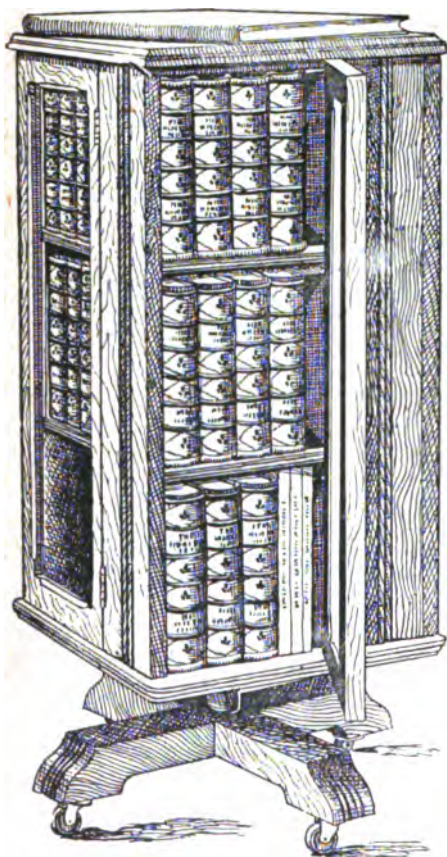
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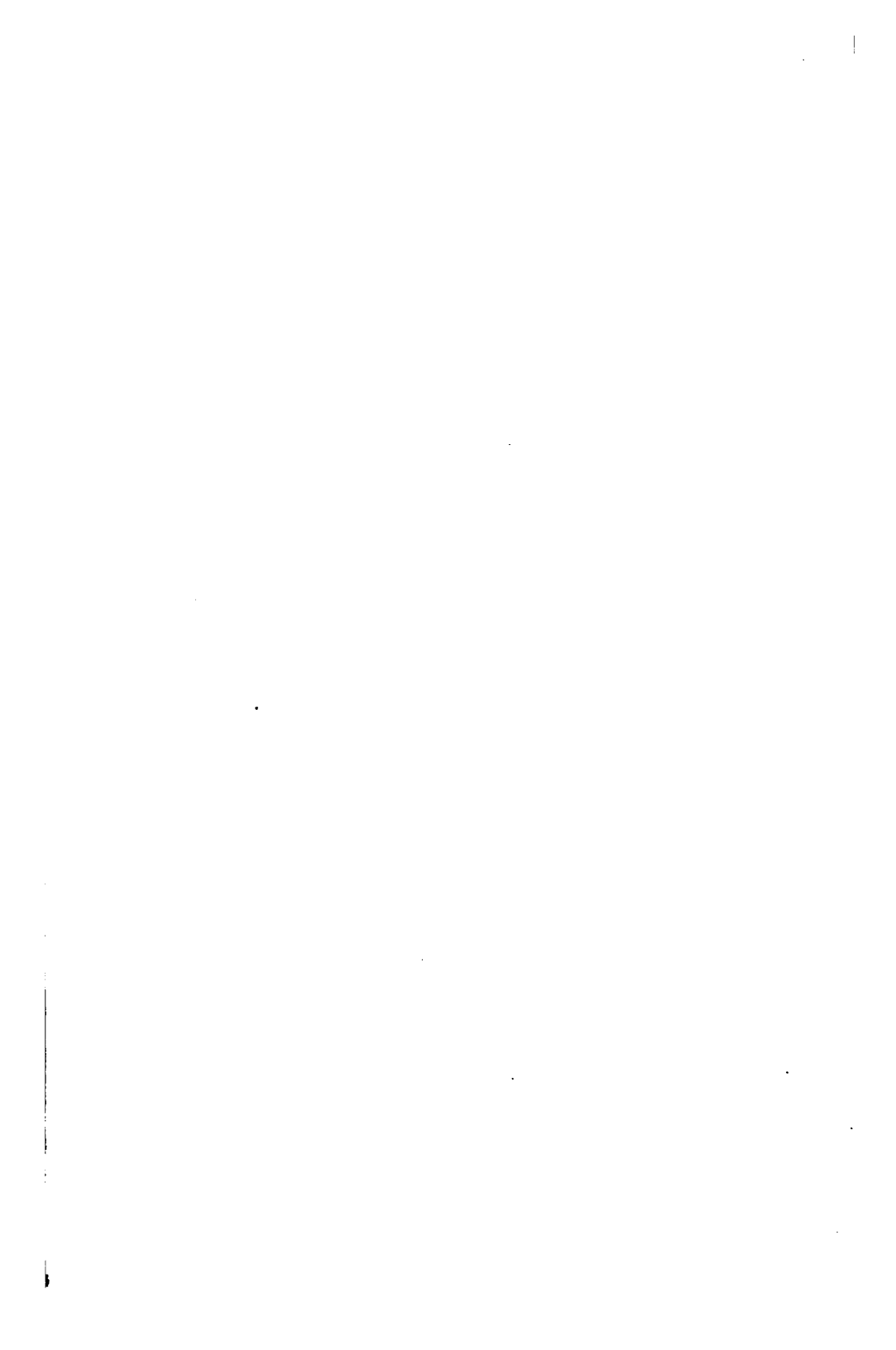
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GEORGE DU MAURIER.



THE CYCLOPEDIA REVIEW

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CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 6.

OCTOBER 1—DECEMBER 31, 1886.

NO. 4.

GEORGE DU MAURIER.

A VACANT chair at the table where for many years the staff of the London *Punch* has been wont to gather for weekly repast and consultation, seems at first sight no very impressive thing. Yet during the last quarter the sad significance of the symbol has been felt by multitudes on both sides of the Atlantic. Readers for mere entertainment—a countless company—are aware that they are to miss the series of sparkling and mirthful tales which they had so recently been aroused to expect; observers of the drifts and currents of social life already miss the keen thrust at meanness and pompous vulgarity, and the generous idealizing pencil touch, that through a quarter-century have interpreted the gentle and noble elements of character in lines of artistic grace. The author of *Tribby* and the chief artist of *Punch* is gone.

GEORGE LOUIS PALMELLA BUSSON DU MAURIER was born in Paris, France, March 6, 1834. His paternal grandparents were French; and, during the Terror, they escaped the guillotine and fled to England, where Du Maurier's father was born. Their pecuniary resources were very scanty. The family, an old one of Brittany, dating from the twelfth century and bearing till within two or three generations the name Busson, was of the small nobility. George's name Palmella was from the intimate friend of his father's sister, the Duchess de Palmella, who was the wife of the Portuguese ambassador to France. George's father, a man of scientific tastes, who seems never to have put these to much practical use, resided in Paris—the family having returned thither in 1816. George's mother, an English woman, was married to his father at the British embassy in that city. When George was two years old the family removed to Belgium; and thence, when the boy

was five years old, to London, where they resided for a year in the house No. 1 Devonshire Terrace, which Charles Dickens took upon their leaving it. Leaving London under stress of poverty—for George's father spent his money in inventions without use or value—they removed to Boulogne, where the boy spent the best of his childhood days. Three or four years ago, looking back on that time, he said, "I had sunny hours there and was very happy." He was singularly late in learning to talk, but at last astonished his mother with a long and complete sentence. Both French and English were used in his home, and he was brought up in both languages.

In his school life in Paris he appears to have been fortunate. At the age of thirteen he became a pupil in the *Pension Froussard* in the *Avenue du Bois de Boulogne*. It must have been a rare teacher who could impress a boy of such a lively temperament at that age so that in years long afterward Du Maurier wrote of his teacher as "a splendid fellow, whom I admire immensely and remember with affection and gratitude." When we find him writing of the teacher's son and assistant in school work as "also one of the heroes of my youthful days, another splendid fellow," we may perhaps infer that the boy was—as in his maturer years—generous in his discovery of "splendid" qualities. His school life is depicted to some extent in *The Martian*, his last novel. As to his studies, he says of himself that he was "a lazy lad, with no particular bent," yet "worked really hard for one year," hoping to pass his examination at the Sorbonne for the baccalaureate degree. He was sorely discomfited when, at his examination, he failed on his written Latin version, for his family were very poor and it was important that he should gain a literary standing with a view to speedy employment. He reports that at the critical moment his nose began to bleed, and that moreover he was flurried by the evident suspicion of his examiner that he was using the fraudulent help of a "crib."

Du Maurier was by nature an artist, and, after his failure at the Sorbonne, he longed to study design. He had also an ambition to study music. But his father's scientific tastes dictated for the boy a different course, and he was put to the study of chemistry at University College in London. As the result of his application to a distasteful study, he acquired only a fairly good education in analytical chemistry, and had employment as a mining engineer, though he had given much of his time to sketching and

drawing caricatures. At the age of twenty-two, the death of his father changed all his plan of life; and, immediately abandoning science, he turned to art with his whole heart and mind. After a period of diligent work in the British Museum, he went to Paris for study under Gleyre. Here he met as students several men who in after years gained distinction in the world of art. This was the scene and this the period of those days of youthful joyousness in enthusiastic study and frolicsome comradeship whose vivid yet strangely dreamlike light glows on the pages of the whole earlier part of *Trilby*.

In 1857 he went to the Academy at Antwerp, where, under De Kaiser and Van Lerijs, he engaged in the most earnest and laborious study of his art. Day and night he prosecuted his work with an engrossment so entire that, before he was aware, the sight of his left eye was injured beyond help from all the skill of the oculists. His own story is:

"I was drawing from a model, when suddenly the girl's head seemed to me to dwindle to the size of a walnut. I clapped my hand over my left eye. Had I been mistaken? I could see as well as ever. But when in turn I covered my right eye I learned what had happened. My left eye had failed me. It might be altogether lost. It was so sudden a blow that I was thunderstruck. My eye grew worse and worse, and the fear of total blindness beset me constantly. That was the most tragic event of my life. It has poisoned all my existence."

He put himself into the hands of eminent specialists in Mechlin and Düsseldorf, who succeeded in saving the sight of the right eye, which had shared in the original trouble. He was warned, however, to refrain from work lest total blindness should ensue. Many months of dismal idleness were rendered more dismal by forebodings of the deep darkness which might at any time enshroud him; but then, finding that the condition of the right eye remained passably good, he plucked up courage for work again, and, with this view, journeyed to London, where a few of his old friends were to be found. His resources in money at this time were reduced to a very low point. In London he met Thomas Armstrong, who had been one of his student friends in Paris, and who in after years became known as art director of the South Kensington Museum. Armstrong introduced him to Charles Reade, through whom Du Maurier was made acquainted with Mark Lemon. The good offices of these two opened the way for him to obtain employment in furnishing wood engravings for *Once a Week* and afterward for the *Cornhill Magazine*. From about 1860 he was an occasional contributor to *Punch*. His

work on these periodicals brought him increasing recognition. He was engaged also in book illustration, in which department his work on *Esmond*, *The Story of a Feather*, and Thackeray's *Ballads*, is remembered. Though he was an associate of the Royal Water-color Society, his weakness of eye-sight caused him to confine his work to black and white; and for fifteen years he was restricted to two hours a day. The trouble with his vision seems to have returned after he had been several years in London. An affection of the lenses of the remaining eye caused him to see but half of the object at which he looked. This made it requisite for him to wear glasses devised to bring the other half into the field of vision. Later the eye lost the power of seeing minute objects; and it is reported that his drawings for *Punch* in his last years were done on a board two or three feet square, from which they were reduced to the size proper for the page. His struggle through years of such difficulty was in the patience and courage of a noble moral nature.

The great work of Du Maurier's life began in 1864, when, on the death of John Leech, he became regularly attached to the staff of *Punch*. The young artist—his age was thirty years—had gained repute for evenness of work, for delicacy, and for strength; yet he was not expected to fill Leech's place. He did not fill it, but he gradually made for himself quite another place in no degree inferior. It has been observed that Leech was the caricaturist of the middle classes, who in politics placed and kept Palmerston in power: his work, always keen and strong, had taken wide range and great variety. Du Maurier, a lover of the beautiful, depicted the classes that cultivate beauty in social life; thus he limited his range; he was the pictorial satirist of English "Society." His drawing-room studies were "mirrors of the times." If this observation be true, as it certainly appears to be, Du Maurier took a great risk, the risk of enfeebling his satire, of dressing vice in daintiness, of hiding essential meanness in lines of nobleness. There was also the minor risk of repeating himself, having so limited a number of subjects to deal with; indeed of this repetition some few signs may be noticed in his many years of work. But the genius of the man, his original and singular power, is evinced in the delicacy and suggestiveness of the diverse items which he detects and reveals as they are mingled in a single character. His caricatures are never broad, sweeping, monstrous, fiendish, such are easily drawn by vulgar limners; nor are they the

puppets, wooden and wired, of *Punch's* previous years; they are always persons—human, often humorously human, yet often pathetically human. His was a compounded realistic and mystic art, interpretative, idealistic, suggestive, and revealing. His satire, so far from being enfeebled by the points of beauty or of goodness which it spares to its victim, is strengthened rather; it does not by any overaction suggest unbalance or injustice. It is probable that Du Maurier was unconscious, at least unregardful, of this peculiar element in his work: it was a natural gift and was naturally developed. He is reported to have said that he would have preferred to take his subjects from the lower walks of London life, but that the weakness of his sight, requiring the use of tinted glasses in ordinary daylight, compelled him to take the work easiest and nearest to his hand. He relates, however, that he got his cue from Mark Lemon, who was editor of *Punch* when he joined the staff, and who then said to him, "Don't do funny things; do the graceful side of life; be the tenor in *Punch's* opera-bouffe."

However he may have come by his style of caricature, he certainly did not copy it. It was wholly new. As certainly also it became gradually one of the characteristic features of the chief comic paper of England and of the world. Du Maurier was the dominant voice in that opera-bouffe through his last two decades of life, holding to the end his aptness, his incisiveness, his delicacy, his effectiveness, though with some repetition of forms. Mr. Henry James has said that "since 1868 *Punch* has been, artistically speaking, George du Maurier." What folly, or fancy, or fad of English fashionable life was not in its day called by his creative hand to stand forth and move as a sort of vital personality in the columns of *Punch*—disclosing alike its grace and its disgrace at the penetrating touch of his pencil-point? It has been noted by keen observers of his work, and it has been felt without being noted by the mass of observers, that much of even his humorous work had an *atmosphere*, not that which is the effect of skilful drawing, but the suggestion of something beyond the visible, a something whether of transcendent reality or of a dream-life which seemed to claim a place in the lively scene. Over all the picture there lies a faint shadow or a distant gleam as from some story or drama. It was specially this appeal to the imagination that made his picturings speak to men. Such a caricaturist was the very man for *Punch*—that comic paper, which, though truly comical (one of

the rarest of qualities in comic papers), has in the last forty years done—together with some harm—considerable work as serious as any work done by any journal in the British islands. Whether *Punch* can have many more years of such wide influence may be doubted: the times are changing greatly and with swift rush. But its past is secure; and in that past the name of Du Maurier stands high in the list of such names as Mark Lemon, Thackeray, Leech, Tenniel, Phil May, Henry W. Lucy, Arthur à Beckett, Horace Mayhew, and F. C. Burnand.

As Du Maurier was an author in his picturings, so he was an artist in his writings. In both he showed the originality that pertains to genius. The records of authorship would probably be searched in vain for a parallel to his case. After nearly three-score years of work confined to a very limited range of art with which he had been so engrossed as to have small leisure for extensive reading—having been launched by necessity on his public career without depth or breadth of education—deficient therefore in the technical literary training which in these critical days a writer is expected not only to use but also to display if he is to catch and to hold general attention—this man, suddenly turning from the pencil to the pen, produces three novels, of which the first commanded the respect of experts in literature, the second instantly captured the great reading public in Britain and America to an extent which has few precedents, and the third, now issuing from the press, is being read by multitudes in regretful memory of him who has laid down pencil and pen and is no more seen.

M. du Maurier's first novel, *Peter Ibbetson*, was published as a serial in *Harper's Magazine* in 1891; the second, *Trilby*, was published first serially and afterward in book-form by the Harpers, in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 712); the third, *The Martian*, is now issuing as a serial in *Harper's Magazine*, its first chapters having appeared in October, 1896. In view of the success of these works, America may naturally plume itself as the discoverer and promoter of one of the most popular British novelists of this century. Because of this American connection, also because of the recent surprise in the discovery of this author, also because of the pathos of his death so early in his new success, a few details are here ventured upon as likely to be of interest: their accuracy is not here vouched for further than to say that they appear as the utterance of responsible persons in reputable publications.

Du Maurier's first venture into the new field of novel writing is ascribed to his friend Henry James, to whose express desire for a new plot Du Maurier responded with an outline presumably of *Trilby*. Mr. James chivalrously refused to avail himself of a conception so marked by originality, and urged his friend to write the story himself. When Du Maurier pleaded his deficiency in the technical literary art requisite for producing a novel, Mr. James pressed and encouraged him to the attempt. M. du Maurier's son Gerald, the one who has taken the parts of Dodor and Zouzou in *Trilby* as dramatized, is reported as saying that his father, who always disliked the theatre, doubted the success of *Trilby* as a play until he had seen it acted; also that he considered *Trilby* quite inferior to *Peter Ibbetson*, and preferred *The Martian* to either of his other books. Gerald du Maurier speaks of his father as amused at the seriousness with which many, especially in America, took the speculations in *Peter Ibbetson* on "dreaming true," in which of course he himself had no belief. Many letters on this subject came to him.

In the same class of details as the foregoing, is one which reflects great credit on the house of Harper & Brothers, and bears the stamp of truth as it is in line with some other known proceedings of that house. It is reported in an interview with the gentleman in charge of their book department, who said in part:

"We bought *Peter Ibbetson* outright in 1891, and we paid M. du Maurier a lump sum for *Trilby*. When *Trilby* made its great hit, we began to pay M. du Maurier a royalty on its sales as well as on the sales of *Peter Ibbetson*, though both books belonged to us. M. du Maurier appreciated this treatment very much. We made a calculation here, that in the sales of *Trilby* and the money taken at the theatres where the play was produced, with the necessary expenditure connected therewith, over \$1,000,000 changed hands as the result of Du Maurier writing the book."

Less directly authentic, yet making a claim of truthfulness, is the current report of the sums paid to Du Maurier by the Harpers for his three novels: for *Peter Ibbetson*, \$5,000 at the start; and for *Trilby*, \$10,000 at the start. After 100,000 copies of *Trilby* had been sold, Du Maurier was paid also a royalty on the 150,000 copies sold in this country alone, besides the thousands disposed of in England. For *The Martian* the lump sum currently reported as paid is as high as \$50,000.

Quitting the region of details which partake of the gossip of the book market, and turning to weigh in the scales of literary criticism these books so surprising in pro-

duction and so remarkable for success, we find the experts somewhat in a mood of debate, especially as concerns *Trilby*. In spite of its immense popularity, its rank as literature is not yet fixed by any agreement of the authorities in that great department. Meanwhile the mass of readers have easily reached their verdict. They reached it by a bound. How they reached it they little know, and they care still less. The difficulty for the critics, or for any of us who may set ourselves to judge the book, is not in accounting for its instant popularity: it could not have escaped an immediate and wide popularity. One of its severest critics—well known on both sides of the sea for the heft and thrust of his pen and the broad blue-blackness of his up and down strokes—prophesies that “the time will come when we shall look back on the *Trilby* craze as we do on the greenback craze.” Then, after suggesting the query whether or not the author “possessed as a writer only traits and gifts of the cheaper kind,” and after characterizing as “ridiculous” “the popular frenzy about him,” this gentle critic is kind enough to say, “no blame belongs to him.” It seems then that Du Maurier was one of those unfortunates who are dragged into popularity in spite of themselves. Let him therefore pass as guiltless. Magnanimity is an instinctive virtue in noble minds. It is evident that this critic finds no difficulty in accounting for the favor which the book has found: this favor had its start in an American vanity over the discovery of a “new Thackeray,” and gained volume through American ignorance, crudeness, and “childishness,” until “the whole reading public of the United States was in a state of hysterical exaltation over a third-rate story,” which alarming condition of things, being made known beyond the sea, compelled the sober British mind to look into the book which had crazed their kindred nation. This is criticism of a grand type, an easy, swift, unflinching, comprehensive condemnation—a condemnation even prophetic as it pronounces the final judgment of posterity. It has the great convenience of avoiding modulations of tone and stress and gradations of censure and praise for different points in the work; yet, inasmuch as it directs itself chiefly against the United States for falling into a childish frenzy, we may be allowed to listen to other utterances which concern themselves with attempting a well-poised judgment of the book *Trilby*, which is our present theme.

For most of the literary experts (unlike the one quoted)



there is evident difficulty in judging this book. Their honest difficulty lies in balancing its merits and its popularity against its transgression of the accepted canons of literary criticism. They agree with the great public on this side of the water and almost equally on the other side, that there is very much in the book to merit success. The style is singularly easy and bright, there is no dull page; the characters are distinctly drawn; they are unique creations; the scenes are interesting and vividly pictured; humor, fancy, frolic, fun, and pathos are strangely blended; the wonderful freshness of youth, that universal memory and prophecy in the heart of man, breathes on the pages like a breeze of Paradise, striking a wistful flutter in every breast; there is an avoidance, almost an ignorance, of the realism and the pessimism in which in many recent novels the characters wallow like swine in a slough; the situations, though sometimes threatening an ethical strain, are in their full meaning and effect pure. Moreover there are mystical undertones and overtones, and echoes from unknown deeps; there is a faint dream-like light woven into the merriest sunshine. The author had evidently seen many things and observed them carefully; also he had the gift of an imagination which could create such things as his eye had not seen but which were pertinent to human nature and human life. The work is original. Du Maurier was a genius.

But the same critics find also much to put into the opposite scale. The bright and easy style often verges on scrappiness of phrase, as though the book were a transcript of the after-dinner talk of cultivated men in a club smoking-room; though the words are well-chosen and indeed notable for precision, not all the sentences are well-built: the literary critic consults long with his conscience before deciding to condone an offense of this kind. Yet more serious fault is found with the plot: the frame-work is too thin in substance and too slight in its connection of part with part to serve for a truly great novel which is to stand for more than a few passing years. The gravest charge of all is brought against the characters: one or two of the chief among them—notwithstanding their strong Bohemian flavor, redolent of the Latin Quarter—are declared guilty of never having existed either in Paris or anywhere else on this planet. When the plea is made that whether such people ever existed or not is quite foreign to the subject, inasmuch as they *might have* existed, the critics reply by denying the possibility inasmuch as such creatures are

contrary to the fundamental laws of human nature itself. This criticism as to unreality in the characters properly relates not, as some have thought, to the introduction of hypnotism and its strange spell over "Trilby;" for no one yet is able to pronounce what in hypnotism is real or unreal; wherefore a novelist, if he chooses to risk being inartistic, is not breaking any law in using the art or mystery. The criticism relates to the whole mental and moral constitution of the characters themselves, and may be illustrated by the verdict of a young lady, wise as to youthful feminine human nature, that the woman "Trilby" herself was "an ethical impossibility"—meaning perhaps that she was at once too good and too bad to be real. Some of the characters, however, are close studies from life.

One of the critics who would probably join in some of this fault-finding with *Trilby*—if only he were here—is George du Maurier. His hesitation to attempt writing a novel, the apologetic tone of some words in his preface to *The Martian*, implying his anticipation of some slips that might need excuse, his mingled surprise at the first success of *Trilby*, mixed with his gentle amusement at the mistake that the American public were beginning to make in heaping such wealth of admiration on a production which he regarded as inferior to *Peter Ibbetson*—all this gives him a place among the severer judges of his second and more renowned book. He was doubtless more aware of its faultiness than of its merits, though it is not to be presumed that he measured it by the standards which a trained literary man would apply. Doubtless Du Maurier perfectly knew that "Trilby" or her like never existed, nevertheless it is certain that he had a sympathetic affection for her as one of the two or three dream-girls whom he loved. He says that he changed his early intention about her, and decided "to make her interesting." Another of his dream-girls was she whom he speaks of as "my pretty woman," whom old readers of *Punch* will recognize as supplanting "John Leech's pretty woman" many years ago, and as since making her constant appearance in its columns. Of this damsel Du Maurier writes:

"I do hope the reader does not dislike her. \* \* \* I am so fond of her myself, or rather, so fond of what I want her to be. \* \* \* She is rather tall, I admit, and a trifle stiff; but Englishwomen are tall and stiff just now. \* \* \* I have often begun by drawing the dear creature little, and found that by one sweep of the pen (adding a few inches to the bottom of her skirt) I have improved her so much that it has been impossible to resist the temptation."

On the whole, in summing up a critical estimate of the

book under discussion, it seems allowable to say, that, though it is not likely to hold a permanent place among the few great English fictions, or to rank in literature as his drawings ranked in pictorial art, it shows originality and genius, and reflects the singular charm of its author's own sunny and sympathetic disposition. It is no sin against literary rectitude for us to admire and enjoy it.

Du Maurier, known as "Ki-Ki" at the *Punch* table, was one of the most delightful of conversationalists. His books are said to be a close reflex of the ordinary talk of "the companionable Ki-Ki" when in good health. He was then brilliant, sparkling, with spirits at full flood. In his later years his health declined, and his spirits with it, as had been the case at various times through life when the fear of total blindness came over him like a cloud. After the amazing success of *Trilby* he seemed unaccountably depressed—"soured by success," as he with his usual pathetic humor expressed it. As a draughtsman he was a rapid but laborious worker: as a writer he was unusually painstaking. His first two novels were written rapidly; *The Martian* was wrought more deliberately and with much toil. As to his work in his department of art, his name ranks in the highest grade. He was the inventor of a new pictorial style characterized by realness and naturalness. His satires of fashionable society have in recent years been the chief attraction in *Punch*; and the opinion of good judges is that his peculiar place on that paper cannot be filled. His caricatures had the merit of fidelity to fact, but with avoidance of any tone of bitterness or cynicism. Such masterpieces of effective satire as Sir Gorgius Midas, Postlethwaite, and Mrs. Ponsonby de Tompkyns,

"His hectoring Midas, and his high-nosed earl,  
His worldly matron, and his winsome girl"—

are not to be expected soon again.

His sketches of woodland and shore, usually adorned by his "pretty woman," had a beauty which showed his love of nature and the delicacy of his mind. Children had great attraction for him. He had a friendship for animals, and a passionate abhorrence of cruelty in all its forms. One of his sketches shows the little hare crouching in silent appeal to the mounted sportsman for protection. Music, in which he was well-instructed, was to him a deep delight, and his voice was of unusual sweetness and strength. His cheerful, merry temperament gained him many friends. He was large-hearted and generous, and

was solicitous to avoid wounding the feelings of others. His health was never robust, and he was of a nature so sensitive as to be sometimes annoyed by inconsiderate words. Usually, however, he was bubbling with genial good-humor. He was a genuine man, hating all shams and pretenses.

The news of M. du Maurier's dangerous illness, telegraphed to this country early in October, called forth many expressions of tender sympathy; for multitudes of his readers here had become friends of the man whom they saw and knew in his writings. On October 8 he died peacefully at his home in London. His death was the result of exhaustion, the effect of a chronic ailment of the heart, which had been increased by a recent attack of influenza. The burial service at Hampstead church on October 13, was conducted by his intimate friend Canon Ainger of the Temple church, and was attended by a great company of persons distinguished in art and literature. The remains had been cremated at Woking on October 10, and the ashes were brought to Hampstead church for interment.

The following lines are from Du Maurier's translation of *Un Peu d'Amour*. After his death they were quoted in *Punch* under the heading "KI-KI."

A little work, a little play,  
To keep us going—and so, Good Day!

A little warmth, a little light  
Of love's bestowing—and so, Good Night!

A little fun, to match the sorrow  
Of each day's growing—and so Good Morrow!

A little trust that when we die  
We reap our sowing—and so, Goodby!



## THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

**POPULAR** excitement over the presidential election quickly subsided after the polling on November 3; but interest is still sustained in the varying interpretations of the significance of the republican victory; while expectancy is even more keenly than ever awaiting the on-coming of that full wave of business prosperity of which the victorious party proclaimed its nominee the "advance agent," but which, up to the end of the year, has had no more than the earnest of partial realization. It is too soon to look for even a prophetic hint of the ultimate results which will follow from the decision rendered by the electorate; but the first effect of that decision, immediately noticeable on the announcement of Mr. McKinley's election, was a relaxation of that intense apprehension—almost fear—which had held the business community in suspense at the threatened destruction of the present basis underlying our whole structure of commercial and financial credit. The business world in general breathed more freely. Also the deeper, philosophical meaning of the victory was felt none the less really, even if more vaguely, by untold numbers who had been worried with premonitions of future commotion, with horrid din and smoke, and the flaunting of a red flag.

Even at the end of the year, it is impossible to give with absolute accuracy the final, official figures of the vote in detail. The press reports vary greatly, and official returns are not yet procurable in all cases. The accompanying table, however (pp. 782-3), which has been specially compiled for **CURRENT HISTORY**, may be taken as substantially correct in its data.

The second column gives name of governor-elect, unless otherwise indicated, republicans in **Bold Face**, democrats in Roman, and populists in *Italic*. Where no state officers were elected, the vote for congressmen is given. The vote of the four principal parties in each state is given; also the composition of the state legislatures and of the 55th congress.

Owing to the various combinations and fusions, it is difficult to give in tabular form an exact statement of the state elections; but, in case of fusion, the combined vote is placed in the column of the party to which the fusion candidate formerly belonged, or of the party probably contributing the largest part of the fusion vote. For instance, Smith, the fusion candidate in Montana, was a populist, and the vote is placed in that column; while in Minnesota, Lind, the candidate of the silver republicans, democrats, and populists, was a republican, and the vote is placed in the democratic column. For a comparison with the figures of 1892, see Vol. 2, pp. 390-1; and with those of 1894, see Vol. 4, pp. 758-9.

PRESIDENTIAL, STATE, AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1896.

State.	Candidates.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1896.†										STATE ELECTIONS 1896.			56th Congress.									
		Elector. vote*		McKinley		Bryan & P.		Bryan & P.		Palmer		Levinson		Matchett		Popular vote.			Joint Bal. lot 1897.		House		Senate	
		Rep.	Dem.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Ala.	Joe. F. Johnson-1	11	76,489	54,737	107,137	34,089	4,462	2,147	128,541	89,200	5,961	82	8	1	2	5	96	82	5	96	82	8	1	2
Ariz.	Marcus A. Smith-2	8	72,591	37,512	110,108	2,006	889	4,090	6,065	3,695	6	81	6	1	2	6	81	14	6	81	14	6	1	2
Ark.	D. W. Jones	8	1,922	46,668	123,036	2,146	2,006	85,896	91,114	13,990	861	3	115	14	2	3	115	14	3	115	14	2	1	2
Cal.	Congressional vote-3	4	184,960	38,379	188,860	2,389	1,734	1,285,941	96,449	44,887	2,170	77	16	2	3	2	77	16	2	77	16	2	1	1
Colo.	Alva Adams-3	6	53,555	110,285	56,740	4,898	1,806	24,111	87,459	71,993	505	37	24	47	4	242	29	47	242	29	47	2	1	1
Conn.	Lorrin A. Cooke-3	8	3,887	30,452	16,615	968	1,772	108,802	56,524	1,846	242	24	4	1	1	242	24	4	242	24	4	2	2	2
Del.	Elbe W. Tunnell-4	4	20,701	11,257	29,981	1,977	2,708	8,260	37,172	13,496	551	5	25	2	2	5	25	2	5	25	2	2	2	2
Fla.	Wm. S. Bloxham	13	34,581	60,091	94,672	2,708	5,716	130,827	85,832	4,179	36	3	98	3	2	3	98	3	3	98	3	2	2	2
Ga.	Frank Steunenberg-3, 6	3	16,821	6,314	23,135	1,080	9,818	6,441	22,096	289	1	41	1	1	1	1	41	1	1	41	1	1	1	1
Idaho	John R. Tanner	15	17,542	324,748	306,206	2,146	2,927	587,587	474,270	14,562	126	75	8	17	5	126	75	8	126	75	8	17	5	1
Ill.	Jas. A. Mount	13	65,352	389,293	223,741	4,516	3,192	321,622	294,855	6,325	2,996	85	58	12	9	4	85	58	12	85	58	12	9	4
Iowa	Francis M. Drake	10	13,569	150,345	171,614	1,240	1,309	160,590	149,438	32,118	11,062	123	27	11	2	123	27	11	123	27	11	2	2	2
Kan.	John W. Leedy-3	12	1	281	318,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	210,802	304,137	168,041	2,347	60	11	91	2	60	11	91	2	60	11	2	4
Ky.	Congressional vote	8	55,138	22,087	77,175	1,915	1,215	116,216	90,138	317	68	66	2	4	6	68	66	2	68	66	2	4	6	2
La.	Murphy J. Foster	6	45,877	80,465	82,301	2,387	1,570	82,764	34,387	2,661	176	6	4	4	6	176	6	4	176	6	4	6	2	2
Me.	Llewellyn Powers	8	32,252	136,978	104,746	2,870	2,870	135,369	106,747	5,710	80	37	6	4	4	80	37	6	80	37	6	4	2	2
Mid.	Roger Wolcott	15	173,285	378,976	90,580	15,181	11,749	258,304	163,692	4,472	255	45	12	1	2	255	45	12	255	45	12	2	2	2
Mass.	Hazen S. Pingree	14	56,076	293,327	237,251	6,930	4,968	304,431	221,029	5,409	106	24	10	2	2	106	24	10	106	24	10	2	2	2
Mich.	David M. Clough-3	9	53,768	193,509	139,735	3,216	3,963	165,807	102,301	5,062	124	14	7	7	7	124	14	7	124	14	7	7	2	2
Minn.	Congressional vote	9	58,670	5,123	56,276	7,517	1,071	30,729	351,062	2,548	62	96	14	8	2	62	96	14	62	96	14	8	2	2
Miss.	Leon V. Stephens-8	17	158,377	394,940	363,667	2,865	1,169	94,723	116,415	1,660	79	7	20	2	2	79	7	20	79	7	20	2	2	2
Mo.	Rob. B. Smith	8	32,043	10,494	42,537	2,885	1,243	14,693	36,088	2,548	19	53	14	8	11	19	53	14	19	53	14	8	2	2
Mont.	Stiles A. Holcomb-3	8	12,955	103,064	115,969	2,885	1,243	48,387	6,237	1,076	318	68	7	2	2	318	68	7	318	68	7	2	2	2
Neb.	C. H. E. Hardin, Lt-Gov 3	3	6,498	1,069	7,862	575	3,020	230,470	188,318	1,302	18	18	8	1	1	18	18	8	18	18	8	1	1	1
Nev.	Geo. A. Ramsdell	4	35,794	57,444	21,371	379	6,373	17,017	18,948	17,449	151	49	29	5	1	151	49	29	151	49	29	5	1	1
N. H.	Congressional vote	10	37,692	221,367	133,675	10,200	16,986	787,516	574,334	80,992	66	45	58	8	1	66	45	58	66	45	58	8	1	1
N. J.	H. B. Ferguson-2	36	398,325	819,838	551,513	678	6,778	154,052	145,210	17,449	151	49	29	5	1	151	49	29	151	49	29	5	1	1
N. M.	Frank S. Black-7	11	19,296	185,222	174,498	10,200	16,986	678	90,992	80,992	66	45	58	8	1	66	45	58	66	45	58	8	1	1
N. Y.	Dan. L. Russell	36	398,325	819,838	551,513	678	6,778	154,052	145,210	17,449	151	49	29	5	1	151	49	29	151	49	29	5	1	1
N. C.	Dan. L. Russell	11	19,296	185,222	174,498	10,200	16,986	678	90,992	80,992	66	45	58	8	1	66	45	58	66	45	58	8	1	1

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PRESIDENTIAL, STATE, AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1896.—Continued.

State.	Candidates.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1896.†										STATE ELECTIONS 1896.			State Legatures Joint Ballot 1897.		55th Congress								
		Elect. vote*		Plurality. ‡		Bryan & G.		Bryan & W.		Palmer		Levin		Matchett		Popular vote.		Rep.		Dem.		Rep.		Dem.	
		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Pop. vote.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
N. D.	Frank A. Briggs—3	3	5,749	30,335	20,586	2,615	1,858	338	5,068	1,167	358,020	473,471	5,469	67	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio.	Chas. Kinney, Sec. State	33	48,494	825,991	474,882	3,615	1,858	338	5,068	1,167	358,020	473,471	5,469	118	31	15	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ore.	T. Y. Callahan—2	3	2,040	48,779	46,739	6,103	11,000	19,274	1,683	325,084	473,044	5,505	63	7	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Penn.	Rob. S. Bean, Judge	22	295,070	728,300	427,127	6,103	11,000	19,274	1,683	325,084	473,044	5,505	215	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
R. I.	M. J. Williams, Judge	4	22,978	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	730	2,950	104	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
S. C.	Wm. H. Ellerbe	4	49,488	9,313	58,801	824	683	683	683	683	7,212	59,424	4,950	115	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
S. D.	Andrew E. Lee—3	4	183	41,042	41,225	1,951	1,951	1,951	1,951	1,951	40,868	41,180	720	55	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tenn.	Rob. L. Taylor	12	19,403	148,773	163,651	4,525	4,525	4,525	4,525	4,525	149,374	156,228	11,076	40	88	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tex.	Chas. A. Culbertson	15	262,413	158,811	284,598	76,936	4,853	1,732	1,732	1,732	294,875	295,870	2,831	145	9	12	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Utah	Congressional vote	3	51,038	13,484	64,522	21	21	21	21	21	37,503	47,317	1,817	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vt.	Josiah Grout	4	39,923	50,991	10,607	461	1,829	738	738	738	53,246	47,317	2,362	95	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Va.	Congressional vote	4	19,597	135,388	154,985	—	2,127	2,344	115	115	119,289	154,497	755	20	106	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wash.	John E. Rogers—3	4	12,493	39,133	51,646	—	1,668	968	968	968	38,149	50,949	20	106	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
W. Va.	Geo. W. Atkinson	6	11,487	104,414	92,927	—	677	1,303	677	677	105,477	93,974	1,054	58	37	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wis.	Edw. Scofield	12	102,612	268,135	165,523	—	4,584	7,507	1,314	1,314	264,981	169,257	8,154	110	23	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyo.	Sam. T. Corn, Judge—3	3	589	10,072	10,175	486	486	486	486	486	9,985	10,461	36	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals			271,176	897,486	7,022,447	6,433,262	169,699	134,933	130,7	8,938,440	6,629,127	5,962,715	852,931	111,773	304	136	17	47	34	9					

\*The vote for vice-pres. was Hobart 271; Sewall 149; Watson 27 (Ark. 3, La. 4, Mo. 4, Mont. 1, Neb. 4, N. C. 5, S. D. 2, Utah 1, Wash. 2, Wyo. 1). †The Nat. or Silver Prohibitionist cast 13,752 votes: Ark. 893; Cal. 1,047; Colo. 386; Ill. 769; Ind. 2,298; Iowa 352; Kan. 630; Md. 136; Mich. 1,890; Mo. 292; Neb. 797; N. H. 49; N. C. 245; Ohio 2,716; Penn. 870; R. I. 5; Wash. 148; W. Va. 346. ‡The Bryan and Sewall, and Bryan and Watson votes are combined in figuring pluralities. †The 135 Dem. representatives include 15 Fusion, and the 17 Populists include 5 Silverites and Fusionists. The political complexion of the Senators from Del., Ky., and S. D. is still in doubt, but probably as here given. 1. Election of gov. was in Aug.; Rep. fused with Pop. 2. Delegate to congress. 3. The split on the currency question resulted in the election of "Fusion" members of legislature in addition to those given under the regular party headings above; and even the division into Dem. and Pop. given is only approximately correct. In all cases, however, the Fusion vote represents a Free-Silver combination: Cal. 45; Col. 3; Conn. 1; Idaho 28; Kan. 2; Minn. 2; Neb. 57; Nev. 35; N. Dak. 30; Okla. 30; S. D. 7; Wash. 15; Wyo. 4. 4. There was a dispute over the state vote which led to the organization of two separate houses. 5. The election of Hurdin, Silver, is declared void by state attorney-gen., claiming there is no vacancy. 6. The vote on constitutional amendments was, woman suffrage, Yes, 12,730; No, 6,282; providing for county attorney, Yes, 11,643; No, 3,612; on separate office of probate judge and co. ship. or schools, Yes, 11,147; No, 3,932. 7. Vote on forestry constitutional amendment, for, 321,486; against, 710,506. 8. There is one vacancy in the congressional delegation.

PRESIDENTIAL, STATE, AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1886.

State.	Candidates.	Elect. vote.		Presidential Election 1886.		Popular vote.		State Lectures Joint Ballot 1887.		55th Congress.		
		Rep.	Dem.	McKinley.	Bryan & W.	Palmer.	Leveing.	Matchett.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	Joe F. Johnston-1.	11	76,480	54,737	107,137	34,080	6,462	2,117	128,541	80,300	6	1
Ariz.	Marion A. Smith-2.	8	72,501	37,512	110,108				4,000	9,805	2	1
Ark.	D. W. Jones.	1	1,920	146,688	123,036	11,730	2,006	889	35,826	91,115	2	2
Cal.	Congressional vote-3.	8	4,184,940	95,279	158,880	2,380		1,734,100	128,941	80,149	3	2
Colo.	Alvan Adams-3.	6	53,555	110,205	56,740	4,336		1,806,122	94,111	87,459	1	1
Conn.	Lorrain A. Cooke-3.	3	3,837	90,452	16,615	966		6,845	108,802	50,624	2	2
Del.	Ellie W. Tammell-4.	4	30,701	11,257	29,981	1,977		1,772	6,845	12,406	4	4
Fla.	Wm. S. Atkinson.	13	84,581	60,091	94,672	2,708		5,172	8,290	27,722	1	2
Ga.	Frank Steunenberg-3, 6.	3	16,821	6,314	23,135			6,441	129,006	83,324	2	2
Ill.	John R. Tanner.	24	141,518	607,130	464,623	1,089		6,300	6,441	29,070	1	1
Ind.	Jas. A. Mount.	15	17,542	323,748	306,306	2,146		2,627	587,587	474,270	3	5
Iowa.	Francis M. Drake.	13	65,552	280,323	223,741	4,516		3,192	2,966	85,351	2	1
Kan.	John W. Leedy-3.	10	13,506	150,345	171,614	1,240		1,611	378,686	149,438	4	4
Ky.	Congressional vote.	12	1,281	218,171	217,890	5,114		4,781	210,802	804,137	2	4
La.	Murphy J. Foster.	6	55,136	292,037	77,175	1,915		1,870	210,802	116,217	1	1
Me.	Llewellyn Powers.	6	45,877	80,465	32,301	2,387		1,570	82,765	34,287	2	2
Mass.	Congressional vote.	6	32,202	136,978	104,746	2,507		5,022	135,969	109,747	6	6
Mich.	Hozer Wolcott.	15	173,365	378,076	90,530	15,181		11,740	258,304	100,692	1	1
Miss.	Hozer S. Plongree.	14	56,076	293,327	227,251	6,930		4,968	304,431	221,622	2	2
Miss.	David M. Plongree.	9	53,708	193,503	159,735	3,216		4,363	165,497	162,301	2	2
Miss.	Congressional vote.	6	58,670	5,123	56,272	7,517		1,071	3,605	46,725	7	7
Mo.	L. V. Stephens-8.	17	58,670	304,940	363,667	2,365		2,169	307,729	351,062	2	2
Mont.	Rob. E. Smith.	8	32,043	10,494	42,597	2,885		1,843	14,003	36,088	11	11
Nebr.	Silas A. Holcomb-3.	8	12,985	103,094	115,990	2,685		1,416	94,723	116,415	2	2
Neb.	C. H. E. Hardin L. Gov 3, 5.	3	6,438	1,030	7,462	575		3,630	48,987	58,337	1	1
N. H.	Geo. A. Karamdell.	4	35,794	57,444	31,271	379		1,741	320,470	133,918	4	4
N. J.	Congressional vote.	10	57,692	221,367	133,075	6,373		5,614	17,017	18,048	2	2
N. M.	H. B. Ferguson-2.	10	308,325	810,838	651,513	10,366		16,080	787,516	574,648	1	1
N. Y.	Frank S. Black-7.	36	19,366	155,222	174,488	578		6,076	154,052	143,216	5	5
N. C.	Dan. L. Russell.	11	19,366	155,222	174,488	578		6,076	154,052	143,216	8	8



THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PRESIDENTIAL, STATE, AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1896.—Continued.

State.	Candidates.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 1896.*				STATE ELECTIONS 1896.				55th Congress					
		Elect vote*		Pluralities.	McKinley. Pop. vote.	Bryan & W. Pop. vote.	Palmer. Pop. vote.	Leveillé. Pop. vote.	Matchett. Pop. vote.	Popular vote.		Rep. Pop.	Dem. Pop.	Rep. Pop.	Dem. Pop.
		Rep.	Dem.							Rep.	Dem.				
N. D.	Frank A. Briggs—3	3	5,749	36,885	20,586	358	25,918	20,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio.	Chas Kinney, Sec. State	33	48,464	525,991	474,882	1,858	5,068	1,167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ore.	T. Y. Callahan—2, 3	4	2,040	48,779	46,739	97	325,024	473,471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penn.	Rob. S. Bean, Judge	32	285,070	728,800	427,127	9,774	40,451	27,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. I.	M. J. Williams, Judge	4	22,978	37,437	14,459	1,166	535,064	473,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. C.	Chas. W. Lippitt	9	49,488	9,313	58,801	824	26,472	17,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. D.	Wm. H. Ellerbe	4	188	41,042	41,225	—	7,212	59,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	Andrew E. Lee—3	12	19,408	148,773	168,651	—	40,868	41,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	Rob. L. Taylor	15	202,413	158,811	261,298	21	149,374	156,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	Chas. A. Culbertson	8	51,088	13,464	64,522	21	234,815	265,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah.	Congressional vote	4	38,923	50,991	10,807	461	53,246	14,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vt.	Josiah Grout	4	12,493	385,888	154,965	726	27,508	47,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Va.	Congressional vote	12	19,597	135,888	154,965	—	119,239	154,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wash.	John P. Rogers—3	4	12,493	385,888	154,965	2,127	38,149	50,949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Va.	Geo. W. Atkinson	6	11,467	104,414	92,027	1,668	105,477	98,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wis.	Edw. Scofield	12	102,612	268,135	165,523	677	304,961	169,257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyo.	Sam. T. Corn, Judge—3	—	3	589	10,072	10,175	9,985	10,461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		271	176,597,498	7,102,447	6,338,292	169,659	134,993	130,718	6,729,127	5,922,779	652,931	111,772	204	135,174,734	9

\*The vote for vice-pres. was Hobart 371; Sewall 149; Watson 27 (Ark. 3, La. 4, Mo. 4, Mont. 1, Neb. 4, N. C. 5, S. D. 2, Utah 1, Wash. 2, Wyo. 1).  
 †The Nat. or Silver Prohibitionists cast 13,772 votes: Ark. 838, Cal. 1,047, Colo. 386, Ill. 793, Ind. 2,968, Iowa 332, Kan. 620, Md. 136, Mich. 1,809, Mo. 292, Neb. 797, N. H. 49, N. C. 245, Ohio 2,716, Penn. 870, R. I. 5, Wash. 148, Wis. 346. ‡The Bryan and Sewall, and Bryan and Watson votes are combined in figuring pluralities. §The 135 Dem. representatives include 15 Fusion, and the 17 Populists include 5 Silverites and Fusionists. The political complexion of the senators from Del., Ky., and S. D. is still in doubt, but probably as here given. ¶Election of gov. was in Aug.; Rep. fused with Pop. †Delegates to congress. ‡The split on the currency question resulted in the election of "Fusion" members of legislatures in addition to those given under the regular party headings above; and even the division into Dem. and Pop. given is only approximately correct. In all cases, however, the Fusion vote represents a Free-Silver combination: Cal. 45, Col. 2, Conn. 1, Idaho 28, Kan. 3, Minn. 2, Neb. 57, Nev. 35, N. Dak. 22, Okla. 30, S. D. 71, Wash. 15, Wyo. 4. †There was a dispute over the state vote which led to the organization of two separate houses. ‡The election of Hardin, Silver, is declared void by state attorney-gen., claiming there is no vacancy. §The vote on constitutional amendments was woman suffrage, Yes, 12,126, No, 6,982; providing for county attorney, Yes, 11,643, No, 3,612; on separating office of probate judge and co. supt. of schools, Yes, 11,147, No, 3,932. †Vote on forestry constitutional amendment, for, 321,486; against, 710,303. ‡There is one vacancy in the congressional delegation.

The extent of the republican victory proved to be less than had been indicated by the reports received up to the time of closing our record for the third quarter (p. 558); but it was nevertheless decisive. On the leading issue, that of free-silver coinage, the country declared unmistakably against any independent departure by the United States from the present single gold standard of currency



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MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.  
WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

which is the medium of all interchange of commerce between the leading nations of the world, against a policy which it was thought must depreciate American money and put it at a discount in all the marts of trade, and by so doing precipitate a financial crisis unparalleled in our history. Never before had polls been approached by an electorate better prepared to cast their ballots in the light of an independent judgment on the merits of a contest.

Major William McKinley of Ohio and Hon. Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, republican candidates for president and vice-

president respectively, not only received a decisive majority of the votes to be cast by presidential electors (271 out of 447), but were also given a popular plurality (over 600,000), which, with the exception of General Grant's plurality of 762,991 over Horace Greeley in 1872, had never been exceeded in the history of national elections. And it is also worthy of note that Mr. McKinley is the first candidate since Grant to receive an absolute majority of all the votes cast. He carried twenty-three states, comprising all the New England states, the Middle states, and the Central West (the area of fiercest struggle), besides Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia of

the Southern border, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota of the Northwest, and Oregon and California of the Pacific coast. This area includes about two-thirds of the total population and three-fourths of the total wealth of the country. Mr. Bryan carried a compact area of twenty-two trans-Mississippi and Southern states.

This election marked the first decisive breach in the solid South. In 1876 General Hayes had carried Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina; but those states were at that time still partially under federal military control. In 1896, however, for the first time in twenty years, there was a break from the solid phalanx of the sixteen states in which slavery formerly existed. No Southern or border state in all that time had cast its vote for a republican presidential candidate. This year, however, Mr. McKinley carried Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Moreover, the large republican gains in Tennessee, North Carolina, and the industrial and commercial centres still further south, go to show that the old sectional issue growing out of the war and complicated by racial antagonisms, is fast losing its power, even in the South, to set man against man when compared with graver, present-day issues affecting the common welfare of our reunited country. To this end much has been contributed by the repeal under the present democratic administration of the federal election laws (Vol. 3, p. 510; Vol. 4, p. 122); by the disappearance of the Force bill controversy, which played a part in presidential canvasses even as late as 1892; and by various legislative acts of congress and rulings of federal courts in the matter of co-education of races, separate-car laws, etc., all of which tend to leave it to the several states themselves to work out a solution of the race problem.

Throughout the campaign the situation in the South was much complicated by the union of populists and democrats in favor of Mr. Bryan, and the nomination of two vice-presidential candidates each of whom refused to retire in favor of the other. Many votes were undoubtedly lost to the democratic party through this failure of the attempt at fusion. In recent years the populist party had arisen as a bitter antagonist of the old democracy. That the people's party could be held in line to support a presidential ticket on which it had no nominee, was perhaps more than could be expected. In Kansas Mr. Watson formally withdrew from the fusion ticket. In Georgia, Mr. Watson's state, the populists withdrew their whole electoral ticket about October 23; and Mr. Watson him-

self a day or two later retired from all active participation in the campaign. From the beginning, as we have already noted (p. 533), he looked upon the attempted fusion as a virtual surrender of the populist party as a distinct organization and the loss of a great opportunity four years hence to win a certain victory for the united hosts of silver. The final returns from Georgia indicate that about one-half of the democratic voters of 1892 refused to support the democratic-populist candidate of 1896.

Although Mr. Bryan carried the entire South apart from the four border states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia, his majorities in that section were much smaller than those cast for the democratic candidates in the four preceding presidential elections. Many influential Southern papers which supported Mr. Bryan, are now declaring that it would be folly to inaugurate another campaign on the free-silver issue, on which so decisive a verdict has been rendered.

Still other remarkable features are noted in the returns from the various states. New Jersey, which had always gone democratic in presidential years, and had been carried by Mr. Cleveland in 1892 by a plurality of 15,000 votes, gave Mr. McKinley in 1896 a plurality of over 87,000. Kentucky, South Dakota, and Wyoming were the closest of the forty-five states. So narrow was the republican margin in Kentucky that one democratic elector was successful, as was one in Ohio in 1892 while the others from the state were republicans, owing to mistakes of voters in marking their ballots. However, if the figures of the popular vote be examined, the state is seen to have virtually undergone a political revolution. The poll was about 100,000 larger than in 1892. The sound-money forces (McKinley and Palmer) secured 88,000 more votes than were given Mr. Harrison four years ago; while the combined democratic and populist vote was less than 19,000 in excess of the figures of 1892.

In spite of these evidences of republican success, it is surprising to note how small a change in the votes, if properly distributed, might have given the victory to Mr. Bryan. A change of forty-eight electoral votes would have given him the necessary majority; and this could have been accomplished by a turnover of about 30,000 votes in six states—Indiana, Kentucky, California, Delaware, Oregon, and West Virginia.

It is not unusual for republicans to point to the returns as indicating for them a great partisan victory. They re-

cite the fact that the whole vote of the national democratic party could have been thrown into the silver scale without affecting the final result. And this rather superficial estimate of the part played by the national democracy in the campaign would be entirely just, were the full measure of the influence of that party to be found in the number of votes credited to it by the returning officers.

But the truth is that we have no visible or tangible standard whereby anyone can judge of the strength of forces which are in their essential nature ethical and social; and so no one can say just how much or how little of the republican success was due to the organization and active work of the national democratic party. Its influence was certainly greater than its vote would indicate. Many of its professed adherents voted directly for Mr. McKinley in localities where the relative strength of sound-money and of silver sentiment was in doubt, notwithstanding the fact that by inherent bent and life-long association they strongly dissented from the national policy of protection of which Mr. McKinley was specially chosen as the representative. And who can estimate the moral influence exerted by the spectacle of thousands of intelligent voters, in the crisis that had come, when national honor seemed to them to be threatened, breaking away from their hereditary political associations, and placing principle above party? It was an inspiration to many a "straddling" republican. It was a stimulus to renewed effort on the part of those already aligned against the threatened assault upon the national standard of currency. Above all, it was



MARK A. HANNA OF CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL  
COMMITTEE.

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a proclamation to the world, of the essential conservatism of the American body politic, an evidence that in our social and political growth radicalism has not yet taken any deep root, a tribute to the permanence and stability of American civil institutions. To the extent indicated by the above considerations, Mr. McKinley's triumph was a non-partisan one. And there are not a few who are inclined to think that the fruits of the victory will be best conserved by a policy calculated as little as possible to accentuate the points of difference heretofore dividing the two great national parties.

Still another proof of the success of the experiment of popular self-government as established in the United States, and a tribute to the character of the American people, is seen in the readiness with which the defeated party has bowed to the decision of the electorate. It is only people of essentially revolutionary or anarchistic sympathies who feel a resentment deepened by defeat. The practical working of democratic institutions has never been more gloriously vindicated than in the elections of 1896, when nearly 14,000,000 voters went of their own free will to the polls, and settled, for a time at least, a great economic controversy involving the welfare of 70,000,000 people. Says a leading contemporary journal:

"Our civil war taught the world that a people like ours may be free and govern itself by universal suffrage, and be strong at the same time. Our recent election has taught the world that a people like ours may be free, and govern itself by universal suffrage, and at the same time remain honorable, prudent, and orderly."

A general amazement was expressed at the strong and indeed unexampled fight which Mr. Bryan made. No candidate in the history of national elections had faced greater odds. The great metropolitan papers, almost without an exception, were united against him. The leaders of both of the old parties, with few exceptions, worked earnestly for his defeat. Prominent business men in nearly every section of the country were almost solid in their opposition to free silver. Railroads, factories, trusts, corporations, and banks stood with unbroken front against the silver hosts. But in spite of all, Mr. Bryan carried almost half the states of the Union (twenty-two out of forty-five). He made, it is said, over 457 addresses in twenty-nine different states, and displayed marvellous powers of physical endurance. Mr. McKinley, on the other hand, from his own door-yard in Canton, addressed visiting delegations from all parts of the country,

representing nearly every form of productive industry. Sometimes as many as twenty-four speeches were delivered in a single day. One of the most noteworthy of these visitations occurred on October 9, when over 1,000 of "Stone-wall" Jackson's old soldiers from the valley of the Shenandoah marched arm in arm with ex-soldiers of the Union armies to pay their respects and promise their support to the republican candidate.

Many observers profess to see in the campaign of 1896 our first national conflict with, and first positive defeat of, socialism, or, in other words, the idea that it is the duty of the state to employ its powers and resources for the benefit of all its members alike. This particularly seems to have been the case abroad, notably in England and Germany, where no campaign had ever before attracted so much attention as this, and where none seems ever to have done more to give to foreigners a clear appreciation of the intellectual and moral forces which determine the judgment and shape the political action of a majority of the American people.

"The fact is," says the London *Graphic*, "that the struggle did not belong to the normal category of constitutional developments. \* \* \* It is now recognized that the election was not a constitutional struggle at all, but a veiled civil war. \* \* \* Mr. Bryan did not appeal to the people of the United States on a question of administration, but on principles fundamental to the republic, and which, as Lord Salisbury said (at the lord mayor's banquet in the Guildhall), 'lie at the base of human society.' it was an attempt to upset the republic, and was not less revolutionary because it employed for its ends the popular vote instead of the less insidious methods of armed warfare. \* \* \* Had the Bryanites succeeded \* \* \* the victory would not have been merely a success for one American political party, but the first great triumph of an international movement which has for its object the subversion of the existing state of society."

And the London *Times*, the "thunderer" of free-trade England, was even moved to speak of the peril of the struggle as "greater than that of foreign war or domestic disloyalty."

"That Mr. Bryan is nominally a free trader," it remarked, "is a point of very little importance, even with those who believe most earnestly in the justice and the expediency of free trade, in comparison with the impetus that would be given by his triumph to the passions aroused by appeals to large masses of poor, ignorant, and angry men too ready to believe that repudiation and plunder are in accordance with the dictates of eternal equity."

The above quotations are, of course, strongly biased. They are given here merely as showing the character of

the philosophy indulged in by Europeans in general over the issues of the recent struggle.

One of the peculiar developments in the course of the campaign was the remarkable rise, in October, in the price



CHARLES E. BENTLEY OF NEBRASKA, NATIONAL PARTY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

of wheat, concomitantly with a continued though fractional drop in that of silver. The rise in wheat is accounted for by shortage in crops abroad and consequent enormously increased demand for the American product. It is estimated that the twenty wheat-growing states of the Union profited by the movement to the extent of over \$90,000,000. It had been argued by many silver agitators that no rise in values could occur, and especially none in farm products, unless silver rose first. Undoubtedly the sudden addition to the resources of those whose attach-



ment to the silver cause was based in part upon their distress under the burden of heavy high-rate mortgages, mitigated somewhat the sentiment for silver throughout the West. It is to be noted that Colorado was the only Western state which gave Mr. Bryan a crushing majority; and that is classed as a mining state, where for years all parties alike have vehemently advocated free coinage of silver.

Another interesting feature peculiar to this campaign was the speech-making tour of Union generals and other officers through the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan. The party consisted of Generals O. O. Howard, Daniel E. Sickles, T. J. Stewart, O. A. Marden, and Russell A. Alger, besides Captain John R. Tanner, the successful republican candidate for governor of Illinois, and Corporal Tanner of New York. Three hundred speeches were delivered to audiences aggregating, it is estimated, 1,000,000 people. The party travelled on a special train made up of a baggage car, dining car, combination sleeping and observation car, and a flat car. On the last mentioned, were mounted a rapid-fire gun and a mortar in charge of experienced gunners, who fired salutes at the various stopping places.

The question of prohibition was overshadowed by that of silver; and the prohibition vote, even including that of the national party (p. 296), showed a falling off of about 123,000 as compared with 1892. The prohibition party, however, emerges from the campaign, as its organ, the *New York Voice*, says, "with an organization unimpaired, with purpose unshaken." This was the seventh presidential campaign in which it participated.

The developments in national politics since the election, are treated below in their appropriate place under the heading "United States Politics."



### THE CUBAN REVOLT.

**Military Operations.**—Through the quarter the struggle has continued with the frightful barbarism and suffering that mark the scene of guerrilla war. The western part of the beautiful island, outside of Havana and a few other towns, has largely been ravaged and laid waste. No decisive engagements have been fought; skirmish, chase, raid, and ambush have been incessant amid the rough wooded hills of the interior. The untrustworthiness of the reports, nearly all filtered through Spanish headquarters, make impossible the compiling of any just account of the fighting. A few events that seem the most significant are noted here.

Early in October, General Bernal, marching to La Esperanza, was attacked by 2,000 rebels under Antonio Maceo, and suffered heavy loss including several prominent officers. The Spanish report estimates the rebel loss as more than 230, the Spanish losing 121. A few days later General Bernal's battalion was attacked near Pinar del Rio by 3,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, and would have been destroyed except for the arrival of Colonel Granados's column, whose vigorous onslaught drove back the rebels. The Spanish report their killed as numbering twelve; rebel, eighty. General Castellanos reported that he had raised the siege of Cascorro in Cambigüey after routing 5,000 insurgents under Maximo Gomez in sixteen engagements on October 4 and 5: his force numbered 2,100. General Echague reported that his brigade on October 9 attacked Maceo's entrenched camp on the heights of Guayabitos, and captured it by a bayonet charge—Maceo in his retreat leaving hundreds of his men dead on the field, while the Spanish killed numbered twenty. Many engagements of less importance figure in the Spanish reports for October, in all of which the Spaniards were successful.

As far as can be judged, these battles in Pinar del Rio province were occasioned by repeated attempts of the Spanish troops to intercept Maceo, who, with about 2,500 men out of his whole force of 6,000, had come down to convoy to his impregnable mountain fortress the men and supplies of the most formidable expedition ever landed on Cuban shores. This expedition had been fitted out in France, or at least with money supplied from France, and comprised, with the supplies, a number of men well known in Paris and in Havana—its leaders being Leyte Vidal and Juan Rius Rivera. It is reported to have brought 5,000 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, 5,000 blankets and waterproofs, some dyna-

mite cannon, medicines, etc. General Weyler, aware of the expedition and of Maceo's movement to secure it, ordered five columns of troops in combination to intercept Maceo while on the plain, the result being a Spanish loss of more than 600 men (the rebel loss being probably somewhat more), and Maceo's entire success in conveying the expedition safely to the hills, whose pathless and fortified labyrinth of cliffs, forest, swamps, and rivers can be held by a small force against a vast army. Maceo as usual out-generalled the Spanish commanders. General Bernal, returning to Havana in ill humor after his disasters in early October, pronounced Maceo's position impregnable, the Spanish soldiers cowardly, and Weyler's whole plan futile.

An official report from Havana, October 23, announced the capture with slight resistance of Cacarajicara, where Maceo had been encamped. Advices from Key West two days later made it evident that the rebel



SEÑOR DUPUY DE LÔME,  
SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

leader had drawn a large Spanish force to Cacarajicara by his feint of encamping there, while by forced marches he made a southward detour and suddenly struck the trocha (fortified line crossing the island) at its central post, Artemisa. He notified the commandant there that before opening fire he would give the inhabitants five hours in which to leave the town. The Spanish commander, despising the threat, would not permit anyone to leave. Maceo began his cannonade in the night, firing dynamite shells; and in forty-five minutes the town was in ruins and many of the people were killed. Immediately the insurgent force crossed the line of the trocha and joined the force of General Aguirre in Havana province.

On October 17 General Calixto Garcia, with 1,052 men and three pieces of artillery, laid siege to the town of Guimaro; while General Gomez, with about 2,000 men, occupied the roads leading to the town. Gomez invited surrender; and, on refusal, he ordered Major W. D. Osgood, the noted football player of Cornell and Pennsylvania Universities, who commanded the battery, to open fire. The Spanish firing was incessant from their sixteen forts; and the report was spread, gaining general credence, that on the second day of the siege Major Osgood was instantly killed.\* On October 27 Garcia led an assault which ended in the surrender of the town, thirty-three Spaniards (including the commander) being killed in the assault, and thirteen Cubans killed or wounded. The Spanish prisoners were treated with magnanimity. A large amount of clothing, medical supplies, and war material was captured, also Spanish gold pieces to the value of \$21,200.

The month of November opened cloudily for Spanish interests in Cuba. General Weyler had accomplished, in a military sense, nothing. Havana was disgusted and disheartened. The officials at Madrid were losing patience with the enormous and fruitless expense to an impoverished nation still rich in patriotic pride. After more than 200,000 soldiers had been poured into Cuba, and tens of thousands of young lives had been sacrificed, mostly by disease (in fifty-six hospitals 13,657 soldiers lay sick, November 9), the national arms showed no gain on the revolt. Moreover it was known to the Spanish ministers that in the United States sympathy with Cuba and detestation of Spain's misrule were steadily increasing, and might reach a dangerous point at which they might compel decisive governmental action. There are signs that Captain-General Weyler was notified that he must speedily end his inactivity, and, quitting his palace, take the field in person, and, at the head of his great armies, urge the warfare to at least the beginning of some actual military success. First of all the prestige of Antonio Maceo must be broken. Accordingly, on November 8, he with his staff took ship for Mariel, at the end of the trocha on the north coast. The plan of campaign involved a concerted attack on Maceo's encampment in the Rubi hills. These hills, though rough, are often travelled in times of peace, and are well

\*Note.—An item in the Cornell *Era* of November 21, 1896, says: "The report of the death of Major W. D. Osgood, of the Cuban Insurgent Artillery, is false. Two dispatches have been received proving that he is still doing good fighting for the Cubans. The one was to Colonel José Para, a prominent officer in the insurgent army, who recently arrived in Boston; the other to his father, Captain Osgood of the United States army."

known to the Spanish guides. Besides the column in three brigades with General Weyler (with whom were Generals Aguilar and Echavarria), three other large columns, under Generals Gonzalez, Munoz, and Echague, and Colonel Segura, were to enter the Rubi hills from different directions, to converge on Maceo and cut off his escape. The intention was to send 30,000 men to crush Maceo, then to scour Havana province, and then with the entire army to sweep all rebel forces eastward to their final destruction.

The campaign came to nought. The rebel sharpshooters were seen on the hill tops, whence they harassed the passing troops; there were several skirmishes; but Maceo's main column constantly fell back eluding all Weyler's columns and baffling his whole plan. The captain-general returned to Havana on November 23, reporting that he had largely destroyed the cattle which were the food supply of the rebel force, and that Maceo's men were scattered and were deserting in great numbers. This was not what was wanted in Madrid; and it is understood that he was notified that his work in the field was not considered done. On November 27 he returned to Pinar del Rio province. He has since made short visits to Havana, probably to attend to pressing official business, though his time has been spent mostly with the troops. The quarter ended, however, without any military achievements of note. Roving bands of rebels were chased from their encampments; and, if the accounts of some newspaper correspondents are to be believed, groups of unarmed and pacific peasants who had not obeyed Weyler's orders to betake themselves to the towns and who could not instantly produce evidence that they were not in some collusion or sympathy with the insurgents, were shot by the roadside—whereupon another victory over a band of rebels was reported to the Havana officials.

The meagreness of the results from General Weyler's campaign of military excursions to and fro in Pinar del Rio, is reasonably accounted for not only by the activity and strategy of his foe, but also by the nature of the region. While some of its hilly wilds, like the Rubi hills, are not without roads or at least mule-paths, much of it is a mountainous wilderness, pathless and unexplored except for the rebels who have made it their refuge. The Spanish columns rarely know where to look for the enemy; while the rebel scouts, acquainted with the trails, know every hostile move. The one element threatening to the revolt when the year closed, was the danger of lack of food for the west-

ern army—much of the productive lands in Pinar del Rio having been devastated, and a large proportion of the cattle that Maceo had gathered for subsistence of his troops having been taken by the Spanish. It might go hard with the rebels if they were compelled either to fight a regular battle against enormous odds or to starve.

A startling incident on December 1 was the insurgent raid on the city of Guanabacoa. The city, well-built and having a population variously stated at 20,000 to 30,000, is on a hill two miles across the bay from Havana and only four miles east from General Weyler's palace. It lies directly under the guns of Morro Castle. The Spanish garrison numbered 2,000, and 35,000 other troops were only four miles distant. Yet in the dusk of evening, about 300 rebel cavalry dashed into the place, riding through its main streets, sacking many large shops, burning twenty-six houses, and remaining five hours.

**Reported Death of General Maceo.**—The most startling event reported during the quarter or the year—an event whose effects cannot yet be predicted in their full scope—was the death on December 7, of Major-General Antonio Maceo, second in command in the insurgent army. The accounts of his death are so violently conflicting and so mixed with charges and denials of treachery and assassination, that the event must, even after the lapse of a month from its assigned date, be spoken of as "reported." A dispatch in the London *Times*, dated January 6, states that the correspondent has information from a private and usually trustworthy source that Maceo is still alive, severely wounded, but slowly recovering. This is a specimen of several rumors. Nevertheless, the very general opinion of those likely to be well-informed is that he is dead—a majority probably believing also that he was killed in open battle.

The first report, that he was killed in a skirmish in Havana province, was promptly denied with ridicule by the Cuban junta and their sympathizers in this country. Maceo, they said, had been killed in battle twenty times in past years, yet he had always been ready for the next battle. Soon was received a more detailed account: the rebel chief, having planned to transfer military operations to the east of the trocha, had been persuaded to desist from his plan of crossing the trocha, and, instead, having secretly passed round its northern end with thirty-four (or twenty-six) companions in a boat, had suddenly met a Spanish detachment under Major Cirujeda, and was killed in the skirmish which followed—the Spanish not being aware of his presence on the field, until some guerrillas, plundering the slain, found Maceo's order-book on a body which they identified as his by his black silk stockings embroidered with "A. M.," and by his sealing. Close by was another body identified as that of Francisco Go-

mez, son of the commander-in-chief, on which was found a memorandum hastily pencilled to the effect that the writer killed himself in despair at the death of Maceo.

A far different account appeared a few hours later, purporting to have come from a trustworthy writer in Havana to a prominent Cuban in Florida. Its purport was that the Marquis of Ahumada, officiating as captain-general in Weyler's absence, had written to General Maceo inviting him to a conference with a view to ending the war. Maceo, not suspecting treachery or an assassin's act from such a high official, replied accepting the invitation, and with his staff of thirty-four repaired to the appointed rendezvous. At the trocha he was recognized by the Spanish troops, who saluted as he crossed. Arriving at the rendezvous, he and his staff were immediately surrounded by 600 Spanish soldiers, who murdered them all except Dr. Zertucha, Maceo's staff surgeon.

Another story is that Maceo was killed by hired assassins, such as the *plataedos*, freebooting bands which follow the armies, whom General Weyler is accused of having recognized for the peculiar services that they were able to render him in a certain class of cases. For several weeks it had been affirmed in Havana—doubtless as an inducement to General Maceo to surrender—that he held the ticket which had drawn the grand prize of \$50,000 in the Havana lottery. Naturally he did not care to call for the cashing of this bribe; and it at last became publicly understood that the man who killed Maceo would receive the prize. An ambush of *plataedos* was laid, Maceo was decoyed into it by some carefully prepared letter—he and his staff being induced to separate from his soldiers and to pass the end of the trocha in a boat; and the assassination followed. The remarkable feature is that Dr. Zertucha, instead of being killed by the assassins, was permitted to surrender, and that then, instead of being cast into a dungeon where multitudes of those merely suspected of rebel sympathies have been immured, he was treated by officials as deserving of public regard, and was given free speech with newspaper correspondents.

Another report, perhaps as probable as any, is that Maceo, whose food supply had run low, having decided that his prudent course was to unite his force with that of Gomez in the east, had crossed the trocha with a small body of followers, and proceeded to gather the various scattered rebel bands in that region. Mistaking Major Cirujeda's troops for an insurgent band, he rode forward to his death. It has been stated that his movement to the eastward was in obedience to a summons by Gomez.

Still another story is told by Dr. Zertucha. The rebel chieftain and part of his staff crossed the trocha on December 4, and were joined by a cavalry force numbering about 600. Attacked by a large body of the enemy, they went into battle. Maceo exposed himself as though courting death, sitting on his horse in a conspicuous place in the midst of a shower of bullets, yet without any strategic reason. He was soon struck by two bullets, fell from his horse, and died instantly. Young Gomez, who was near, also was struck in the arm, sank to the ground, and refused all the surgeon's urgent offers to carry him away on horseback. Dr. Zertucha adds startling accusations against the rebel government council. He charges that they held back supplies and men, of which they knew Maceo to be in great need; that they were in the pay of the Spanish government; that they sought to lift themselves by undermining others. Zertucha is said to have long been suspected by many Cubans, though trusted by Maceo.

It is noticeable that his statements, rather the newspaper reports of them, do not always agree one with another as to the facts. The theory on which his statements are framed is that Maceo was aware that some of the rebel leaders were ready traitorously to sell the cause of Cuba to the officials at Havana; and that, finding himself unable to check this secret but fatal tendency to betrayal, he was disheartened and sought death. There is, of course, no public knowledge of any facts in support of this theory. It is not strange that since Dr. Zertucha has made his own peace with the Spanish officials and has even declared that he has bound himself by oath to serve the rebel cause no more, accusations of his own disloyalty to his chief should be rife among those who seek Cuban independence.

The foregoing contradictory reports regarding Maceo's death are here presented as showing the mystery which still clouds the whole case. His body has not yet been produced by friend or foe. New light may soon be given; but at the present time of writing it may be said that the best judges believe, many of them unwillingly, that the great chieftain is no longer living. It may be added, that though the Cubans in the United States believe that he was murdered, the general public inclines to the belief that he was killed in battle and not by assassination, and, while distrusting Zertucha, yet sees in his utterances and action some intimations of serious dissension among the insurgent leaders.

JOSÉ ANTONIO MACEO, a mulatto, was born in Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1848. He and his father and brothers (the boys are said to have numbered ten) were pledged to the cause of Cuban independence, and one by one gave their lives in battle for it till Antonio alone was left. Entering the army of free Cuba as a private in the Ten Years' War, he showed military genius and dauntless courage, and, after successive promotions, was made a major-general for his great victory over General Weyler at Guimaro in 1873. His brilliant work as a guerrilla leader in the present insurrection is well known. He was a superb fighter and organizer. He was stern in discipline, but was noted for carefulness for his men. His soldiers loved him and would follow him anywhere. His acquaintances say of him that he had a singularly genial disposition, and was notable for moral integrity; he never even drank wine or played cards. When living in Havana, he was always dressed with fastidious neatness. In the field "he roughed it with his men." He was unswerving in his principles of action, standing out almost alone against the treaty of 1878, which ended the former war, holding, as he has held through the present revolt, that no Spanish promise of reform could be trusted, and that peace could be established in Cuba only when the Spanish flag had forever ceased to float on the island air. A portrait of General Maceo appears on page 41.

**Filibustering.**—Some notable expeditions were dispatched from this country during the quarter. The steamer *Dauntless* left Palm Beach, Fla., early in October, carrying to Cuba nearly 200 men and four car-loads of



arms, ammunition, electrical apparatus, and medical supplies—then the largest expedition yet sent from Florida. For several days the vessel had been watched at Jacksonville and at Biscayne Bay, and kept under escort by the revenue cutters *Boutwell* and *Winona*. One dark night, in a strong gale, the *Dauntless* gave her escort the slip, and at Palm Beach was met by a special train from Jacksonville, from which in four hours the munitions and men were transferred to the steamer, which started for Cuba. Eight hours later the United States cruiser *Newark* passed Palm Beach seeking the filibuster. The *Dauntless* made a safe landing on the south coast of Pinar del Rio. After taking (it is said) two other cargoes to Cuba, the steamer was captured on October 21 while waiting for a cargo off the east coast of Florida, by the United States cruiser *Raleigh*. The cruiser found it necessary to fire upon the filibuster to stop her attempt at escape. The captive vessel was turned over to the United States marshal. After her release, she was again in the hands of the authorities, December 5, on suspicion of preparing for another unlawful Cuban trip. The year closed with the *Dauntless* prepared to take to Cuba another cargo of arms and supplies, but with no men. Meanwhile the officials at Washington were considering the possibility of embarrassing complications if the steamer were to take-out clearance papers for such a cargo to Cuba without special permission from the Spanish consul at the port of clearance—a permission which of course would not be given in this case, but which a strict law of Spain makes requisite. The liability to confiscation of the *Dauntless's* cargo in any Cuban port was made evident on December 31 by the direction given to Spanish consuls by Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish minister at Washington (on instructions from Madrid), to refuse to authenticate the manifests of cargoes of the two suspected filibusters *Commodore* and *Dauntless*. These and vessels on similar errands, even though carrying no fighting men, will probably not apply for clearance papers, as they would thus reveal their cargo and their port of destination.

The *Three Friends*, a large and swift steam-tug, has gained a rank among famous filibustering vessels. She received her fuel and a cargo of about 3,500 rifles, with ammunition, a Hotchkiss gun, and other supplies, on the night of December 13, from the *Commodore* outside the three-mile limit off the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida. A large company of Cubans also are said to have

started for Cuba in the steamer. The next day the cruisers *Newark* and *Raleigh* left Key West in a pursuit which was unsuccessful. The *Three Friends* steamed for the south coast of Cuba, and sought to make a landing by night at the mouth of the San Juan river. Accounts differ as to the proceedings there; but, in general, it may be gathered that a Spanish gunboat, noticing suspicious movements on



HON. J. DONALD CAMERON OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

shore, landed an exploring party, which was fired upon by the filibusters and driven back. A Spanish launch with rapid-fire guns then went up the shallow river, while the gunboat at long range opened fire with shells, which appear to have struck wide of the mark. Sixteen of the crew of the launch were wounded by shots from the filibusters. Meanwhile a party from the *Three Friends* had succeeded in carrying away into the interior the principal part of the cargo. It is affirmed, and denied, that shots were exchanged between the *Three Friends* and the Spanish vessels. At first it was thought that the Spanish government might press the charge of piracy against the *Three Friends*, producing a complicated situation. On December 26 the vessel was at Jacksonville in charge of the customs officials; and it was announced that the United States authorities intended to press vigorously against her the charge of violation of the neutrality laws, refusing any such release under bond as had been granted her in November. At the end of December the signs were that the Spanish legation would not insist on the charge of piracy, but that, if the vessel were again to take out an expedition and be caught in Cuban waters, she would be treated as a pirate.

The steamer *Commodore*, which left Jacksonville for

Cuba with a small expedition December 31, met a disastrous fate at the end of her first hundred miles. She sank in ninety feet of water sixteen miles off the Florida coast. Most of the men were saved in boats; but on January 3 eight of them were reported still at sea on a life-raft and were being searched for by vessels sent out by the customs officials. Treachery has been freely charged as the cause of the sinking; but the disaster is now attributed to the ignorance of the new engineer concerning a peculiar arrangement of the valves in the supply pipes.

The trial of two of the filibusters on the *Laurada* in the United States criminal court, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The prisoners were released on bail. The *Laurada*, which was at Palermo, Italy, in December, had been chartered to ship a cargo to this country from Valencia in Spain. The Spanish authorities declared that she would receive all usual facilities and full protection at Valencia, but hoped that her charterers would find it convenient to avoid Spanish ports during the present state of public feeling. Thereupon it was announced that she would ship her cargo from Gibraltar.

On October 17, Laborde and Melton, two Americans of the crew of the *Competitor* (p. 306), were brought up for trial in Fort Cabanas—their former trial by court-martial having been contrary to treaty. This trial also, being by naval court-martial, without counsel for defense or notification of the United States consul, was protested against by the prisoners. The later indications were that the present proceeding was intended as a preliminary examination.

Enrique Delgado, claiming to be an American citizen, was captured December 15, and was brought to Havana December 23, and imprisoned on charge of being an adjutant on the rebel general's staff, which charge he denies. The American consulate has taken the case in hand.

The trial of Julio Sanguily, an American citizen charged with conspiring against the Spanish government, ended December 23. The decision was announced December 28, when Sanguily was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Appeal was taken to the supreme court at Madrid.

**Present Condition in Cuba.**—The only change since the end of the last quarter is a change for the worse. The Spanish government is practically inoperative outside of the few cities and large towns, and even there it is administered in the spirit of martial law. The rebel government is a military rule exercised in three-fourths of the island

chiefly by guerrilla bands: it exists as a republic on paper, but scarcely otherwise. The general result is anarchy embittered by fierce passions and degraded into robbery—property, liberty, and life being insecure. Trade is stagnant; the fields of agriculture are fields of war; the great sugar factories, representing immense capital, have in large numbers been burned; the peaceful peasantry, especially in the western provinces, are in helpless and hopeless misery. The end of the frightful and barbarous war is no more visible now than it was a year ago, unless indeed Spain can buy off some of the leaders. The rebel force fully armed and equipped for service was reported by Señor de Quesada on January 4, 1897, to number 35,000.

**Sentiment in Spain.**—Spain is in spirit the same as for half a thousand years—haughty, unyielding, purposed to maintain her own side in any dispute at whatever extreme cost of suffering or of sacrifice. Sentiment, long re-enforced by pecuniary interest, has refused a hearing to Cuban demands for justice; and with morbid jealousy has viewed the United States as desiring to possess Cuba, and in that desire originating and furthering the revolt. It is beyond question that public sentiment in Spain in November and December, 1896, as uttered and led by the press, was urgent for declaration of war against this country. The government—threatened with a downfall of the ministry, and possibly by the downfall of the throne itself, unless heed were given to the popular clamor—entered on extensive warlike preparations. At all the dockyards work was crowded; ships, for cruisers, were purchased in other countries; and great contracts were made for war material. It is fully believed by those well-informed—though of course not matter of official statement—that Spain was diplomatically sounding the European powers to ascertain what aid might be expected from them in a war arising from the threatened intervention of the United States in Cuba. The further rumor that two or three of them had assured Spain of their aid, and had caused warning to be cautiously intimated to our own government that Europe was not to be expected to look on unmoved if the United States intervened in violation of Spanish rights in Cuba, was evidently silly, and met instant contradiction from the powers concerned. While the Spanish government may have felt compelled to make preparations in accord with the rage of popular sentiment against this country, it is doubtful whether the Madrid cabinet desired or expected war. The statesmen in that cabinet are not ignorant: they

know that jingoism in the speeches of some congressmen is not to be taken as decisive of governmental action; they could not but see how scrupulously regardful of Spanish rights was the president in both action and utterance; moreover they perfectly knew that Spain was in no condition, military or financial, to enter on any such conflict in addition to the dire struggle which had begun recently in the Philippine islands, and which had already necessitated the transport thither of 20,000 to 30,000 troops. By the latter part of December, on reception of the official text of President Cleveland's message, public feeling began to moderate its fierceness against the United States; and prominent men of all parties were coming together in a more reasonable consideration of all the facts which constitute Spain's Cuban problem. Spain's problem is very grave. One of the most splendid colonies in the world has been brought to the verge of an utter ruin, a ruin so utter that, as has been remarked, "its possession would be a burden rather than an advantage." In twenty-two months 200,000 soldiers in age little more than boys, and 12,500 officers, have been sent out. War expenditure thus far is stated at \$300,000,000. At the end of October a 5 per cent loan of \$50,000,000 for eight years was subscribed for by Spanish bankers more than twice over: it was a fine act of proud patriotism; but by the end of February, 1897, another loan will be requisite. Meanwhile the usual returns from Cuba, the chief source of Spanish revenue, have failed and cannot for years to come be re-established.



REPRESENTATIVE H. D. MONEY OF MISSISSIPPI,  
NOW PERSONALLY INVESTIGATING THE  
SITUATION IN CUBA.

marked, "its possession would be a burden rather than an advantage." In twenty-two months 200,000 soldiers in age little more than boys, and 12,500 officers, have been sent out. War expenditure thus far is stated at \$300,000,000. At the end of October a 5 per cent loan of \$50,000,000 for eight years was subscribed for by Spanish bankers more than twice over: it was a fine act of proud patriotism; but by the end of February, 1897, another loan will be requisite. Meanwhile the usual returns from Cuba, the chief source of Spanish revenue, have failed and cannot for years to come be re-established.

**The United States and Cuba.**—The position of this

country has doubtless been misunderstood in Spain and in Europe. The nation has the credit of being a filibustering nation, which it is not, though it has a large filibustering element scattered through its heterogeneous and widely extended population. It is often assumed that this republic is greedy to annex Cuba; but that greed ceased when slavery ceased to demand new territory southward. There is reason to think that if Spain and Cuba were to join to offer to this country a peaceful Cuba with its present debt of \$500,000,000, the country would not be very desirous to take it with all the governmental problems of change which would immediately come with it. But the people of the United States grow impatient when their investments in a neighboring land are being destroyed or threatened by riot, pillage, and rapine, as in Cuba to the value of \$50,000,000—claims for nearly \$20,000,000 indemnity having already been filed, with small prospect of payment. Moreover, this nation wishes peace and decency to be kept in its vicinity; and there need be no surprise that a tumult of fierce and savage war, evoked by oppressive government, and sacrificing in two years 80,000 or 100,000 lives on a beautiful island scarcely more than three times a cannon-shot from our shores, should kindle a fighting ardor in our adventurous young men, and should wake battle-echoes in the press and in the halls of congress. Meanwhile, through all the agitation, the treaty rights of Spain have been scrupulously guarded in all executive acts of the government.

The president's annual message to congress on its reassembling in December, presented a careful and thoroughly considered view of Cuban affairs. It is known that he and Secretary Olney had used every effort to gain from trustworthy sources exact knowledge of the situation. The statements of fact in the message bear every mark of impartial judgment. The following are among many facts noted:

Spain has made no progress during the year past toward ending the rebellion. Her increased determination to win in the struggle is met with an equal resolve by the rebels. The rebels have power to continue the contest indefinitely. As to government, there is none on the island except that which Spain administers there. The insurgents no longer pretend to maintain any civil government. Their armies are mainly bands of marauders who fight usually from ambuscade and who are waging only a guerrilla war. Their government exists merely on paper. The message refers to the proximity of the island to our shores, and to our important financial interests in Cuba, which are exposed to destruction if the conflict continues. The

plans suggested for our action are passed in review—recognition of belligerency, recognition of independence, offer to purchase the island, armed intervention by the United States. Recognition of belligerency would involve too much injury to American interests, as it would work forfeiture of the millions of dollars of American claims against Spain for damages done by this war. Recognition of independence is not appropriate to this case, in which there is no tangible government to be recognized as independent. Purchase the island we cannot, because Spain has no wish to sell. Forcible intervention at present is inadmissible on general grounds of peace and morals. The granting of autonomy by Spain with guarantees by the United States for Spain's fulfilment of her promises, is the solution which the message favors. The following is a part of the utterance on this point:

"It was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered to the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee."

The renewal of this proposal from the president may indicate that he has some recent, secret, and important information, inasmuch as he makes it known that he had presented this proposal to Spain with offers of friendly services to aid toward it; while the public knows also that Spain has given no definite reply, but has shown a repugnance to the granting of autonomy, and while the Cubans have definitely and emphatically refused even to consider any settlement of the question except entire independence. Yet the message points to such a solution as feasible. Have Spain and the rebels both lowered their demands? It has been pointed out that whereas mediation is usually between two independent powers, this offer of mediation between a sovereign state and its own subjects in rebellion, whose belligerency even thus far has remained unrecognized, is a curious novelty in dealing with a proud nation—"an offer to help Spain govern her own household."

The president strikes a strong, clear, note of warning to Spain. After declaring his adherence to the policy of non-interference, and deprecating any precipitate action in the case, he intimates that the patience of this country may be exhausted if a settlement be not reached in a reasonable time.

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligation to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

The president does not indicate what measures we should adopt in such a case; but asserts our duty in the interests of humanity to find some way of ending the fruitless strife with or without Spain's friendly co-operation. The distinct statement is added, that this country will not tolerate the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other power.

The Cuban question was early brought into discussion in congress and has received great attention. At the beginning of the session the tide of feeling and opinion was evidently setting toward some positive action in aid of the struggling Cubans. The tendency of the administration toward a waiting policy was evident, and did not fail to call forth adverse criticism. In the senate on December 9, Mr. Mills (Tex.) offered a resolution directing the president to take military possession of the island of Cuba. Senator Call (Fla.) offered a resolution

"Recognizing the republic of Cuba as a free and independent government, and extending to the people of Cuba all the rights of a free and independent government in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Senator J. Donald Cameron (Penn.) moved as follows: the brackets showing changes made later:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives [of the United States of America in congress assembled], that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"Resolved, That the United States should [changed to 'will'] use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

On December 10, Senator Cullom (Ill.) delivered a speech in support of a resolution offered by him which declared

"The extinction of Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States."

On December 14, Senators Morgan (Ala.) and Call (Fla.) introduced resolutions calling for information on certain points in Cuban affairs. In the house of representatives Mr. Howard (Ala.) offered a resolution deploring the assassination of General Maceo, and recognizing the Cuban republic as an independent nation. In the senate, December 15, Senator Morgan spoke in advocacy of his resolution of the day previous; and that resolution was adopted.

The senate committee on foreign relations, to which had been referred the various resolutions on Cuban affairs, unanimously decided, December 18, to report to the senate the Cameron resolution quoted above. Secretary Olney had appeared before the committee and strongly advised that any action looking toward recognition should be delayed, and plainly intimated the likelihood of a presidential veto if the bill should pass both houses. The com-



mittee gave no heed to his advice, nor to his warning of war: some of them indeed expected that the bill, if adopted by congress, would bring on war with Spain. The supposition at this time was general that the bill was certain to pass the senate, and likely to pass the house, and possibly might pass both houses over the president's veto. This prospect was not pleasing to business men. Financiers, manufacturers, merchants, saw in the mere threat of war an interference with the even flow of business and a check to the return of prosperity. On the Monday following the decision of the committee, four great commercial bodies, without any concerted plan, took action condemning the Cameron resolution—the Boston Merchants' Association, the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, the Baltimore Board of Trade, and the Vicksburg Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade.

On December 19, Secretary Olney gave to the press a declaration that the Cameron resolution, if passed by both senate and house, would be only "an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who might vote for it." He declared further:

"The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive. A resolution on the subject by both bodies or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation, and is important only as advice of great weight, voluntarily tendered to the executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions."

This announcement was startling, and at first was thought to herald a conflict between the executive and the legislative branches of the government. But it soon became apparent that though there was certainly ground for debate as to the *extent* of the constitutional functions which doubtless pertain to the congress or to the senate in newly recognizing an independent state, there seemed little ground for denying the full extent of the president's power in such recognition; and that for all practical purposes in the case now in hand, the decision of the president would stand, being in accord with the controlling sentiment of the people. The constitutional question is left somewhat in doubt, the provision of the constitution not being explicit, and the precedents not decisive. Never having been passed upon by the court of last resort, it cannot be regarded as finally disposed of. The weight of authority, however, inclines to the president's side. Senator Cushman K. Davis (Minn.), however, touches in one word the point at which the contest may centre, when, in

his reply to Secretary Olney, he disputes the secretary's claim that the right to recognize the independence of Cuba rests *exclusively* with the president.

On December 21, the committee presented the Cameron resolution in the senate in a long and elaborate report exhibiting the historical argument for intervention in Cuba. A supplementary report was presented by Senators Mills and Morgan. It was noticeable that no attempt was made in the senate to force the issue between the president and congress as to the power to recognize a new state. The zeal for intervention was not rising; it was subsiding. The opinion had early been expressed that the Cameron resolution would surely fail in the house. Through the remainder of December, earnest opposition to it began to be developed in the senate. On January 5, 1897, announcement was made that the decision had been definitely reached not to pass the resolution in the senate, though some speeches on it may be expected. The reasons assigned for this abandonment are various. The Cuban question may thus become a legacy for the next administration.

In Spain great indignation was excited by the first perusal of the president's message. Soon its calm and reasonable attitude was better appreciated, and there was an evident turn in the tide. At the year's close there were rumors that the government at Madrid was tending toward a mood of conciliation; and it was suggested that President Cleveland's proposal of mediation by the United States with a view to procuring acceptance by the insurgents of an offer of autonomy by Spain, was receiving increased consideration from both parties. No foundation for this rumor has yet been made known.



## THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

THE publication, in July, of the correspondence which had passed between the British foreign office and the American department of state regarding the Venezuelan controversy (p. 590), revealed so conciliatory a spirit that it gave rise to the hope that the discussion would soon come to a satisfactory issue, honorable to all parties. That this hope was well founded was proven by the speech of Lord Salisbury at the lord mayor's banquet in London, November 9, 1896, and by the additional correspondence which was subsequently published. In his response to the toast to "Her Majesty's Ministers," the premier said, in part:

"You are aware that in the discussion had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela, our question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether arbitration should have unrestricted application; and we have always claimed that those who, apart from historic right, had the right which attaches to established settlements, should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for months has been to define the settled districts; and the solution has, I think, come from the suggestion of the government of the United States, that we should treat our colonial empire as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects the latter in civic life from having their title questioned, should similarly protect an English colony; but, beyond that, when a lapse could not be claimed, there should be an examination of title, and all the equity demanded in regard thereto should be granted. I do not believe I am using unduly sanguine words when I declare my belief that this has brought the controversy to an end."

Lord Salisbury further expressed his satisfaction that such an agreement could be reached at that particular time, when social questions, of greater importance than political questions, were demanding settlement in the United States.

The next day two letters were given to the press. The first was written by Lord Salisbury, and bears date July 3, 1896. In it he says that Secretary Olney had failed to understand the exact meaning of the dispatch sent to him from the British foreign office May 22, 1896 (p. 592). The prime minister, therefore, restates the position of Her Majesty's government, which was that the dispute regarding unsettled territory should be decided by a tribunal, but that justice demanded the determination of the ownership of settled districts by subsequent negotiations. He continues:

"The claim of Venezuela is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations. These districts

must be treated separately; and, until further inquiry has thrown light upon the matter, it is only by reserving the settled districts generally that this can be done.

"The view of Her Majesty's government is, that where the matter in issue is of great importance and involves rights which belong to a considerable population and are deeply cherished by them, special precautions against any miscarriage of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this correspondence, but which are not required where a little unoccupied territory is alone in question."



HON. RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

ceased to maintain his original thesis that the whole question should be submitted to arbitration, due respect being given to titles to property which had been held a sufficient length of time. The discussion then resolved itself into the following question. How long must a title have been held to exempt a given possession from the process of arbitration?

Mr. Olney suggests a solution of this question in an inquiry which he put to the British premier in his reply to the foregoing dispatch. His letter is dated July 13, 1896.

He points out that if a complete divisional line is determined upon, the settled districts under dispute must of necessity fall on one side or the other of it. As it is obviously the determination of Great

To those who have followed the controversy, it will be evident at once that in these words Lord Salisbury sets forth the most important and most delicate part of the question at issue. From the moment when the British government consented to discuss the possibility of submitting the dispute to arbitration, it insisted most strenuously on maintaining the rights of those of its colonists who in good faith had settled upon land which has since become a matter of controversy. Secretary Olney, however, although recognizing the essential justice of this contention, never

Britain not to concede these districts to Venezuela, Her Majesty's government cannot purpose to construct an entire but only a fragmentary boundary line. He then asks, "Can it be assumed that Her Majesty's government would submit to unrestricted arbitration the whole of the territory in dispute, provided it be a rule of the arbitration, embodied in the arbitral agreement, that territory which has been in the exclusive, notorious, and actual use and occupation of either party for even two generations, or say for sixty years, shall be held by the arbitrators to be the territory of such party? In other words, will Her Majesty's government assent to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in controversy, with the period for the acquisition of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at sixty years?"

The suggestion of the method of prescriptive determination of the rights of settlers furnished the key to the solution of the whole difficulty; and this is evidently the suggestion to which Lord Salisbury made such happy reference in his Guildhall speech.

This letter is the last of the correspondence which has been published; but it is understood on good authority that Lord Salisbury made a counter proposition that a tenure of twenty years, as in the United States, or of twenty-one years, as in England and Venezuela, should make good a settler's claim to land. Fifty years was finally decided upon as making a claim indisputably valid.

On November 10 the secretary of the Venezuelan Commission at Washington issued the following self-explanatory statement:

"The statements of Lord Salisbury, as reported in the morning papers, make it probable that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela will be settled by arbitration at an early day. Under the circumstances the Commission, while continuing its deliberations in the preparation and orderly arrangement of many valuable maps, reports, and documents, which have been



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

procured and used in the course of its labors, does not propose to formulate any decision for the present of the matters subject to its examination. It will continue its sessions from time to time, but with the hope and expectation that a friendly and just settlement of all pending differences between the nations interested will make any final decision on its part unnecessary."

The Commission has not been called upon to play so conspicuous a part as at its appointment a year ago it was



SEÑOR JOSÉ ANDRADE,  
VENEZUELAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

expected to perform. Its work has been done silently and tactfully. Although appointed for the express purpose of "determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana," the subsequent course of diplomacy has happily relieved it of the responsibility of announcing such a line. The evidence which it has collected, and which it still continues to collect, will undoubtedly be put at the disposal of the arbitral tribunal at its appointment, and in all probability will prove to be of great value.

On October 10, previous to the publication of the foregoing correspondence, but after its writing, a report came to Washington from Venezuela that Great Britain had violated its promise to maintain the *status quo* in the disputed territory pending the settlement of the question by arbitration. The alleged violation consisted in the colonial legislature of British Guiana granting to a corporation the right to construct a railroad in the territory under dispute. Later advices from London declared this report to be untrue, inasmuch as the corporation referred to would not ask for a franchise until the decision of the arbitrators should have ended the present controversy.

There appeared also on October 10 a memorandum on

the subject of the disputed boundary line which Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, had prepared.

This contained a large mass of evidence tending to disprove many of the statements contained in the English blue books on the subject. According to this evidence, the Dutch never had a settlement on the coast of Guiana west of the Essequibo river, or, at the farthest, west of the mouth of the Orinoco. Therefore, Dr. Rojas states, it is impossible that Spain should have ceded to Holland in 1648 any territory between the Essequibo and the Orinoco, and stretching southward from the Atlantic coast to the Imataca mountains, or any of the territory on the Cuyuni above the first falls in that river. The confirmations of this statement, the minister says, are the Extradition treaty of 1791; the archives of the British colony of Demerara, covering the period 1814-36; the agreement of 1850; and the official proclamation of the government of British Guiana in 1867. These show that the westernmost point of British possession was less than twelve miles west of the Essequibo, and that the now disputed territory had been neutralized.

On October 28, England's case was completed by the publication of the sixth blue book on the question, prepared by James Redway.



OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

**An Arbitration Treaty Signed.**—From the moment of the announcement by Lord Salisbury, in his Guildhall speech, that the Venezuelan controversy was about to be brought to a happy conclusion, the public waited eagerly for the text of the treaty which, it was understood, Sir Julian Pauncefote was bringing from England on his return from his vacation at the beginning of November. The terms of the treaty were signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote on November 12, and were published December 19. The following outline of the headings of the treaty as agreed upon, is from memoranda given to the press from the department of state at Washington:

1. An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela.

2. The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the judges of the supreme court of the United States and two members nominated by the judges of the British supreme court of justice, and by a fifth jurist selected by the four persons so nominated, or, in the event of their failure to agree within three months of their nomination, selected by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The person so selected shall be president of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the judges of the supreme court of the United States and of the British supreme court of justice respectively, may be judges of either of said courts.

3. The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to, or that might lawfully be claimed by, the United Netherlands or by the kingdom of Spain respectively at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela.

4. In deciding the matters submitted, the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

#### RULES.

(a.) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding, or to make title by prescription.

(b.) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rule.

(c.) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

Immediately after this document was signed it was transmitted to President Crespo of Venezuela, in order that his government might take action upon it. About the beginning of December it was signed by the Venezuelan executive, and at the close of the year awaits only the ratification of the congress of that state. This it will undoubtedly receive if one may judge of its action by the sentiment which is generally expressed throughout the country. At first there were expressions of disapproval on the part of the more radical among the people, on the ground that Venezuela was to have no representation on the commission. But the large majority of Venezuelans accepted the terms gratefully as being what they had desired for many years.

It is worthy of observation in connection with this



treaty, that, although it is practically a treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain, it is agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain, and that Venezuela nowhere appears as a principal party to the contract. The question of the future effects of such a treaty upon the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States at once arises. In its discussion many different opinions have been expressed in authoritative quarters. In England the general voice of the press applauds the terms of the agreement, and congratulates both governments upon this happy issue of the dispute. There is, however, in England a tendency to view the effects as reaching further and placing upon the United States more serious responsibilities than our people are ready to admit. English opinion takes it for granted that the United States must logically assume the responsibilities of any South American or Central American republic which may involve itself in a quarrel with a European monarchy; while in our country the general opinion holds the real significance of this treaty to be that the principles of the Monroe doctrine have been practically and emphatically recognized by Great Britain. This opinion seems to prevail in France, too, for the French press views with some alarm the recognition by England of this, the most inclusive interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

Its future results upon our diplomacy must for some time remain a subject for speculation. But throughout Europe and America there is general and genuine satisfaction at this ending of an international controversy which has proven itself to be one of the most important and, at times, one of the most disturbing in our history.



**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.**

**T**HE truth of the familiar quotation, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War," has been often proved during the last century, but never in a more practical, satisfactory, and enduring way than by the recent conclusion of negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.\* This treaty must be regarded as the product of a long course of evolution and as one of the best evidences of the superior enlightenment of this age.

**History of Arbitration.**—The ideas which are now bearing fruit in this way were conceived soon after the close of the Napoleonic wars. It was then naturally felt throughout Europe that the terrific waste occasioned by obviously futile wars had given such a check to the practice of the arts of peace, to economic growth, material prosperity, and social advance, that some effective step should be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar overturning and devastation. Such action could not well originate with the government of any of the European states in their worried, exhausted, and jealous condition. Hence arose a demand for an extra-official organization which should in a quiet manner foster among the nations a love of peace and a recognition of the blessings of national amity. In response to this demand the International Peace Society was formed. It grew rapidly, and commanded wide respect through the moral and intellectual character of its membership. It has held frequent congresses in Europe, the most notable being those in London in 1851, at the Hague in 1873, and at Berne in 1884. Its utterances have carried weight, and its recommendations have been in a measure authoritative, although diplomats have as a rule smiled at what they were pleased to term the dreams of these lovers of concord. But what seemed a dream in 1820 has now come to be regarded by the most practical of statesmen as good policy. For arbitration is now the resort of the strong in their contests with the weak, and of equals among civilized countries. Just how large a part the Peace Society has had in bringing about this achievement cannot be known, for there is no means of measuring a movement. But it can truthfully be said that its influence has been great, for its constituency is drawn from that conservative and dignified class upon which governments must lean, and whose desires it is un-

\*NOTE. The draft of the treaty was not formally signed until January 11, 1897.

wise for governments to ignore. During the course of the Venezuelan controversy the society spoke but once, and then in the beginning, when the American branch addressed a dispatch to Lord Salisbury, asking if it were possible that England preferred the danger of war to arbitration.

By passing in rapid review the history of international arbitration, it will be seen that this has long been considered a convenient mode of settling disputes arising between states. In antiquity the Romans knew little of it; but the Greeks frequently found it better suited to their temper than the sterner appeal to war. It was, however, resorted to only by the most enlightened cities of Greece, and then only in the period of their highest culture. With the decay of ancient civilization and the transfer of supremacy to the Germanic tribes, diplomacy, to say nothing of arbitration, fell into almost complete disuse. And, indeed, it is not until the eighteenth century that it begins again to be seriously considered. During that century there were nine instances of international disputes being settled by arbitration. The nineteenth century, however, in spite of all its wars, revolutions, and social struggles, has a record of nearly one hundred cases of international arbitration. Since the close of the Franco-Prussian war, fighting has been confined to the outskirts of civilization; and the evidences seem to be increasing the probability that it will seldom if ever again encroach upon civilized society. Now and again is heard the lament that the pristine virtues of courage, truth, and endurance find in peace neither the impulse nor the scope that war affords them. But the better teaching of the times declares such an argument sophistical, and points to the excellent fruits of the cultivation of the arts of peace as being a proof of its superiority.

With the concessions which have recently resulted in a treaty for submitting the Venezuelan question to arbitration, England registers her twenty-fourth attempt to substitute a peaceful decision for war, and the United States adds the eighteenth to the list of her cases of arbitration.

**General Arbitration Treaty Concluded.**—And now these two nations have, by the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty, taken a step which may, perhaps, be regarded as of epoch-making importance. Special treaties have an importance which varies with the amount and kind of claim involved. This treaty, however, is general, and for that reason is at the same time a consummation and an experiment. It sums up in itself all the

more practical and available suggestions of those who have striven long for such a provision; and, on the other hand, it is so new to diplomacy that it can hardly be regarded otherwise than as a tentative measure. Its proposed adoption for a period of only five years shows that its authors so designed it.

The preliminary steps toward this treaty were reviewed last quarter (p. 595). These steps consisted, as it will be remembered, of letters which passed between the Marquis of Salisbury and Secretary Olney. From the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy by arbitration to a provision for a wider application of peaceful methods, seemed a natural step. As the correspondence showed, the two statesmen agreed that arbitration was desirable; but differences at once arose as to its scope. After the close of our record for the third quarter, no correspondence on the subject was published up to the end of 1896. The treaty, itself, however, was submitted to the senate January 11, 1897. It bears the signatures of Richard Olney, secretary of state, representing the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington. It is dated January 11, 1897. On sending it to the senate for ratification, President Cleveland accompanied it with a letter expressing strong approval of the spirit and scope of the treaty, and the hope that it would meet with the speedy sanction of the deliberative branch of the government.

The following is a resumé of the provisions of this treaty:

The preamble expresses the desire of the government of Great Britain and the United States to consolidate the relations of amity happily existing between them, and to consecrate by treaty the principle of international arbitration.

The parties agree to arbitrate, subject to the treaty, all questions in difference which they may fail to adjust themselves by diplomatic negotiations.

All pecuniary claims or groups of claims which in the aggregate do not exceed £100,000 in amount, and do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with by an arbitral tribunal consisting of three persons. Two of them shall be jurists of repute, one being selected by each government. The third shall be an umpire, and shall be selected by these two within two months of their nomination. If they fail to agree upon the umpire within the allotted time, he shall be selected by agreement between the members of the supreme court of the United States and of the privy council of Great Britain, each acting by a majority. In case they do not nominate within three months, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway shall select the third arbitrator. The person so selected shall be president of the tribunal. A majority vote shall decide questions.

If, however, pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000 in amount are involved, the decision of this court must be unanimous in order to be final. In case it is not unanimous, either party may demand within six months a review of the award. In such a case a new tribunal is to be selected consisting of five members. Two of them shall be selected by each government; and the fifth, who is to be president of the tribunal, shall be chosen in the manner prescribed for the selection of an umpire of the smaller tribunal. A majority vote of this tribunal shall be final.

When a controversy involving territorial claims arises, the question shall be submitted to a tribunal of six members. Three of them shall be judges of the supreme court or the circuit courts of the United States, and they shall be selected by the president of the United States. Three of them shall be members of the supreme court of justice, or of the judicial committee of the privy council of Great Britain, and shall be selected by the queen. Their award by a majority of not less than five to one, shall be final. If there is less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final unless protested within three months. In such case, or when the vote is evenly divided, no recourse shall be had to hostile measures until the mediation of one or more friendly powers shall have been invited by one or the other party.

If the question involved concerns a state or territory of the United States, the president may appoint a judicial officer of that state or territory as one of the arbitrators. Similarly, Her Majesty may appoint a colonial judicial officer when the question involves one of her colonies.

Territorial claims shall include all claims to territory, and all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation, access to fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to control the enjoyment of either's territory.

A decision shall be rendered if possible within three months of the close of the arguments.

The treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date it becomes operative, and for one year from the date when either party shall have notified the other of its wish to terminate it.

The treaty shall be ratified by the president and the queen.

One who compares the provisions of the treaty with the various ones suggested in the course of the correspondence regarding it, will observe that those suggestions were adopted which gave arbitration its most inclusive scope. The result is received with almost universal satisfaction. All the principal papers of both countries speak in the highest terms of the patience, the zeal, and the ability of the statesmanship that made the treaty. Among members of congress and jurists, the purpose of the treaty is generally commended. It is believed that, although the senate may delay ratification, it will ultimately pass favorably upon it.

### THE OTTOMAN CRISIS.

**Armenia.**—During the massacre at the village of Hasskey the American mission station there was pillaged in the absence of the missionaries. A demand for \$2,000 indemnity has been made on the Turkish government through the American legation at the Porte.

In January, 1896, the United States senate called on the department of state for information regarding the status of naturalized citizens of the United States, of Armenian birth, in Turkey: whether they were allowed to visit their families in that country, and whether pass-ports held by them were recognized by the Turkish government; also whether such naturalized Armenians resident in Turkey were permitted to leave the country to visit the United States; in short, whether American citizens of Armenian birth enjoyed the same rights as subjects



MGR. ORMANIAN, NEW  
ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

of European powers. Secretary Olney's answer was that "on several occasions" the Porte had permitted the emigration of the families of such expatriated Armenians, but that the Turkish government reserved to itself a "discretionary power" to prevent the emigration of such families "under certain conditions." But a dispatch from Minister Terrell, received at Washington October 16, announced the abandonment of this "discretionary power" by the Porte. The department of state announced this change of policy in the following public notice:

"Secretary Olney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States minister at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish government to permit the departure for the United States, with safe conduct to the seaports, of all native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America."

Peace reigned in Armenia during the quarter. The sultan, at the request of the American minister, toward the end of December, ordered the release from imprisonment, of nine men, naturalized American citizens, who had been found guilty of bearing arms against the Turkish government. About the same time the sultan granted amnesty to 2,000 Armenians who had been convicted of crimes either against persons or property, or who were awaiting trial on such charges. The sentence of death

passed upon ninety Armenians was commuted to imprisonment in a fortress: further, the prisoners were to be liberated after three months if by good behavior they proved themselves worthy of such clemency.

**The Armenian Church.**—The Armenian Assembly, November 18, chose as patriarch of their national (Armenian Gregorian) church, Maghaki Ormanian, giving him forty-eight votes, and only ten votes to his competitor, the acting patriarch Bartholomeos, who was the choice of the government. Since August, 1896, when the patriarch Izmirlian was compelled by his coreligionists to abdicate (p. 561), Bartholomeos, on the nomination of the Porte had filled the patriarchal chair, having previously been bishop of Brusa. The sultan held Bartholomeos in high regard, and favored his election.



MARSHAL SHAKIR PASHA,  
PRESIDENT OF THE ARME-  
NIAN REFUGEE COMMISSION  
IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The new patriarch, Ormanian, on being advised of his election, announced his policy as head of the Gregorian Church to be one of conciliation with honor. His efforts will be devoted toward healing the terrible breach separating the Turks from the Armenians. The Turks, he said, are the stones of which the grand edifice of the empire is built, and the Armenians are the cement. Of his personal character and ability the correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:

“In Mgr. Ormanian the Armenians have found a singularly efficient religious leader. No one can charge him with being influenced by the court. He scarcely knows a member of the court. He is a diplomatist—that is to say, an adaptable man. He is for conciliation, but with honor—that is to say, without sacrificing too much. He has around him a council of men of such position and strength as no patriarch has ever had before. He comes into power at a time when he can exercise more good influence, and, unless promises be broken, meet with more support in high quarters, than any of his predecessors; and he enters office with the distinct understanding that one of his first requests will be an amendment of the *Sahmanatrou*, or Organic law, so much called for, and that his request will be granted. Although, he says, ‘the task of conciliation is difficult,’ there is good reason for believing that he can accomplish it in the absence of intrigues against him.”

**Lord Rosebery on Intervention.**—A speech by Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh early in October seems to have had a strong effect on the trend of public sentiment in Great Britain toward the Armenian cause.

While he rejoiced to see the country stirred by the events taking place in Turkey, he felt that public feeling required rather guidance than stimulus. Isolated intervention by Great Britain would precipitate a European war: concerted action by the powers, or, if not that, then action by such of the powers as were "immediately concerned," was the only course that could be approved by political prudence. The action of the commonwealth of England in the case of the persecuted dissenting inhabitants of Piedmont, has often been cited as a glorious precedent which British statesmen of the present day might well follow. To the loud popular demand for something "manly and downright," for "an hour of Cromwell and his action," Lord Rosebery makes this answer:

"But how did Oliver Cromwell protect these people? How did he save these people? Did he bombard anybody? Did he declare war against anybody? Did he take isolated action against anybody? He did nothing of these things. He took diplomatic action. He knew, as we know, that he could not with a fleet reach the scene of the outrages. He knew that there was another sovereign who could; and by diplomatic pressure he induced that sovereign to take action, which in the end preserved the lives and the liberties of these unhappy people. Well, we are apparently each of us worth a dozen Cromwells now. We all know something 'manlier' or 'finer' than to trust to the concerted action of the powers of Europe. There may be things manlier, and there may be things finer; but nothing else, I venture to say, for dealing with the future of the Ottoman empire, is either safe or efficacious."

His opposition to the project of intervention by England was very emphatically expressed. It would be impossible to state more effectively the fragility of the basis on which the peace of Europe precariously rests:

"I advocate concerted action as the only solid, safe, and effectual method of dealing with this question. I deprecate any other method as both futile and dangerous. Against any other which may imply the solitary intervention of England, I will raise my voice and my strength as long as I have voice and strength to exert. I am not less haunted than you are by the horrors of Armenia, by the horrors that have transformed an earthly paradise into an organized hell. For all that, I would not attempt to do away with those horrors by adding to them a horror a hundred-fold greater. We are a great nation and a just nation; but, to employ the fine phrase of Mr. Gladstone, 'we do not wield the sword of the Almighty.' It is not ours to dispense in this world universally the punishment of wrong and the reward of right. We have to balance, as it were, between two evils; and of the two I cannot balance between the evil of Armenian massacre alone and the evil of Armenian massacre *plus* European war. There is no doubt a certain concord that reigns over the aspect of Europe at this moment. But that concord is chiefly directed, not in your favor, but against you. Remember, however you may be appeased by the aspect of Europe, that for years and years past there has hung like a sullen cloud over the continent the murderous spectre of that conflict of the nations for which the peoples of Europe have been standing in battle array. A little thing might fall out and call down that storm; and I venture to warn you that your diplomacy in this Eastern question must be cautious as well as straightforward if you do not mean to call down the storm. I know I shall be told to-morrow, as I have been told before, 'Nobody wants war.' 'What are you arguing



against in arguing against war?' It is not so much what you want that I dread. It is not so much what you say that I dread. It is not so much what you mean that I dread. But it is where your language, if it has any logical meaning at all, will irresistibly land you. It is then against a solitary and feverish intervention in the East that I enter my deliberate protest. Some persons, some guides to public opinion, are trying to work up in this country the sort of ecstasy which precedes war, even if it does not intend war. Against that I protest, and against that I will fight. It is therefore that I implore you to walk warily in this matter and to weigh well in the interests of yourselves, your children, your future, on behalf of the welfare, the prosperity, nay, and the safety, of the empire of which you are so proud, to pause before you adopt any of these perilous policies of which you can see the eloquent commencement, and to which no one living can see the catastrophe or the end."

The day before the delivery of the speech, Lord Rosebery had resigned his leadership of the liberal party.

**Mr. Gladstone Still for Intervention.**—On October 19 a meeting was held in St. James's Hall, London, to give expression to English sympathy with the Armenians. The bishop of Rochester, Dr. Edward Stuart Talbot, presided.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read in which he declared it to be "a wild paradox" to say that the enforcement of British treaty rights in stopping the systematic massacres in Turkey would provoke hostility from the powers. It would be abandoning duty and prudence to advertise beforehand, for the ears of "the great assassin," that British action was limited to what the most backward of the six powers deemed sufficient. If the fundamental distrust of Great Britain and the belief that she is pursuing a selfish policy in the eastern Mediterranean caused some of the powers to be backward, that was a matter that deserved to be gravely considered.

**The "Bancroft's" Errand.**—When last summer the small cruiser *Bancroft* of the United States navy was sent to join the American squadron in the Mediterranean, it was widely published and generally believed that the vessel's mission was to force an entrance into the Bosphorus, should the Porte refuse peaceful admission. But the *Bancroft's* immediate destination was Smyrna, and, having reached that port, there she remained. At the end of the year she was still at Smyrna. The American minister at Constantinople, Mr. Terrell, October 21, gave official contradiction to the report that the little vessel was to "force the Dardanelles:"

"The report is too ridiculous for serious notice. I have made no application for the entry of a dispatch boat since February last. The statement that I withdrew the application is equally unfounded. The relations between Turkey and the United States are perfectly cordial. Not a single one of our citizens was sacrificed during the massacres; and it is not possible that the United States will depart

from their traditional policy of non-intervention in European affairs by meddling in the internal affairs of Turkey."

**Armenian Conspirators.**—An extraordinary, not to say absolutely incredible, explanation of the Armenian massacres is given by the Constantinople correspondent of the *New York Herald* of November 10. No authority for the story is named; but already on November 1, in the same journal, F. Hopkinson Smith, an American artist, who has spent several years in Turkey, had given a like explanation. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Herald*, Mr. Whitman, lays the blame for all the atrocities on the Huntschagist society. The plan of the Huntschag is this:

"Provoke the Turks," says the society to its members, "so that they may attack you; escape if you can; but above all things offer no resistance. If you die you will be a martyr; you will have attracted the attention of Europe." But though the members were to let themselves be killed without resistance, they were never to harm a Turk. "Every Turk you kill is harm you do to the cause."

This recalls the doings of the Circumcelliones of the second century—fanatic sectaries of Northern Africa, who used to go about in search of a chance of martyrdom. But no one has ever charged the canny Armenians with such simplicity of devotion.

The society also labors to set the Turks against the American and European missionaries. The missionaries, according to the *Herald's* unnamed informant, do not incite the people to revolt; but the Armenians, whenever opportunity offered, asserted that it was the missionaries that had encouraged them to rise against their rulers.

"The Turks," writes the *Herald's* correspondent, "have over and over again asserted that in Asia Minor and elsewhere they have not been the aggressors, but that the Armenians have driven the people wild by their methods, and, finally, after setting fire to the villages, retired to the mountains, and there met death, when the infuriated Kurds came upon them, without resistance."

To this view of the methods of the Armenian revolutionists no little weight is given by a report of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Roberts College, to the United States department of state. The *Herald's* correspondent calls the document in one place a "letter," in another a "report," and gives the date as "Lexington, December 23, 1893." Why Dr. Hamlin should "report" to the state department is not apparent. The *Herald's* other informant, Mr. Hopkinson Smith, quotes a communication, of purport similar to that of this "report;" but this communication is mentioned as a letter to the *Congregational-*

ist newspaper of Boston, Mass. In the so-called report occur these passages:

"An Armenian revolutionary party is causing great evil and suffering to missionary work, and to the whole of the Christian population of certain parts of the Turkish empire. It is a secret organization, and is managed with a skill and deceit which are known only in the East. \* \* \*

"In Turkey the party aims to excite the Turks against Protestant missionaries and Protestant Armenians. All the troubles in Mar-sovan originated in their movements. They are cunning, unprincipled, and cruel. They terrorize their own people by demanding contributions of money under threat of assassination—a threat which has often been put into execution.

"Let all missionaries, home and foreign, denounce the movement. It is trying to enter every Sunday school and deceive and pervert the innocent and ignorant into supporters of this craft. We must be careful, therefore, that in befriending the Armenians we do nothing that can be construed as approval of this movement, which all should abhor. While yet we recognize the probability that some Armenians in this country, ignorant of the real objects and cruel designs of the Huntschagists, are led by patriotism to join with them, and while we sympathize with the sufferings of the Armenians at home, we must stand aloof from any such desperate attempts, which contemplate the destruction of Protestant missions, churches, schools, and Bible work, involving all in a common ruin that is diligently and craftily sought. Let all home and foreign missionaries beware of any alliance with or countenance of the Huntschagists."

The German ambassador to the Porte, in an interview published in the *Lokalanzeiger*, of Berlin, expresses with great unreserve his judgment of the Armenian people.

Their demands he pronounces "unjustifiable and impracticable." The Armenians enjoy great freedom of belief and of trade. He notes their unscrupulous manner of trading, by which they prosper exceedingly. They have "no regard for anything or anybody;" they are usurers, and have plundered Turkey for centuries. The only wrong done by the Turks was in the manner of crushing the rebellion; they did not discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. In reality there was not more than one revolutionist among 1,000 of the people. The leaders of the revolt were for the most part students who had imbibed revolutionary ideas at Geneva.

**Armenia in the French Chamber.**—The Armenian situation was the subject of debate in the French chamber of deputies November 3. M. Denys, deputy for Cochinchina (other reports say M. Cochinchin of the Right) interpellated the government, demanding information as to the part France was to take in defense of the Armenians—"a race whose sufferings were without a parallel in history." During the deputy's recital of the massacres the chamber was greatly agitated.

"The whole of civilized Europe," said the deputy, "is interested in the purification of Turkey, and France has a right to convoke her allies and all Europe to undertake the task."

The Count de Mun, the distinguished leader of the Church party, declared that sadder even than the Armenian atrocities was the inertia with which Europe tolerated such outrages. Though the massacres of August 26 in Constantinople were perpetrated "under the very eyes of the officers of the foreign guardships and the passengers on board the French steamer *Girondel*, yet the authors of the atrocities had gone unpunished;—nay, the fomenters of the outrages had been rewarded." These remarks were heartily approved and emphasized by other deputies; and then the minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, made reply to the interpellation.



IZZET BEY, CHIEF ADVISER  
OF THE SULTAN.

The Armenian movement, he said, would not have taken upon itself such an intensity if contact with Europe had not imbued certain Armenians with a desire for independence. The excesses of the Ottoman government, he said, had furnished legitimate motives for complaint, and, when the question assumed an aspect of grave importance, England understood the danger of acting alone. France does not forget the traditions of the religious protectorate which she exercised in the Orient, nor the bonds which unite her to the Ottoman empire; but she must proportion her effort to the extent of all the tasks devolving upon her.

The socialist deputy, M. Jaures, replying to the minister, said that the admonitions given to the sultan had no effect. M. Hanotaux's remarks, he said, left the whole question open. He rebuked the minister for endeavoring to render the Armenians alone answerable for the troubles, whereas the responsibility was shared by the European powers and the sultan.

The speech of M. Hanotaux appears to have had far greater effect abroad than at home. As soon as the sultan had received a telegraphic report of it, he sent a secretary to the French ambassador for some explanation which might quiet the alarm which M. Hanotaux's remarks had caused at the Porte. The next day the Turkish ambassador at Paris visited the foreign office and informed M. Hanotaux that the sultan had decided upon effecting widespread and radical reforms. Among the promises made by the sultan was one to dismiss the Vali of Diarbekr for the share he took in the disorders there; and this promise was promptly fulfilled. Telegrams were sent by

the Porte to all the military governors, informing them that they would be held answerable for any further bloodshed.

**Lord Salisbury on Intervention.**—At the Guildhall banquet in London, November 9, the Marquis of Salisbury made a speech setting forth the arguments against the policy of isolated action against the Porte:

If such action were to be taken by England, conscription would be unavoidable. Great Britain, he said, could not occupy the country with an army raised by voluntary enlistment. Only by concert of action between the six great powers could anything be done. The government had been urged by John Morley and others to abandon its policy of the past and renounce certain lands, in which case the other powers would accept England's policy. Lord Salisbury did not believe this. In any event he saw no cause to abandon the policy hitherto pursued, or to relinquish one acre of ground now occupied by the British. He warmly approved the sentiments and principles of M. Hanotaux's speech in the French chamber of deputies. France, he said, would not try to baffle the action of the European concert; as for the Triple Alliance, it had always been in sympathy with the British doctrines regarding the Eastern question. Nor was there necessary antagonism between England and Russia. Such an idea was "a superstition of antiquated diplomacy;" and there was good ground for believing that Russia held the same views. He would not say there would be difficulty in concurring in any scheme to exercise force if the other powers agreed; but he did not know whether the use of force was meditated against Turkey. He referred to the latest promises of reform made by the sultan, and said that the future alone could determine how far even such humble promises as these would be realized. He hoped the powers would be able to convince Turkey that she was drifting in the current toward an abyss, and that they would succeed in diverting her before she arrived at the edge.

**The Powers to the Porte.**—A solution of Turkey's problems was offered to the Porte informally by M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, December 19: the plan had the approval of the ambassadors of some of the powers, and the approval of the rest was confidently expected.

It proposes a reform of the finances and a reorganization of the administration of internal affairs. The financial scheme involves the revision of the entire Ottoman debt under a guarantee of the European powers signatory to the agreement. The plan also contemplates the full control of the powers over the Turkish revenues, with allotment of a fixed sum for maintenance of the army and navy and for the sultan's privy purse. The sultan's ministers are to be appointed by him, but the appointments are to be subject to approval or veto by the ambassadors of the powers. No hint is given of any resort to force, though it is known that force alone, or menace of force, can induce the sultan to come to terms.

The concurrence of Germany with the powers is still in much doubt. Unofficial declarations of Germany's policy go to show that she is still firm to her old attitude, and contends that the sultan must not be threatened, and

that the Turkish empire must not be dismembered. When informed of the purpose of the powers to enforce the plan of reform in the empire, the sultan is reported to have answered: "I may perhaps be the last of the kaliphs, but I will never be a second khedive." His status, however, is a thing beyond his control; and, if ever the powers come to agreement about his affairs, his consent will hardly be asked whether he shall be kaliph or khedive.

The year, however, closed with the prospect of united action among the powers still remote, and no probability apparent that any one or any two or three of them would incur the awful risk attending intervention.

To an inquiry of Lord Salisbury as to the attitude which Italy would take toward intervention in Turkey by France, Russia, and England, the Italian premier replied, December 13, that his government would co-operate with those powers should they decide to intervene. A like question was addressed to the German government; but the answer, whatever it may have been, was not made public. It was believed that if Italy and Austria favored intervention, Germany would not withhold her approval.

The naval force of the United States at Smyrna was reduced, December 28, to two vessels—the *Cincinnati*, a small cruiser and the little *Bancroft*. On that day Admiral Selfridge departed on the flagship *San Francisco* for Genoa, and the *Minnesota* had already gone to Alexandretta. All this was taken to indicate an improved condition of affairs in the Turkish empire.

**Reported Escape of ex-Sultan Murad.**—Murad V., deposed sultan of Turkey, who has been kept in strict confinement since 1876, was reported, December 12, to have made his escape. But the rumor was false, being based only on the fact that the unfortunate prince had been transferred from the palace of Cheragan to the so-called Malta Kiosk in the grounds of the Yildiz Kiosk. The transfer was made by water in the night; and though every precaution was taken against discovery, Murad was seen as he passed in his caique by several foreigners. He is described as looking aged and haggard, yet not without some trace of majesty of mien. His partisans, members of the Young Turkey party, now declare that while Murad was confined in the Cheragan palace they contrived to maintain communication with him by means of the Taxim water supply. Letters in small rubber envelopes were thrown into the water, and were carried by the current to the palace. Murad's only companion is his wife, a woman of Belgian birth.

## THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

**The Dervishes Disheartened.**—While the Anglo-Egyptian forces were resting at Dongola (p. 602) preparatory to another advance, the supporters of the khalifa were deserting his standard and his cause. Many powerful sheiks made submission to the Egyptian government; even the ever-faithful tribe of the Baggaras gave signs of wavering in their allegiance; and two of their emirs visited Cairo seeking terms of pacification. The commander of the army, Sir Herbert Kitchener, was in England in the middle of November, on a brief furlough. He represented the province of Dongola as "perfectly peaceable;" the people were building large numbers of water-wells; and the area of land under cultivation was greatly increased. But he does not think that the khalifa's power is "in any way broken." Regarding the next move of his army, General Kitchener would say only that the advance upon Omdurman is not likely to be undertaken till the full effect of the capture of Dongola upon the dervishes is known. The discipline of the Egyptian troops was "perfect:" not one case of insubordination occurred during the campaign, and the men were ever eager to go on. The public journals during the campaign reported a very great mortality among the troops (p. 603); but General Kitchener says that the health of the men, setting aside cholera, was "better than if they had been in barracks: calculated on an average of eight years, the mortality was four per 1,000 less."



OSMAN DIGNA, LEADER OF  
THE DERVISHES.

**On to Omdurman.**—That the Egyptian army in its next campaign will have for its objective point Omdurman, is not doubted. But how is the cost of the war to be defrayed? Also, will certain European powers look passively on while England confirms and enlarges her foothold in the Nile lands? The money will be supplied by England, and will not come in any part out of the reserve fund of the public debt commission. The \$2,500,000 advanced at the beginning of the war out of that fund, was ordered, by a judgment of the mixed tribunal at Cairo, to be paid back by the Egyptian government; and in the beginning of December Great Britain advanced to the Egyptian treasury a sum sufficient to refund the loan with in-

terest. The attitude of France toward England in Egypt and the Soudan is one of distrust, or even hostility. Of public opinion in France, Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, in the *Westminster Gazette*, reports that it is decidedly adverse to the continuance of British power on the Nile:

"Among educated people, as well as among illiterate," says he, "I was assured that the Franco-Russian alliance was formed for the purpose of driving England out of Egypt."



SLATIN PASHA, ESCAPED  
CAPTIVE OF THE KHALIFA,  
NOW WITH ANGLIO-EGYPTIAN  
EXPEDITION.

On the other hand the press of Germany views with satisfaction the actual and prospective results of British conquest. The *Hamburg Nachrichten* expresses the views of the German press in general when it says:

"For the sake of our colonies and our commercial interests we must insist that the Suez canal remain neutral. We need the canal for quick communication. But if its neutrality were guaranteed by the powers, Germany might not object if the sultan's territorial suzerainty were transferred to another government. If England and Russia came to an understanding on this point, Germany would be little perturbed; but France may not altogether like it."

British opinion is of course favorable to the designs of Lord Salisbury's government in Egypt; it finds temperate expression in an address delivered by Lord Charles Beresford at the Constitutional Club in London:

"The time has come for as strong, clear, but courteous declarations that circumstances have altered our policy, and that we intend to remain in the country." He would have the advance on Khartoum and the reconquest of the Soudan made the work of British or Indian troops, and the expense met frankly by the British treasury.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley forms this naïve judgment of British public opinion:

"The great majority of Englishmen think that Mahdism once destroyed on the White Nile, its barbarous adherents driven back into the desert, and the navigable waters protected by gunboats, Egyptian authority will be so well re-established that the decision of our government to withdraw will be accepted as a wise one."

And while the European powers and peoples are delivering judgment on the fate and fortunes of the land of the Nile, it is well to ascertain the views of the Egyptians themselves. Now, it appears that there exists in Egypt a "national patriotic party;" and Mustafa Kamel, said to be its head, in November visited Constantinople in his



party's interest. While there he represented his countrymen as being "all without exception discontented with the British occupation." Being asked the grounds of this discontent, he first made this general reply, and then descended to particulars:

"We Egyptians wish to be rid of British rule, firstly, because it is our duty as a nation full of vitality, knowing its rights toward itself, and even toward the holy fatherland. Next, because the British occupation ruins Egypt morally and materially."

### ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

**The Italian Prisoners.**—Replying to a personal letter from the Pope, who asked for the return of the Italian prisoners (p. 606), King Menelek wrote to His Holiness in the beginning of October, that though, like the Pope, he could "weep for the many innocent victims of the cruel war," unhappily his strong desire to show pity had been frustrated by the Italian government, which still continued its hostile attitude. The treaty negotiated in September (p. 606) seems not to have been ratified till October 26. Then all the prisoners were liberated; but the Italian government undertakes to pay for their sustenance during captivity. The following provision of the treaty is specially significant:

"Until the definitive delimitation of the frontier the Italian government engages not to cede territory to any other power; and if it should spontaneously wish to abandon any portion of its territory, this would return to Ethiopian rule."

In this provision is seen the hand of Menelek's "great and good friend," the Russian czar, who takes care that none of the territory lately occupied by Italy shall be ceded to a certain European power whose interests in that part of Africa conflict with those of Russia and her ally, France. As soon as the treaty was signed, Menelek telegraphed the intelligence both to France and to Russia. Those two powers, besides checkmating England in the treaty, contrived also to do a great favor to Italy by procuring the liberation of the prisoners; and it is believed that by their intervention they have given Italy to see that she has friends outside of the Triple Alliance, who might be of service to her on occasion.

**Evacuation of Erythrea.**—The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* reveals the existence of a curious state of mind among the members of the Italian cabinet. So far from being inclined toward a *rapprochement* to the Dual Alliance by the friendly action of Russia and

France, Italy is reported to be contemplating retirement from her African colony, lest she should appear to be dependent upon those two powers.

"Apart from all questions of finance," says this correspondent, "the liberation of Italy from dependence on France or Russia for the tranquillity of her frontiers is a consideration which ought to persuade Italians that withdrawal from Africa means the increase of influence in Europe."

A journal published in Rome takes the following cheerful view of the outcome of Italy's martial adventures in Africa. The journal is called *Don Chisciotte*, or in English *Mark Tapley*.

"All things considered, the end of this unhappy war is satisfactory. It is, perhaps, the first time in history that the defeated people lose so little. Our frontiers remain as before; the treaty of Ucciali (pp. 74, 326), which really caused the war, is abrogated; but as Abyssinia never recognized our protectorate, Italy loses nothing. We came out of the affair with honor; the attempt to conquer Abyssinia has not resulted in a material loss to our position. The prisoners will soon be on their way home; and, with their arrival, we can forget this episode of our national history."

### THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

The sessions of the commission of arbitration on claims for damages arising out of illegal seizures of sealing vessels in Bering sea prior to a close-season arrangement, began at Victoria, B. C., in the middle of November. The question to be considered is whether or not the Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized in Bering sea and the North Atlantic by the United States authorities during the period 1886-90, or who were prevented from pursuing their occupation, are entitled to compensation; and, if so, to what extent. It is stated that twenty-six claims have been filed, aggregating \$542,169.26, including claims for vessels, personal claims, claims by the mates, and costs in the *W. P. Sayward* case (Vol. 1, pp. 89, 217, 474), besides interest at the rate of seven per cent.

The counsel for the United States include Hon. Don M. Dickinson, postmaster-general in President Cleveland's first administration, Robert Lansing, and Charles B. Warren of Detroit, Mich.; while the British counsel include Hon. F. Peters, Q. C., premier of Prince Edward Island, F. L. Beique, Q. C., of Montreal, Que., Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., and E. V. Bodwell of Victoria.

**GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.**

Diplomatically, the close of the year 1896 contrasts remarkably with that of 1895. A year ago clouds of threatening portent for the peace of the world hung over Venezuela, South Africa, and Armenia; but now the general outlook excites little apprehension even where interests have been most deeply affected by actual developments.

The balance of power in Europe has undergone some adjustment during the twelvemonth. By far the most important developments of the year have been:

1. The confirmation of the political supremacy on the continent, of the Dual Alliance, under the leadership of Russia; 2. England's modification of her traditional policy toward the Muscovite empire, her emergence from the "splendid isolation" of a year ago, and her evident tendency toward closer relations with the powers of the Dual Alliance, which has given rise to brightening hopes that even the complications of the Ottoman question will ere long be amicably settled by agreement of the powers for some positive form of coercion upon the sultan guaranteeing the treaty rights of his Christian subjects.

Lord Salisbury has publicly stigmatized as an antiquated prejudice the notion that there is any essential hostility of feeling or policy between England and Russia; and a recent exchange of friendly notes between London and Paris, coupled with a cessation of French criticism of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and the sudden demand of papers like the *Paris Temps* for "as complete rapprochement as possible with England," indicate that the French, deeply as they resent the Egyptian occupation, have found it more to their interest to be England's friends than her foes.

France and Russia in co-operation and practically in a position to control the destinies of both the Near and the Far East; England leaning toward the establishment of working relations with the two powers; the Triple Alli-

Vol. 6.—54.



HON. DON M. DICKINSON OF MICHIGAN,  
LEADING COUNSEL OF THE UNITED STATES  
BEFORE THE BERING SEA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

ance shaken to some extent by the "revelations" of Prince Bismarck (see below); and Germany apparently reduced to something like the isolation of England during the Transvaal crisis of a year ago—these are the most striking features of the ever-shifting diplomatic situation on the continent at the end of the year. Russia is the centre of controlling influence; France follows her lead; and English public opinion seems to look upon an understanding with those two powers as the only practicable method of escaping from virtual impotence, in the face of the European concert, to effect a settlement of the Eastern question. It is not now, and may never be, known, to what extent this prospect of better understanding between England and Russia on the Turkish question, is due to the recent visit of the czar and czarina to the British court (p. 608).

For the time being, however, there is little likelihood of any radical departure by Russia from the lines of foreign policy laid down by the late Prince Lobanof Rostovski (pp. 610, 765). It is more than likely that the policy of the empire for some time to come will be tentative; and this will imply a continuation of Russia's protection of the sultan, and her absolute rejection of all proposals for European interference in Turkey. In proof of this, may be pointed out the fact that a scheme for the adjustment of Turkish finances was recently rejected by Russia even though it was submitted by the French foreign minister.

**The Czar in France.**—The climax of scenic splendor and popular enthusiasm that marked every stage of the tour of the Russian imperial couple begun in August (p. 607), was reached in France.

After visiting the courts of Austria, Germany, and Denmark, their majesties visited Queen Victoria at Balmoral castle, September 22. On October 5, accompanied by the Channel squadron of the British fleet, they sailed from Portsmouth, Eng. About fifteen miles off the French coast, they were met by the French fleet, which escorted them into the harbor of Cherbourg. There they were met by President Faure and other high officials. Numerous presentations followed: also an inspection of the French squadron. After an official banquet in the evening, at which the czar and President Faure toasted each other in cordial but guarded terms, the imperial party started for Paris, where they arrived the following morning. October 6 to 9 was spent in a constant round of gorgeous festivities and official ceremonials marked by such a display of pageantry and enthusiasm of popular excitement as had never been equalled in the history of international festivals. Among the special features worthy of mention were: the laying of the foundation stone of the Exhibition bridge—*Pont Alexandre III.*; the appropriation of 200,000 francs for the payment of rents for the poor instead of for free wine as had been the custom on other similar occasions; and the great military review at

Chalons, which gave the czar an opportunity to compare French soldiers with those of Germany and Austria, whom he had recently seen. The *fêtes* during the five days of their majesties' stay in France, are estimated to have cost from twelve to fifteen million francs. On leaving France (Oct. 9), the czar and czarina went to Darmstadt for a brief visit with the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, intending also to visit the Empress Frederick of Germany at Friedrichshof before returning home.

This was the first time since the formation of the Third Republic twenty-five years ago that France had received as her guest a great European potentate. The wild enthusiasm of the popular welcome is not to be taken as indicative of any returning desire for monarchy. Between autocratic Russia and a country so firmly committed to republicanism as France, there can hardly be any sympathy of institutional ideals. The popular excitement would be in part explained by the impulsive nature of the French temperament; but the fact is, that, in the czar's visit to Paris, Frenchmen saw an ostentatious political demonstration. They saw in it a proof to the world that the *entente* of France with one of the greatest powers of history was now not only an acknowledged but a demonstrated fact; that France had now fully emerged from the long period of isolation and humiliation which began with the peace of Frankfurt, and had at last recovered her appropriate rank among the great family of European powers. Just what France, in the long run, may have to pay for the support which she receives from the great Slav empire, the future course of history alone can reveal. We have no evidence that Russia would countenance a war of aggression for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. But in the meantime, the understanding with Russia undoubtedly gives to France an influence in the counsels of Europe which she would not otherwise enjoy.

**Bismarck's Revelations.**—A profound sensation was caused throughout Europe by the appearance, October 24, in the Hamburg *Nachrichten*, of certain "revelations" signed by "A German Statesman" (presumably Prince Bismarck). Their tendency is directly to impair the Triple Alliance, but indirectly to show that all diplomacy may be suspected as a hollow sham. If the most sacred treaty pledges of friendship cannot prevent counter-plotting against each other on the part of those whom they are supposed to bind together, what faith at all can be put in any treaties or alliances, and what can be relied on in political emergencies except the brute forces of armies and fleets? The following extract contains the substance of the so-called "revelations:"

Up to 1890 both empires, Germany and Russia, were fully agreed that if one of them were attacked the other should remain benevolently neutral—that if, for instance, Germany were attacked by France, Russia's benevolent neutrality was to be counted on, and Germany's in the event of Russia being assailed without provocation. After Prince Bismarck's resignation this understanding was not renewed; and, if we are well informed regarding the course of events in Berlin, it was not Russia which, annoyed at the change of chancellors, refused to continue this mutual assurance. On the contrary, she was willing to renew it, but Count von Caprivi declined. Owing to Count von Caprivi's European and Polish policies, not to mention any other considerations, Russia was constrained, despite her greatness, to think of the future. In the Crimean war, Russia saw all the other great powers—France, England, and Italy—arrayed against her in the field; Austria threatening to join them unless she made definite concessions; and Prussia, the last of the Russophile great powers, restrained only by strenuous efforts from completing the European coalition. We will not say that the recurrence of the complication is probable; but we find it perfectly intelligible that even so powerful and invulnerable a state as Russia should say "We must try to keep one sure ally for ourselves in Europe." Thus the first affiliation between Russian absolutism and the French republic were brought about, in our opinion, exclusively by Count von Caprivi's mistakes, which have forced Russia to take out in France that insurance against international politics which every prudent statesman of the great powers likes to have at command.

In other words:

Between 1884 and 1890 a secret treaty existed between Germany and Russia, binding each to remain in "benevolent neutrality" in case the other were attacked by a third power. This was supposed to be directed against France and Austria. Thus, if France attacked Germany to wreak vengeance for the Terrible Year, Russia was to give no aid to France; and if Austria attacked Russia, Germany was bound to remain aloof from Austria. In 1890 the treaty was to have been renewed for another six years; but at this juncture the chancellor crisis occurred, and Count von Caprivi informed Count Schouvaloff that Germany could no longer pursue such a complicated policy and would confine herself to the Triple Alliance. It is highly probable that it was this attitude of Germany, accentuated by the simultaneous adoption of a more friendly policy toward England and the German Poles, that caused Russia to enter into her present relations with France.

These words imply an impeachment of Germany's good faith under the Bismarckian *régime*. They created a painful impression at Vienna, and aroused intense indignation in official circles in Berlin and St. Petersburg, as calculated to disturb peace by spreading a spirit of suspicion and unrest. All the time negotiations were in progress for this secret treaty, and through all its period of life, Germany was also bound to Austria-Hungary by a close offensive and defensive alliance (formed in 1879) with special reference to resistance of Russian encroachments

in southeastern Europe. This alliance of 1879 between Germany and Austria was the basis of the Triple Alliance, Italy being subsequently enlisted as a counterpoise to France in case of a possible Franco-Russian combination.

Either Germany acted with duplicity, and Russia with perfidy (for there was also a "revelation" of a deliberate proposal on the part of Alexander II. to invade Austria if he could count on Germany's neutrality during the period when the Three Emperors' League—the *Dreikaiserbund*—was in force), or the threefold coalitions which have for a generation been regarded as the basis of the structure of European peace are discredited.

On this delicate subject the German government has vouchsafed no reply beyond a semi-official paragraph in the *Imperial Gazette*, taking the high ground that the government will give no explanation of matters touching the "strictest secrets of state"—neither denying nor acknowledging them. It is worthy of note that the present German emperor had no hand in the intrigue, if there were intrigue. Also, that a general doubt is entertained regarding the veracity of the details of the statements. That a secret understanding with Russia existed and disappeared, is about the only declaration that seems to bear full scrutiny. That an *entente cordiale* between Germany and Russia continued *up to the end* of the Bismarck régime, is confuted by facts of history well known to all.

Bismarck's motives in fathering these "revelations" are a matter of conjecture. By some they have been attributed to mere jealousy of his successors in office and passionate resentment at his enforced retirement. By others it is supposed that the ex-chancellor seeks to cause mutual distrust between France and Russia, whose alliance is coming to dominate the European situation. The most plausible explanation, however, seems to be that Bismarck, noting the decline in German power and prestige in Europe in the face of the rising influence of Russia, seeks to discredit the whole foreign policy pursued by Germany since his own retirement, and to protest against diplomatic methods which are in his opinion shortsighted and unpractical.

## THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

**Chinese-Japanese Commercial Relations.**—The commercial treaty recently concluded between Japan and China was finally ratified about October 1.

It is framed on the lines of the existing treaties between China and Western powers, but it now provides that no revision of the existing tariff on imports may be demanded for ten years. The Japanese obtain jurisdiction over their people in China; but Chinese in Japan are to be subject to Japanese jurisdiction. One article provides for the establishment of bonded warehouses at all the treaty ports; but the treaty is silent on the very important subject of the taxation to be levied by the Chinese on goods manufactured by foreigners at the treaty ports under the treaty of Simonoseki. The treaty of Simonoseki provided that such manufactures should pay no higher internal impost than goods imported.

On the last mentioned point, light was thrown by a statement from United States Minister Denby at Peking, to the effect that on October 16 the Japanese government had formally renounced that part of clause 4, article 6, of the treaty of Simonoseki which provided that all articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China should, in respect to inland transit and internal taxes, etc., and also in respect to warehousing facilities in the interior of China, stand on the same footing as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China (Vol. 5, pp. 304, 556).

For many years China had denied to foreigners the right to import machinery into the empire and to engage in manufacture there; but, at the close of the late war with Japan, she assented to the insertion of a clause which secured to the Japanese subjects in China the right to manufacture on the same footing as Chinese subjects. This privilege at the same time was extended to Western powers through the "most-favored-nation" clause in their existing treaties with China; and it was thought that German and English manufacturers would enter China in considerable numbers. Now, however, the old condition of things is restored. Japan's motive in removing the privilege she had secured is supposed to have sprung from the consideration that the concession had proved to be of comparatively little value to her people, and that it might be wise, by this act of courtesy, to remove as far as possible all causes of friction between herself and her quondam antagonist.

**A Russo-Chinese Railway.**—The czar has given his sanction to the articles of association of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company, which is to construct and work a railway on Chinese soil in connection with the Trans-Siberian railway.



The shareholders are to be exclusively Russians and Chinese. The line is to be completed in six years; capital 5,000,000 paper roubles. It was mainly to provide for the construction of this railway that the Russo-Chinese bank was recently founded. Its capital of £1,000,000 sterling was largely subscribed in France.

The total distance of the Manchurian railway will be 1,280 miles, of which 946 will pass through Chinese territory. It will be 842 miles shorter than if built within the Russian border, and at most 400 miles southward of the latter in the region of better climate and more productive soil. The Chinese government may either purchase the railway after thirty-six years or take possession without payment at the end of eighty years. The concession to the company includes commercial and industrial undertakings, the workings of coal mines, etc. Goods in transit over the line will be free from all Chinese taxes. Merchandise imported by the railway into China from Russia or *vice versa* will pay one-third less than the import or export duties levied at the Chinese sea ports. The railway is to be guarded by the company's own police force.

**Korea.**—Russian influence is dominant in the Korean peninsula; but the exact political status of the kingdom is still apparently incapable of definition by outside observers. Rumors and counter-rumors fill the air. The reported establishment of a joint protectorate by Japan and Russia (p. 612) was contradicted by dispatches in October. It is possible that light may soon be thrown upon the situation.

## THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

A recently published article by Henry M. Stanley, M. P., entitled "The Story of the Development of Africa," contains the following timely and interesting information regarding the territorial acquisitions of the leading European powers in the dark continent during the last decade:

"Within the last ten years France has acquired of equatorial Africa about 300,000 square miles, in which there are now 300 Europeans; Germany 400,000 square miles; Italy 547,000 square miles; and Portugal has now a defined territory extending over 710,000 square miles. France, moreover, has been active farther north, in the Sahara and in West Africa, and claims right over 1,600,000 square miles, while Germany, in southwest Africa and the Cameroons, asserts her rule over 540,000 square miles." England was the last European power to engage in the rush for African territory. Her efforts for some years after the Berlin conference of 1885, which resulted in the establishment of the Kongo Free State, had been confined to reserving spheres of influence rather than to violent annexation, and to moderating the passion for African land manifested by Germany, France, and Italy. If any power had the moral right to interfere with this fierce lust for annexation, it must be admitted that, after policing the African coasts for over half a century, exploring the interior, and establishing Christian missions in East Africa, Nyassa Land, and Uganda, England was fairly entitled to it. Between 1886 and 1890 Englishmen succeeded in forming the famous South Africa Company,

the African Lakes Company, and the Imperial British East Africa Company. The Royal Niger Company had obtained a charter in 1886; and in October, 1889, a somewhat similar one was granted to the South Africa Company, with administrative power over 750,000 square miles. In 1891 it absorbed the African Lakes Company; and thus British Central Africa, with 500,000 square miles, was formed. To the British East Africa Company was given authority over 700,000 square miles. By placing these statistics in a tabular form the reader may best see the subdivision which has taken place since February 25, 1885:

## EUROPEAN ACQUISITIONS, 1885-06.

	Sq. Miles.
To the Kongo State, by consent of the powers.....	900,000
France annexed.....	1,900,000
Germany.....	940,000
Italy.....	547,000
Portugal.....	710,000
Great Britain—	
South Africa Company.....	750,000
British Central Africa.....	500,000
British East Africa.....	700,000
Total.....	6,947,000

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**Italo-Tunisian Treaty.**—An incident indicative of the improved relations between France and Italy under the administration of Premier di Rudini, the successor of Signor Crispi, was the signing, about September 30, of a treaty between France and Italy, whereby Italy virtually recognizes Tunis as a French dependency. The Roman *Opinione*, an Italian government organ, is authority for the statement that the treaty is only a prelude to “more important events” and to the “improvement of the economic relations between the two countries.”

Italian foreign policy is evidently undergoing some change—witness Abyssinia, and now Tunis, as well as the persistent though as yet unfounded rumors of the altered attitude of Italian public opinion toward the Triple Alliance. By the present treaty Italy abandons a long-cherished grievance; she accepts the situation in North Africa created by the establishment of the French protectorate, although she has about 20,000 subjects in Tunis to France's 10,000; and she paves the way for an ending of that economic war which has been waged for years between her and France, and which, to as great a degree as her enormous military expenditures, has been a cause of the present financial and industrial depression of the kingdom.

There is no evidence forthcoming, however, that Italy's formal obligations to the powers of central Europe have undergone any change. The new treaty, from a political

point of view, is to be taken as merely indicating the growth of a better sentiment among Italians in regard to the French republic, which may have far-reaching influence in the unknown emergencies of the future.

There is now only one obstacle to the complete, formal annexation of Tunis to the French dominions. That obstacle is England, the only important power that has not yet come to an understanding with France on this subject. The British government can scarcely be expected to abandon its position without receiving some valuable *quid pro quo*, either in Egypt, or Newfoundland, or Indo-China.

**Italy and Brazil.**—About the middle of November a settlement of the differences between Italy and Brazil (p. 612), was reached.

Brazil, it is stated, will pay a fixed sum (4,000 contos) in liquidation of all claims of Italy, except those which arose from outrages upon Italian subjects in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, which will be submitted to a mixed arbitration committee. Italy promises to remove her consul at Sao Paulo, Signor Brichanteaux, who led a demonstration during the recent troubles in that city. Italians will also again be permitted to emigrate to Brazil.

**Colombia and Costa Rica.**—Another victory for the principle of arbitration was the conclusion of a treaty at Bogota, early in November, by which Costa Rica and Colombia agreed to submit the disputed question of their boundary to the arbitration of the president of France, or, failing him, of President Diaz of Mexico, or again, if both these men declined to act, of the president of the Swiss Confederation. The history of the negotiations, and the interest of the United States in the dispute, are indicated as follows:

On Secretary Bayard's advice, during President Cleveland's first administration, the controversy was referred to Spain for decision, that country being at the time engaged in drawing a boundary line between Venezuela and Colombia. The Spanish government, while acceding to the request, deferred taking up the Costa Rica case until it could complete the Venezuelan-Colombian boundary case. During the delay, it appears, Colombia made grants in the disputed territory to a New Jersey company and to the Panama Canal Company. In the resulting friction, Colombia asserted that the time within which Spain should have acted on the boundary question had expired, and in 1891 she withdrew from the treaty. Two years ago Secretary Gresham urged both countries to submit the matter to impartial adjudication; and from negotiations then begun the present treaty of Bogota is the outcome.

Costa Rica claims on the Atlantic coast as far south as the island of Escudo de Veragua and the River Chiriqui, inclusive, and on the Pacific as far as Burica point. Colombia claims north to Correta

point on the Atlantic, and to the River Golfo to the Pacific. The United States has large interests in this territory.

**Colombia and Nicaragua.**—At the close of the year a sharp tension had apparently developed in the relations of Colombia and Nicaragua over their respective territorial claims to the Mosquito coast and Corn Island, the latter a valuable strategic point lying about thirty-six miles out at sea, and commanding the Atlantic entrance to the various proposed trans-isthmian canals.

Late in November a rumor was spread that Colombia was contemplating a military occupation of Corn Island. President Zelaya of Nicaragua promptly sent detachments of troops instructed to maintain the sovereign rights of Nicaragua; and Colombia was warned, diplomatically and through the press, that an attempt on her part to seize Corn Island might lead to a warlike combination of Salvador and Honduras in support of Nicaragua against her—these three republics being now affiliated as sister members of the Greater Republic of Central America. No further developments had occurred up to the end of the year.

It is said that Colombia's contemplated move was in response to a petition from the inhabitants of Corn Island, who were dissatisfied with the heavy taxes laid upon them by Nicaragua, especially the tax of \$6 a gallon on liquor.

Until the fifties Corn Island was in the possession of Colombia, but was ceded to King George of the Mosquito reservation, on condition, Colombia claims, that it should be returned when ever requested. In 1889, when it was reported that Colombia was about to retake the island, Nicaragua sent an armed force to protect it. No attempt, however, was made by Colombia; and in 1890 Nicaragua took formal, undisturbed possession.

**Miscellaneous.**—The relations of England and Liberia have recently been strained as the result of outrages by Liberians on British subjects from Sierra Leone. The chief source of trouble seems to be the importation of cheap Kroo labor from the British colony. In November, Colonel Cardew, governor of Sierra Leone, under threat of landing an armed force from the two British warships which accompanied him, and of seizing the customs house, forced Liberia to pay \$1,000 as indemnity for outrages upon British subjects at Grand Bassa.

Several instances of British vessels being fired upon by the one gunboat which constitutes the navy of Liberia, have since been reported.

On December 30 the Swiss federal council announced its decision as arbitrator of the claim of the French merchant and ship-owner, M. Fabiani, against Venezuela.

The claim, amounting to 56,000,000 francs, was based on injuries alleged to have been received during the administration of President Blanco. The award simply recognizes the fact that justice was

denied to Fabiani, and fixes the indemnity to be paid to him by Venezuela at 4,346,656 francs.

The decision solves many points affecting the rights of nations, private and international rights, and gives exhaustive explanations thereon. The document, it is expected, will be of the highest order of international value.



## UNITED STATES POLITICS.

**OUR** record of developments in the presidential campaign which closed November 3 will be found elsewhere under the heading "The November Elections," with detailed tabulated statement of the vote by states (p.781).

**Problems Still Unsettled.**—There are still unsolved many grave problems which neither this election, nor in fact any single election, can finally dispose of; and the general rejoicing of the victors in the recent contest is tempered by doubtful misgivings over these still unsettled questions.

*Silver Agitation to be Continued.*—Although some of the representative organs of the South have expressed the opinion that silver agitation had now better be abandoned in view of the decisive verdict rendered at the polls, there is no evidence that the leading champions of the temporarily lost cause take this hopeless view of the situation. On November 6, Mr. Bryan, the defeated silver candidate for president, issued a rallying cry to the bimetallicists of the United States not to give up the struggle. Said he:

"The friends of bimetallicism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race; and, until convinced of their error, they will continue the warfare against it. \* \* \* In spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of money-loaners at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion practiced by corporate employers, in spite of trusts and syndicates, in spite of an enormous republican campaign fund, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallicism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few states—and that, too, by very small pluralities—has defeated bimetallicism for the present; but bimetallicism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago. \* \* \*

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the next engagement, and urge all friends of bimetallicism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each ad-

vocate of bimetallicism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings, and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound-money,' and 'an honest dollar,' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

"The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetallicism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold-standard democrats will become bimetallicists and be with us, or they will become republicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and public safety; before that year arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people, then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

The Knights of Labor, also, following action taken in convention at Rochester, N. Y., the second week in November, have announced their determination to continue their fight for the enactment of the principles of the Chicago platform into law, by beginning "a campaign of education and organization in every congressional district in the United States." The report of their executive committee says:

"At last the time has come when the lines of battle are fairly drawn between the laborers of America on the one hand and their implacable enemies, the money kings and their minions, on the other." The report then goes on to say that the late election has shown that "six millions of American voters have arrayed themselves under the banner of principles so long upheld by the Knights of Labor;" and that "at least two millions more would have done likewise but for the frightful forces of money and coercion used in this campaign by the plutocrats."

Even in the halls of congress, it is the intention of the silver republicans in both houses, to maintain a distinct organization; and the strength of the silver wing in the senate is such as to render futile all attempts in the present congress (the 54th) at even temporary tariff legislation for the relief of the treasury in its present emergency arising from deficiency of revenue. And even in the 55th congress the constitution of the senate leaves the question of republican strength so much in doubt that the possibility of tariff legislation except upon some concession to the demands of silver may well be questioned.

*War on the Greenbacks.*—But, besides the prospect of continued agitation for free-silver coinage, there are other phases of the currency problem urgently calling for settlement. What legislation in the way of currency reform should congress enact? How, if at all, should it arrange for the retirement of the greenbacks? How are we to obtain an elastic currency? What changes are to be made in the relations of the government with the banks? That there is great need for reform in our monetary system no one denies. Some of the trouble, with a hint as to a possible method of removal, is found in the following passage from Secretary Carlisle's annual report:

"So long as the United States notes remain in circulation, questions as to the mode and manner of their redemption, and as to the means of procuring and maintaining a coin reserve for that purpose, will be made political issues; and so long as these questions remain in politics, public confidence in the stability of our currency must be more or less disturbed. Even if the agitation of these questions affected only the value of United States notes, the consequences would be sufficiently serious to justify a demand for their permanent retirement; but the character of our currency is such that whatever creates a doubt or suspicion concerning their prompt redemption in gold, on presentation, necessarily impairs confidence in the whole volume of our circulation, and inflicts much greater injury upon the public than could possibly result from the failure of ordinary banking institutions to redeem their paper. Every menace to the gold reserve, and every manifestation of a formidable public sentiment in favor of the redemption of our notes otherwise than in gold coin, at once alarms the whole business community, depresses trade and industry, and impairs the value of our public and private securities in all the markets of the world."

*The Indianapolis Movement.*—A strong movement has already been begun with a view to give direction and strength to public opinion in favor of taking the government out of the banking business, and to form an organization to work for that end. The centre of this movement, significantly enough, is the city of Indianapolis, Ind., the birth-place of the national democratic party (p. 549); and the prime leader of the newspaper agitation, aside from the financial journals, which have long been practically unanimous in their demand for retirement of the greenbacks, is the *Indianapolis News*. Following a suggestion of this paper, the Indianapolis Board of Trade on November 18 took definite steps to inaugurate a currency-reform movement in the central West. A resolution was adopted inviting the boards of trade of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and other cities of the central West, to send delegates to a preliminary conference in Indianapolis on December 1, 1896, to prepare for a larger convention.

On December 1 the conference assembled, being attended by representatives of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and similar commercial bodies of Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo, O.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Indianapolis, Ind. Ex-Governor Stannard of Missouri, was



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON OF NEBRASKA.  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

made permanent chairman; and Secretary Smith of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, permanent secretary. The purpose of the conference was clearly and briefly set forth in the following words of President Adams of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, who called the gathering to order:

“Between the lines of the returns of the recent election there is shown a pronounced public sentiment favoring currency reform and a removal of whatever defects may appear in the present currency system. The time has now arrived when the government must either discontinue the banking business, with its expensive and complicated system, or go into it on a broader, better defined, and more compre-

hensive scale.

“To determine the best course to pursue and apply remedial legislation that will provide the great nation with a sound, uniform, and elastic currency, whether it be gold, silver, or paper, is the paramount question which will claim the best thought and business judgment of the conference.”

The result of the convention was the issuance of a call for “a non-partisan convention” to meet in Indianapolis on January 12, 1897, to be composed of representative business men chosen from boards of trade or other similar bodies in cities of not less than 8,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1890. The number of delegates will vary, running from one, in the case of cities of from 8,000



to 10,000 inhabitants, to twenty for cities of 1,000,000 or over. As stated in the call, the purpose of the proposed convention is that of

"Considering and suggesting such legislation as may, in their judgment, be necessary to place the currency system of the country upon a sound and permanent basis."

It is in times of depression that the resources of nations, as of corporations and individuals, are put to the severest tests. The era of general depression which began with the great Baring collapse in 1890, was presently marked by an intrenchment upon the United States gold reserve. During 1891 and 1892 this reserve fell rapidly; and, in the spring of 1893, measures of replenishing became necessary. These have had to be repeated since; and enormous bond sales, while they have saved the public credit, have added to the public debt, without in the least degree removing the danger of a recurrence of the troubles which always



HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE OF CALIFORNIA,  
DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

attend a threatened depreciation of the currency—commercial and industrial stagnation—troubles which are felt most by those who are least equipped for a struggle with harder conditions of life and loss of earning power.

The questions of how the necessary revenues are to be raised, how trusts or corporations are to be prevented from encroaching on the normal rights of citizens, how the spread of socialistic ideas is to be regulated in accordance with the laws of civic health—these also are some of the problems which the election of 1896 has left for future solution. As regards the tariff, we note below, under the heading "The Fifty-fourth Congress," the futile attempt made at this winter's session to pass the Dingley bill. All

hope of tariff legislation during the present congress was practically extinguished by President Cleveland's declarations on that topic in his annual message.

As regards socialism, there are not a few who think that the recent election has done more than any previous contest to force the question of plutocracy to the front. Be that as it may, socialistic ideas have within recent years colored the proceedings of legislative bodies in all countries; and this cult, whatever else it involves, implies a radical reconstruction of the social fabric. We may be permitted to remind the reader that in the development of all social and economic phenomena a large part is played by human sentiments and human ideals. Of these there is not yet a science: the laws of their operations have not yet been reduced to formulæ: they are as subtle and as elusive of observation and control as the meteors that fly between the worlds. This is why the views of the political philosophers are so divergent, and why the predictions of economic speculators are so often being confounded by the facts of fulfilment. The truth is that neither the election of 1896 nor any election can forever dispose of the silver issue or of any other social or economic question. The most it can do is to make a contribution (perhaps the best in the circumstances) to meet our ever changing conditions and needs. As regards the health and stability of our body politic, we may look for more from the gradual spread of popular education, the growth of political and moral enlightenment among the masses, and the creation of noble ideals—all of which fit us to cope with emergencies as they arise—than from any measure which any member or committee of the house or senate "in congress assembled" can draft. The laws of a nation cannot rise above the commonly entertained ideals which are their inspiration, any more than a stream can rise above its source.

**The National Democrats.**—The organization of the national democratic party is to be maintained, and efforts made to increase its membership and extend it into states where it had no footing in the recent campaign. Hon. W. D. Bynum of Indiana continues as chairman of the executive committee, with headquarters in New York city. It is the intention of the party to make no alliance with the republican organization. Efforts will be made to reunite the two wings of the democratic party.

**International Bimetallism.**—The election of Mr. McKinley was a victory for the principle of international

as distinguished from national bimetallism. One of the planks of the platform adopted at St. Louis (p. 258) pledges the republican party to seek, by co-operation with other countries, to promote the remonetization of silver. Senator Wolcott of Colorado is now in Europe, presumably for the purpose of paving the way for the convoking of another international conference.

A bill has been drafted by a committee of the senate republican caucus, authorizing the president to appoint delegates to such a conference whenever he shall see fit to call one, or when he sees fit to respond to a call from abroad, and providing for the necessary expenses of the delegates.

### THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The second session of the 54th congress began December 7. Although interesting as the annual assembling of the national lawmakers, yet it was but the continuance of the congress which had been in session until the previous June (p. 354), and was not, therefore, marked by any of the exciting features of organization, choice of a speaker, etc., which are incident to the assembling of a new congress. The organization was the same as at the first session, with Speaker Reed in the chair of the house, Vice-President Stevenson in the chair of the senate, and the same standing committees and officers of both houses as at the former session. During the recess, however, a notable death had occurred, namely, that of Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp of Georgia (see Necrology), who had been the recognized leader of the democratic side of the house. Soon after the opening of the session, his place was filled at a special election in the third Georgia district, by the election of his son, Charles F. Crisp, Jr., as his successor; and the latter has since taken his seat in the house.

The opening day of the session drew the usual large crowd to the capitol. There was no business performed, however, beyond notifying the president that the legislative branch of the government was in session; whereupon the president sent to congress his annual message.

**The President's Message.**—The most eagerly awaited portions of the document, which contained in all about 18,000 words, were Mr. Cleveland's declarations on the subject of Cuba, which we have already outlined (p. 804). In this portion of the message, as in fact throughout the whole treatment of affairs both foreign and domestic, a conservative spirit prevails. The president's language in speaking of our relations with Spain is dignified, yet reveals a moderate and conciliatory spirit.

A large part of the message is an exposition of the present state of the business of the various departments of the national government. On the subject of currency, the president's recommendations are, in a word, to retire the greenbacks and provide for an expansion of national bank note circulation; and, as regards the tariff, the president's words imply that legislation altering the *status quo* of our foreign relations would be unwise. The following are in the main his declarations on these two important subjects of tariff and currency:



HON. R. F. PETTIGREW OF SOUTH DAKOTA,  
UNITED STATES SENATOR (SILVER).

than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. \* \* \* I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred, or may occur, need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit, we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government. The government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income, and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal. \* \* \*

"This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. \* \* \* I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver certificates under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid

"This statute [the present tariff law] took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. \* \* \* Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities, must agree that our tariff laws are primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation, it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue

in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

"National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

"In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency, and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution.

"This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

"The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit."

On the subject of trusts, the president intimates that it is quite doubtful, under our present constitution, with its rigid limitations of federal rights, "whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action" unless they directly apply to interstate transportation or foreign commercial intercourse. The states themselves, however, can act effectively, and should exercise their power judiciously. Says the president:

"Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry, or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the scheme. Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence, and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. \* \* \* To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held, and the not unreasonable insistence that, whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects, and usefulness cannot be otherwise than injurious. Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective. \* \* \* If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done."

The reading of the president's message occupied the attention of both branches for the first day, after which the work of legislation was resumed at the point where it had been left off at the time of adjournment the previous June. By special order, made before the recess, the senate gave its first attention to the Immigration bill, while the house at once began work on the annual Appropriation bills.

At the outset of the session, certain political and party moves determined to a large extent the work of the session. The first move of this character was the assembling

of the caucus of republican senators. At this meeting consideration was given to the order of business, and particularly as to the disposition to be made of the pending tariff bill with free-silver amendments, known as the Dingley Tariff bill (p. 121). The caucus was notable in one respect, in the absence of those senators who had previously acted with the republicans, but who, during



HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS OF CALIFORNIA,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

the previous political campaign, had not supported Mr. McKinley and the St. Louis platform. These senators were: Teller (Colo.), Dubois (Ida.), Pettigrew (N. D.), Squire (Wash.), Cannon (Utah), and Mantle (Mont.). At the same time Mr. Carter (Mont.), Mr. Wilson (Wash.), and several others counted as favorable to free silver, signified their adherence to the republican ranks in the senate by attending the caucus. Mr. Dubois tendered his resignation as secretary of the caucus, and Mr. Wilson was named in his place. Mr. Teller was not in the city at the time, but he subsequently gave his approval to the action of his silver associates in absenting themselves from the caucus. Thereafter they were removed from the rolls of the caucus. This largely reduced the vote of senators designated as republicans, and to that extent influenced the power to effect legislation on the floor of the senate.

**Tariff and Finance.**—Another subject considered by the caucus was the Dingley bill; and, while no definite action was agreed on, the general understanding was that the measure should not be urged to a vote, but should give way to a comprehensive tariff measure to be immediately framed by the Ways and Means committee of the house. Still another important step determined upon by the caucus was that Mr. Wolcott (Colo.) should act as chairman of a

committee to draft a measure toward securing an international monetary conference with a view to establishing international bimetallicism.

This action in caucus was readily executed in formal manner in the respective houses. The Ways and Means committee took up the work of framing a comprehensive tariff bill, to be submitted to the next congress as soon as it should assemble; while in the senate an agreement was reached by which the Dingley emergency tariff bill, with free-silver amendment, was abandoned. This last step was taken on a motion by Mr. Allen (pop.) of Nebraska, to take up the so-called Dingley bill. The motion evoked a spirited debate, in which Messrs. Sherman (O.), Teller (Colo.), Gorman (Md.), Allen (Neb.), and others, representing all the forces of the senate, participated. The general result of this debate was the formal announcement that no further effort would be made to urge the Dingley bill. This had the effect of removing the tariff and financial questions from the consideration of the present congress, as both questions were involved in the Dingley bill and its silver amendment. It determined, in effect, a new order of procedure.

The Ways and Means committee at once fixed dates for hearing the representatives of industries affected by the tariff, as a preliminary step to framing the new tariff bill. The hearings began December 28, when the representatives of the chemical, oil, and paint industries, and manufactures of spirits, wines, and other beverages, were heard. On December 29, manufactures of cotton, silk, and silk goods were represented before the committee; on December 30, sugar and molasses; December 31, wood and manufactures of wood, pulp, paper, and books. Thereafter the hearings continued into the new year.

While the larger questions of legislation were thus disposed of, the two houses continued to transact their usual business in relation to the ordinary subjects of legislation. During December five measures had passed both houses and had received the president's approval, thus making them laws; while a large number of bills had passed one or the other house and were thus advanced to a partial stage of completion.

**The Immigration Bill:**—The most important general bill to pass during the first month of the session was that revising the immigration laws. It passed the house of representatives at the last session (p. 362); but at the present session the senate substituted an entirely new

measure, drawn by Senator Lodge (Mass.), and known as the Lodge bill. As the substitute finally passed the senate, it amends the immigration laws by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States, the following:

"All persons over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language; but an admissible immigrant over such age of sixteen years may bring in with him, or send for, his wife, or parent, or grandparent, or minor child, or grandchild, notwithstanding the inability of such relative to read and write as aforesaid."

The wording of the second section, describing the test of ability to read and write, will be found on page 362, having been given by CURRENT HISTORY at the time the bill was reported in the senate. In addition to the words there given, the section includes the following:

"The inspection officers shall keep in each box at all times a full number of said printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the said immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing.

"This act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorder there, provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island."

The last paragraph, excepting Cubans, was added during the debate in the senate, at the instance of Senator Morgan (Ala.). An amendment by Senator Elkins (W. Va.), providing a head tax of \$10 on all immigrants coming in ships other than those of American lines, was defeated; also an amendment by Mr. Morgan requiring applicants for naturalization to be able to read the Ten Commandments.

The senate Immigration bill, as above given, is now substituted for the measure previously passed by the house. Owing to this disagreement, it remains, at the beginning of the new year, for a conference committee to determine what the final form of the bill shall be. The usual course in conference is to take the best features of both bills. The measure as it passed the house is known as the Corliss-McCall bill, and is in substance as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any alien who resides or retains his home in a foreign country to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor within the borders thereof while residing or retaining his home in a foreign country: *Provided*, That the secretary of the treasury may permit aliens to come into and enter this country for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries, under such rules and regulations as he may provide.

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ in any mechanical trade or manual labor in the United States any alien who resides or retains his home in a foreign country: *Provided*, That the provisions of this



act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deck hands, or other employes on vessels of the United States, or railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen, or baggagemen, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termini of their runs.

"That it shall be unlawful for any alien to enter the United States, except subjects of the Dominion of Canada and other American countries, except at the places where the United States maintain an immigrant inspection board."

Breach of the foregoing provisions is made a misdemeanor, with suitable fine and imprisonment.

As revealing something of the necessity of a more rigid restriction of immigration than heretofore provided for, we quote the following statistics of illiteracy among immigrants, from President Cleveland's annual message to congress:

"The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came, at the expense of the steamship companies by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,731. Including all the immigrants arriving who were over fourteen years of age, 28.63 per cent were illiterate, as against 20.37 per cent of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year. The number of immigrants over fourteen years old, the countries from which they came, and the percentage of illiterates among them, were as follows: Italy, 57,515, with 54.59 per cent; Ireland, 37,496, with 7 per cent; Russia, 35,188, with 41.14 per cent; Austria-Hungary and provinces, 57,053, with 38.92 per cent; Germany, 25,334, with 2.96 per cent; Sweden, 18,821, with 1.16 per cent; while from Portugal there came 2,067, of whom 77.69 per cent were illiterate. There arrived from Japan during the year only 1,110 immigrants; and it is the opinion of the immigration authorities that the apprehension heretofore existing to some extent of a large immigration from Japan to the United States is without any substantial foundation."

**The Copyright Law.**—One of the most important public measures to pass both houses and receive the president's signature, is one so amending the copyright laws as to give adequate protection to musical composition and plays. The general purpose of the measure is explained as follows by Representative Draper (Mass.) in his report from the house committee on patents:

"In recent years the business of producing and staging plays and operas by American authors has largely increased, and in many instances has met with the very highest measure of success. Many of the best stage productions of modern times have been the work of American authors. \* \* \*

"Persons in various sections of the country have, without the shadow of right or authority, pirated these works, and, confining their operations chiefly to the smaller and more remote towns, have given representations of stolen productions for their own individual profit, and without making any compensation whatever to authors or owners. Under existing conditions no adequate remedy exists for this unlawful usurpation of property rights.

"The offenders are almost uniformly men without attachable means, and defy all the ordinary processes by which they might be mulcted in damages. The representation of these pirated productions is generally given for a night or two at a given place, and the offenders fit from section to section and from state to state, and bid defiance to the processes of the courts seeking to restrain their unlawful acts. Serious embarrassments have arisen in the efforts to enforce these judicial orders and to punish offenders for disobedience of them.

"While it is true that an injunction order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction is operative upon the conscience of the party restrained everywhere in the United States, it appears that an attachment for contempt of such an order cannot be executed except in the circuit of the court which issued the original order; and this bill seeks to overcome this difficulty."

As finally passed, the substantial portion of the act is as follows:

"Any person publicly performing or representing any dramatic or musical composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the proprietor of said dramatic or musical composition, or his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages therefor, such damages in all cases to be assessed at such sum, not less than \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent performance, as to the court shall appear to be just.

"If the unlawful performance and representation be wilful and for profit, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year. Any injunction that may be granted upon hearing after notice to the defendant by any circuit court of the United States, or by a judge thereof, restraining and enjoining the performance or representation of any such dramatic or musical composition, may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States, and shall be operative and may be enforced by proceedings to punish for contempt or otherwise by any other circuit court or judge in the United States; but the defendants in said action, or any or either of them, may make a motion in any other circuit in which he or they may be engaged in performing or representing said dramatic or musical composition, to dissolve or set aside the said injunction upon such reasonable notice to the plaintiff as the circuit court or the judge before whom said motion shall be made shall deem proper; service of said motion to be made on the plaintiff in person or on his attorneys in the action."

**Tennessee Centennial Exposition.**—Another act to be finally passed and signed by the president, is that giving a national aspect to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville in 1897 (p. 398).

The act provides \$30,000 for a government building and \$100,000 for a government exhibit. It directs: "That there shall be exhibited by the government of the United States, from its executive departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and, to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of said government exhibit, a board of management shall be created.

to be charged with the selection, and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of said departments and institutions of the government may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit. The president may also designate additional articles for exhibition."

**Appropriation Bills.**—The work of framing the annual appropriation bills was advanced with unusual expedition during December, so that four of these bills had passed the house, and two of the four had also passed the senate and become laws.

The Pension appropriation bill became a law December 22.

It is the bill carrying the largest amount of money of any measure before congress. The total this year for pensions was \$140,000,000. Besides this the bill carries the following items: for examining boards \$700,000; pension agents \$72,000; pension bureau \$430,000; stationery \$35,000; rents \$26,000. The aggregate is slightly above \$141,000,000.

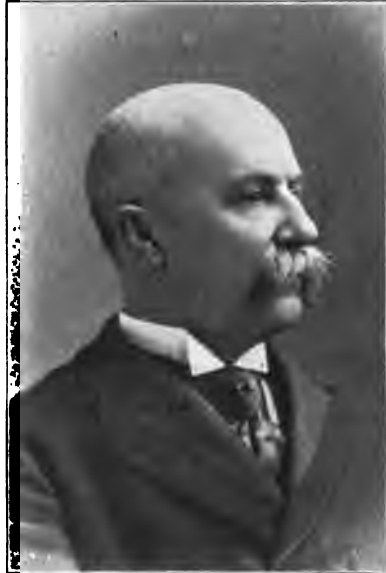
Another measure which became a law at the same time, is the Urgent Deficiency appropriation bill. It covers items of pressing importance, which cannot wait for the slow processes of the ordinary bills.

The main items of the bill are \$500,000 for completing naval vessels now on the stocks, and \$200,000 for machinery for these vessels.

The Army appropriation bill passed the house December 17. It carries \$23,126,344, which is a slight reduction from last year.

The new legislation in the bill is as follows:

"A proviso that the paymaster-general shall have not to exceed thirty days for the examination of paymasters' accounts before transmitting them to the auditor for the war department. A proviso that the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., is abandoned, and all improvements on government reservation are surrendered and turned over to the interior department."



HON. J. H. GALLINGER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill also passed the house. It is the bill providing payment for all salaries in the government service. The aggregate this year is \$21,669,369.

**New Postal Laws.**—Three important changes in the postal laws are covered in bills passed by the house on December 8. One of these bills provides for the delivery of mail in towns, villages, and rural localities. Its provisions, as explained in the report of the postoffice committee (E. F. Loud of California, chairman), are as follows:

“The bill provides that whenever not less than twenty persons who receive their mail through the same office shall petition to have their mail delivered and collected, it shall then be the duty of the postmaster to appoint such persons as are willing to undertake the delivery and collection of mail in towns or places where no free delivery exists. The committee are of the opinion that when such a request is made from the people of any village or town their request should be granted.

“The bill further provides that the letter carriers so appointed shall be over sixteen years of age, and that said letter carriers may make an agreement with the persons to whom such mail matter is delivered or collected for such compensation as may be agreed upon; and, when no compensation is agreed upon, such letter carriers may receive one cent for the delivery of each piece of mail matter, and they may demand and receive at least one cent for each package and letter they may collect and convey to the postoffice. Such compensation shall be in full for all services; and none of such carriers shall have any claim upon the postoffice department for compensation for services thus rendered. No letter or other mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster to such carrier without a written request has been lodged at the postoffice for the delivery of mail to such letter carrier. The letter carrier so appointed shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duty.

“The bill appears to the committee a reasonable and proper one. It is substantially like the old penny-post system, which grew year by year into extended practice, until the system of free delivery has become operative in all places or towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. There has of late been great demand that some such system as this should be extended as far as possible; and it has been called for not only by villages but by farming communities.”

Another change in the postal laws is made by the bill giving indemnity for loss of registered mail matter.

The measure provides that, “for the greater security of valuable mail matter, the postmaster-general may establish a uniform system of registration; and, as a part of such system, he may provide rules under which the sender or owners of first-class registered matter shall be indemnified for losses thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of the postal revenues, but in no case to exceed ten dollars for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof when that is less than ten dollars, and for which no other compensation or reimbursement to the loser has been made.”

The bill as passed was strongly recommended by Postmaster-General Wilson, who wrote:

"It seems but equitable that after matter has been put into the mails, at an increased cost over ordinary matter, and with a special view to its security, the government should, to a limited extent at least, guarantee its safety. In addition to this, I am of the opinion that such a modification of the system would prove so popular that in a short time nearly all valuable matter to be sent through the mails would be registered, so that but few losses would be likely to occur, and these could be much more satisfactorily investigated and located than is the case when losses occur in the ordinary mails. The saving to the government in the investigation of such losses would probably more than repay it for the amount expended for indemnity."

The third change made in the postal laws is in the line of popularizing the use of private postal cards.

The act provides "That from and after the first day of July, 1897, it shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at the postage rate of a cent apiece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the postmaster-general may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the convention of the Universal Postal Union, and to be approximately of the same form, quality, and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States."

This measure, also, was passed on the recommendation of Postmaster-General Wilson, who wrote as follows:

"The great success of the adoption of private post cards recited in the last report of the postmaster-general of Great Britain and Ireland, leads me to suggest their adoption in this country as meeting a possible public need, and as relieving the department itself from some expense in the printing, storing, and handling of the present official cards. According to the report above referred to, in seven months after adoption of the private post card, the number mailed in Great Britain and Ireland increased from 248,500,000 to 312,750,000, being a difference of twenty-six per cent. The experiment would therefore seem to be well worth trying in our own country, and I recommend that authority for the use of private post cards in our mails be granted by congress. Of course these cards should be of the same size and weight as the cards issued by the government; and postage at the rate of one cent per card should be prepaid upon them."

Another far-reaching change in the postal laws is proposed in the bill commonly known as the Loud bill, which places stringent limitations on the classes of matter to be included in second-class mail matter. This bill, however, had not passed either house up to January 1, 1897, and its consideration will properly come in the next quarter.

**New Bills Introduced.**—The new bills of general interest introduced in the senate, with the status of each, are as follows:

To prohibit the formation of monopolies, trusts, and combinations

in trade. Introduced by Mr. Shoup (Ia.) and referred to committee on judiciary.

To suspend the further issuance of paper currency of a less denomination than \$10. Introduced by Mr. Shoup and referred to committee on finance.

Temporarily reducing the salaries of United States officers. Introduced by Mr. Chandler (N. H.) and referred to committee on appropriations.

To incorporate the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Introduced by Mr. Hale (Me.) and referred to committee on library.

For the relief of the sufferers from the cyclone in Florida. Introduced by Mr. Call (Fla.) and referred to committee on public buildings.

The new bills introduced in the house are as follows:

To increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States, and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service. Introduced by Mr. Adams (Penn.) and referred to committee on foreign affairs.

To prevent the employment of migratory aliens on government work. Introduced by Mr. Mahany (N. Y.) and referred to committee on labor.

To prevent conspiracies to blacklist. Introduced by Mr. Lorimer (Ill.) and referred to committee on labor.

To establish a military and national park upon the Palisades of the Hudson. Introduced by Mr. Fairchild (N. Y.) and referred to committee on military affairs.

To declare the Potomac Flats a public park under the name of the Riverside Park. Introduced by Mr. Meredith (Va.) and referred to committee on District of Columbia.

Providing that the members of the president's cabinet shall be selected from the senate or the house of representatives. Introduced by Mr. Barrett (Mass.) and referred to committee on judiciary.

To prevent and punish frauds in elections of representatives and delegates in congress. Introduced by Mr. Gibson (Tenn.) and referred to committee on election of president, vice-president, and representatives in congress.

To regulate the importation and sale of agricultural seeds. Introduced by Mr. Cook (Wis.) and referred to committee on ways and means.

To prevent the multiplication of suicides. Introduced by Mr. Ray (N. Y.) and referred to committee on judiciary.

To better define and regulate the rights of aliens to hold and own real estate in the territories. Introduced by Mr. Catron (N. M.) and referred to committee on territories.

To abolish the office of commissioner of Indian affairs and the office of assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and to create in lieu thereof a board of Indian commissioners. Introduced by Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) and referred to committee on Indian affairs.

To facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiian islands, Japan, and to promote commerce. Introduced by Mr. Curtis (N. Y.) and referred to committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Authorizing the payment of export bounties on agricultural and other products of the United States, conditioned on their prices in principal markets and upon their carriage in American or foreign ves-

sels. Introduced by Mr. Meredith (Va.) and referred to committee on ways and means.

To establish the department of commerce, manufactures, and labor. Introduced by Mr. Meyer (La.) and referred to committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Defining the status of children born of a marriage between a white man and an Indian woman, and for other purposes. Introduced by Mr. Flynn (Okla.) and referred to committee on Indian affairs.

To provide for the reorganization and improvement of the musical service of the army, navy, marine corps, and of the bands at the Military and Naval Academies of the United States, and to regulate the employment of enlisted men in competition with civilians. Introduced by Mr. Johnson (Cal.) and referred to committee on military affairs.

For the erection of a monumental statue in the city of Washington, D. C., to the late James G. Blaine. Introduced by Mr. Bull (R. I.) and referred to committee on library.

To authorize officers who served during the war of the rebellion in the regular army to bear the title and on occasions of ceremony wear the uniform of their highest rank. Introduced by Mr. Hull (Ia.) and referred to committee on military affairs.

Providing for the marking and monumenting of the battlefield of Massacre Hill. Introduced by Mr. Mondell (Wyo.) and referred to committee on library.

To provide for proportional representation in the house of representatives. Introduced Mr. Allen (Utah) and referred to committee on election of president, and vice-president of United States, etc.

To insure minority representation in federal elections. Introduced by Mr. Murray (S. C.) and referred to committee on election of president, vice-president, and representatives in congress.

To levy and collect duties on wool, hair, sheep, cotton, and other fibres. Introduced by Mr. Danford (O.) and referred to committee on ways and means.

To promote the safety of railroad employes by the blocking of frogs, etc. Introduced by Mr. Watson (O.) and referred to committee on railways and canals.

To promote aërial navigation. Introduced by Mr. Baker (N. H.) and referred to committee on military affairs.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

It is not easy to find encouragement from a review of the business and industry of the last quarter of 1896; still we discover a few features which point to a brighter future. They are: the steady rise in the price of wheat; the continued increase of foreign trade balances in our favor, our exports being double our imports; the general firmness of stock quotations and steady absorption of securities; and the evident restoration of confidence which these conditions indicate.

**Stocks.**—A long list of securities could be named which sold higher in November than during any other previous month in 1896. The New York city bond offer

of \$16,000,000 three and one-half per cent, November 9, was covered almost five times by bidders; and the city obtained 104.71 for them. The senate Cuban resolutions caused a decline in stocks of over one dollar per share during the middle week of December. Burlington and Manhattan declined for the week about 7 points; sugar, about 4; Rock Island, 3½; St. Paul, Reading, Nashville, Southern preferred, and Gas, 2 to 3 points. At the close of the year quotations averaged slightly higher than at the opening. The average of sixty most active stocks at the start was 47.68; quotations averaged 40.85 in August; rose to 51.01 in the week after election; and closed December 31 at 48.01.

The withdrawal of gold for hoarding etc., caused a temporary squeeze in call loans in New York October 29, so that rates rose 100 per cent, and on the three following days were extraordinary, at one time reaching 187 per cent. Immediately after election gold began to return to the banks at a rate unparalleled in recent years. It was freely paid out at the banks, and came into the sub-treasury faster than it could be weighed and counted; while in the West it was paid out for wages and products to avoid sending it East. By the middle of December, banks were seeking borrowers as diligently as borrowers were seeking lenders six weeks previously. Deposits in New York banks increased \$78,167,400 in five weeks after the election; and the expansion of loans during the same period was \$41,324,000. A good share of the hoarded money went into securities for investment; and it was owing to these purchases that stocks remained steady despite unsatisfactory railroad earnings.

As reported, the December railroad earnings were 4.4 per cent smaller than in 1895, and 9.3 per cent smaller than in 1892. Total earnings for 1896 were practically equal to those of 1895, but 9 per cent less than in 1892. Each of the first seven months of 1896 showed a gain in earnings, and the last five a loss. The trunk lines lost 3.7 per cent, and coal roads 3.9 per cent, from 1895; while the Granger, Southwestern, and Southern roads gained about 3 per cent over last year.

**Foreign Trade.**—Making all allowance for interest and dividends due and for undervaluation of goods, the year must have closed with heavy credits abroad. For eleven months ending November 30, the excess of exports over imports of merchandise was \$266,025,794, an amount greater than in any full year in our history, 1879 making the nearest approach with a balance of \$264,661,666 in our



favor; and during December exports from New York alone were \$1,600,000 larger than last year.

**Wheat.**—The advance in wheat from 60½ cents in July to 90 cents December 29, the highest since May, 1892, was one of the few encouragements in the world of business and industry during 1896. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between a healthy advance in prices of breadstuffs and a speculative rise; but all conservative estimates give evidence of a short crop at home and abroad and even better prices. India exported in 1895 nearly 19,000,000 bushels, and in 1892 nearly 57,000,000 bushels; now she is importing. Australasia, whose wheat exports in one recent year amounted to 24,000,000 bushels, has had two successive short crops, and will have no wheat to spare this year. The Argentine Republic, which exported 59,000,000 bushels in 1894 and 37,000,000 in 1895, and was one of our two chief competitors, had a short crop last year; and, though the new crop promises better, will be at the best, a small exporter. Russia, whose exports in 1895 were 143,000,000 bushels, alone remains as a possible competitor; and estimates seem to show that the amount of wheat available for export is very much less than in 1894 or 1895; and foreign estimates show that the European supplies from Russia, the Danube, and other countries will be reduced 75,000,000 bushels. Shipments have already been made from our Pacific ports to Australia, India, and Cape Town. Our own crop has been variously estimated at from 400,000,000 to 470,000,000 bushels; and our shortage as compared with last year, 50,000,000 bushels. Western receipts for the last six months, were 118,939,010 bushels against 130,710,698 bushels in 1895. Atlantic exports for the last quarter were 2,000,000 bushels larger than in 1895; and for six months, flour included, 47,897,249 bushels against 37,108,660 last year, an increase of 29.1 per cent. The exports of wheat, flour included, from all American ports, as reported by the chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department for the year, were 150,825,505, as against 132,013,493 in 1895.

Corn and oats both made a record September 8, when the former sold for 25½ cents, and the latter for 18½ cents. Some advance was experienced during the last quarter mainly through sympathy with wheat.

**Cotton.**—Up to the close of the year, over 6,000,000 bales of cotton had come into sight, somewhat short of 1894, the year of the big crop. The closing quotation December 30, 7.06 cents, was 1.25 cents less than at the open-

ing of the year. Prices during 1896 fell to 7.06 in July; then rose to 8.87, September 10, on the strength of short crop estimates; and gradually declined during the last quarter, though the price rose with a speculative flurry the day before election closing at 8½ cents. Stocks in this country were practically as large as in 1894; but the stock of American cotton abroad was about 625,000 bales smaller. During the quarter, Northern spinners have taken 37,000 bales less than last year, and 431,000, or over 30 per cent, less than in 1894; while Southern spinners have taken about 12,000 bales more than last year, but 145,000 less than in 1894. The demand for cotton goods hardly kept pace with the mills at work, with the result that heavy stocks of print cloths accumulated during December, and prices declined accordingly, closing at 2½ cents. The year opened with a stock of 450,000 pieces; and, at its close, saw the largest stock ever carried at the end of a year, 2,300,000 pieces.

**Wool.**—At the opening of the quarter there was a slight advance in wool, which continued until the end of the year; but the advance was almost purely speculative. The average of 104 quotations October 1, was 12.33 cents; November 1, 12.92 cents; and December 1, 13.66 cents. Without any visible increase in demand for goods, about a dozen mills resumed work early in November, and the opening of December found sales considerably more than double the quantity consumed by the mills. There was but little better demand for manufactured goods during December; manufacturers were not inclined to buy raw material except to complete orders on hand, and there was a decline amounting to one cent on some leading goods.

**Hides and Leather.**—The symptoms of a speculative advance in hides noticed early in October developed during November until, in the third week, prices were 51.4 per cent above the lowest point last summer; but the advance in leather and boots and shoes did not keep pace with hides. Leather averaged but 16 per cent, and some kinds 25 per cent, above lowest point. Boots and shoes rose 10 per cent, which checked further buying; and during December the trade remained light, though fair shipments were made and manufacturers seemed more hopeful regarding the future.

**Tin Plate.**—Commissioner Ayer's official report upon the production of American tin plate, which appeared during the quarter, is most gratifying to those who struggled to prove that tin plate could be manufactured in the Uni-

ted States. The act of 1890, imposing a duty on imported plates, provided for the removal of that duty October 1, 1896, unless the aggregate quantity of plates lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet produced in the United States during any of the five fiscal years preceding June 30, 1896, should equal one-third the amount of such plates imported during the year. Two years ago our manufacturers met this requirement, and during the last fiscal year the product of American mills exceeded the imports by 17,509,299 pounds. During the year 98½ per cent of the finished tin plates made in the United States were from sheets rolled in American mills; and fifty out of fifty-three firms used wholly American rolled sheets.

**Iron and Steel.**—In spite of all combinations formed early in 1896, prices declined 14 per cent during the year, and never rose over 3 per cent above the opening. The unsold stock of pig iron increased during the year from 400,000 tons to 800,000 tons. The changes in prices of finished products at the beginning of the quarter were downward, while an extraordinary stagnation in demand early in November caused a still further decline; but there was a slight advance in prices after the election. Steel rails sold at Philadelphia the third week in December for \$25.00, which had been held at \$28.00 by the combination since September 10, 1895. One cause assigned for the small demand for finished products throughout the year, was the impression that the failure of one or another combination to maintain prices would result in a smash; and we have to note the collapse of the wire and cut nail trust, which was announced November 22. The Nail Association was formed June 1, 1895. The trust maintained a regular force of inspectors to keep all the members of the pool "toting fair," and bought up opposition mills as fast as they sprang up. A newspaper account of the collapse reads thus:

"For this and kindred purposes the trust imposed a pool tax of \$1.50 a keg on all the nails sold by its members, and rebated to them the difference after the objects sought were accomplished. \* \* \* The advance of 15 cents a keg ordered by the trust at its March meeting was the last act which marked the trust's doom. This put the base price of wire nails at Pittsburg at \$2.55, which, under the peculiar terms of its nail card, meant that the lowest figure at which any nails could be bought there was \$3.05 a keg. \* \* \* This resulted in an immense curtailment of the demand, and in turn forced the trust to close up 90 per cent of its mills and throw its workmen out of employment in order to reduce the output to comply with customers' needs. The entire sales of nails by the trust mills during July were but 80,000 kegs, and in August but 25,000 kegs, though the

output agreed upon for these months was 60,000 and 50,000 respectively."

**Failures.**—The total number of business failures in the United States during 1896 has been exceeded but once in our history, namely, in the panic year of 1893, when the number reached 15,560 with liabilities of \$402,427,518 (Vol. 3, p. 698). The number in 1896 was close on to



HON. DANIEL N. MORGAN OF CONNECTICUT,  
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

15,000, liabilities about \$225,000,000, with the rate of assets to liabilities about 60 per cent, which is the largest proportion recorded for any calendar year except 1893. The percentage of failures to number in 1896 was 1.39, against 1.23 in 1895, and 1.50 in 1893. There were 195 bank failures during the year, with liabilities of nearly \$50,000,000, as against 132 in 1895 with \$20,710,210 liabilities. The most important bank failures during the quarter were as follows: October 15, the Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., capital and surplus \$500,000, deposits \$1,304,700,

suspension caused by heavy losses on loans; November 30, the Missouri National bank, Kansas City, Mo., capital \$250,000, deposits \$1,131,000, caused by slow collections and disagreement among directors; December 21, the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, capital \$1,000,000, deposits \$11,000,000, caused by heavy loans aggregating \$2,400,000 on the bonds of the Calumet Electric Railway and other undesirable paper; December 23, the Bank of Minnesota, St. Paul, capital and surplus \$800,000, deposits \$2,647,000, caused by inability to make collections on which it had depended to meet obligations due. On December 28 the Atlas National bank of Chicago, capital and surplus \$850,000, went into voluntary liquidation

after standing a run which reduced deposits from \$1,860,-412 on December 17 to about \$900,000.

In going under, these banks dragged numerous smaller institutions and mercantile houses with them, so that it may be said that an epidemic of failures marked the last days of a year which will long be remembered as a time of extraordinary business anxiety, depression, and disappointment, commercially and industrially.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

**The Public Debt.**—At the close of the year 1896 the total public debt of the United States, less a cash balance in the treasury of \$228,320,379.95, was \$992,929,581.45, as compared with \$947,298,262 at the close of 1895. The following table shows details of the debt, besides assets and liabilities of the treasury, at the end of December:

## PUBLIC DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Interest-bearing debt.....	\$847,864,690.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,888,070.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	372,502,901.14
Total gross debt.....	\$1,321,349,961.40
Cash balance in treasury.....	228,320,379.95
Total net debt.....	\$992,929,581.45

## CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin.....	\$190,638,597.66
Bars.....	54,565,384.56 - \$175,903,982.52
Silver—Dollars.....	384,584,572.00
Subsidiary coin.....	14,215,785.82
Bars.....	110,815,216.53 - 509,615,584.15
Paper—United States notes.....	85,313,258.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	25,645,059.00
Gold certificates.....	1,392,350.00
Silver certificates.....	14,227,704.00
Certificates of deposit (Act of June 8, 1872).....	500,000.00
National bank notes.....	14,273,989.86 - 151,357,340.86
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	20,802.77
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,106,688.35
Deposits in nat'l bank depositaries—gen'l acct'..	12,384,351.47
Disbursing officers' balances.....	3,774,901.80 - 17,386,644.39
Aggregate.....	\$853,463,551.92

## DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$39,379,789.00
Silver certificates.....	370,889,504.00
Certificates of deposit (Act June 8, 1872).....	50,890,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	119,816,280.00 - \$580,908,573.00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes.....	8,915,164.75
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	2,670,851.02
Disbursing officers' balances.....	27,680,573.71
Agency accounts, etc.....	5,667,009.49 - 44,333,598.97
Gold reserve.....	\$100,000,000.00
Net cash balance.....	128,320,379.95 - 228,320,379.95
Aggregate.....	\$853,463,551.92

**Receipts and Expenditures.**—Government expenditures for the six months ended December 31—the first

half of the current fiscal year—exceeded receipts by \$37,902,396. Details are given as follows:

RECEIPTS, JULY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Customs.....	\$67,821,082
Internal revenue.....	77,721,741
Miscellaneous.....	11,964,179
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$157,507,002</b>

EXPENDITURES, JULY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$53,500,474
War.....	27,501,745
Navy.....	17,489,075
Indians.....	6,191,151
Pensions.....	71,989,105
Interest.....	18,788,449
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$185,409,998</b>

**Monetary Circulation.**—The total circulation of the country on December 31, including all money coined or issued and not in the treasury, was \$1,650,223,400—a *per capita* of \$22.87. The various kinds of money, with the amount of each in circulation, are shown in the following table:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Gold coin.....	\$517,743,220
Silver dollars.....	58,581,819
Subsidiary silver.....	62,101,946
Gold certificates.....	37,897,439
Silver certificates.....	356,655,600
Treasury notes, 1890.....	84,171,221
United States notes.....	261,367,756
Currency certificates.....	50,330,000
National bank notes.....	221,394,168
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,650,223,400</b>

## THE INDIANS.

As a result of the labors of the Dawes Commission (Vol. 5, p. 887), it was announced in November that at a convention of representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes it was at last decided that on certain conditions the tribes would consent to give up their communal life, accept allotments, open their lands to settlement, and live like other people.

The conditions proposed by the Indians, presumably as a working basis for further negotiations, were that the Indian Territory should be admitted as a state to the Union, and that \$500 should be paid to each Indian to reimburse him for relinquishing his share in the portion of the territory not allotted. The latter proposition would involve a payment by the federal government of about \$30,000,000.

On December 18 a formal agreement was signed with the Choctaw tribe, providing for allotment of lands, town sites, reserve of coal fields, Choctaw schools, and relin-

quishment of tribal government within eight years; and it was announced at the same time that other tribes would treat with the Dawes Commission for similar conventions after the Christmas holiday season.

### THE NAVY.

The auditor for the navy department reports that up to October, 1896, \$101,659,125.91 has been appropriated for the increase of the navy, and \$89,830,738.13 expended, the total amount available for the fiscal year 1897 being \$13,954,439.01. There was paid out for construction of new ships during the year ended June 30, 1896, \$6,974,435.04.; the cost of maintaining ships in commission was \$7,081,908.00; and there was expended in repairs to vessels \$975,521.21.

**Additions to the Navy.**—Early in October, contracts were awarded to various builders for ten new torpedo boats with varying speed of from twenty to thirty knots. According to the law which provides that battleships shall be named after the states of the Union, and gunboats after our cities of historical interest, Secretary Herbert in the latter part of October named the three new battleships to be completed in 1899, *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin*, and the six gunboats now building, *Vicksburg*, *Newport*, *Annapolis*, *Marietta*, *Princeton*, and *Wheeling*. The launching of the *Vicksburg* and *Newport* took place at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, December 5. Miss Addie Trowbridge, daughter of Mayor Trowbridge of Vicksburg, Miss., christened the former; and Miss La Farge of Newport, R. I., a granddaughter of Commodore Perry, the latter.

These gunboats are composite in structure, having steel frames plated with steel above the water-line and planked below, the planking covered with copper; this arrangement permits of uninterrupted cruises of seven or eight years. The total cost will be \$460,000, and they will be ready for sea early in 1897.

On December 23, the gunboat *Annapolis* was launched at the Crescent shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J. Miss Georgiana Patterson Porter of Annapolis, Md., a granddaughter of the late Admiral Porter, was selected by her townspeople to christen the vessel. Like the *Vicksburg* and *Newport*, the *Annapolis* is a composite structure, and all the wood has been fireproofed.

The final trial of the *Massachusetts* was made October 22-24, the board reporting that the structure of the ship and the gun mounts showed ample strength and freedom from any injury or strain, and that the vessel showed good

qualities as a sea boat and a stable gun platform, the only serious question raised being the sufficiency of the means adopted to hold the turrets in place. Bearing on this question a test was made last spring by the Bureau of Ordnance on an experimental turret, a facsimile of one on the *Massachusetts*, under conditions likely to occur in an actual engagement at sea. Three rounds were fired as noted below:

	Round 1.	Round 2.	Round 3.
Gun.....	10-inch.	12-inch.	12-inch.
Projectile.....	500 pounds.	850 pounds.	851 pounds.
Velocity.....	1,683 foot secs.	1,701 foot secs.	2,000 foot secs.
Energy.....	9,829 foot tons.	17,069 foot tons.	23,595 foot tons.

The test proved that the framing of the turret has ample strength to resist the heaviest strains that could come upon it under fire, but the turret as a whole moved nine inches under the energy of the shot.

The sea-going battleship *Iowa* left the Cramps' shipyard November 10, for a three days' preliminary trial trip, making a sea voyage of 1,000 miles. The keel of the *Iowa* was laid August 5, 1893.

An official trial off the California coast, November 21-25, of the battleship *Oregon*, proved her to be an excellent gun platform sufficiently strong to sustain the shock of firing; and no weaknesses developed.

The new cruiser *Brooklyn* was placed in commission at the League Island navy yard December 1; and the steel-clad monitor *Puritan* at New York, December 10.

The *Puritan* is of the same type as the *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monterey*, though larger, and has been under construction intermittently for over thirty years. The original hull was built under the direction of John Ericsson, and turned over to the government in 1864. It was taken to League Island, where it remained until 1876. In 1889 work had so far advanced that the vessel went to New York under her own steam, where it was decided to equip her with modern guns and armor plate, and she is now regarded one of the most formidable vessels of her class.

Captain Charles O'Neil, superintendent of the naval gun foundry at the Washington navy yard, reports that two 12-inch, two 10-inch, and seventeen 8-inch guns have been furnished during the year, sixteen of the 8-inch guns being for the *Brooklyn* and *Iowa*; and the secretary of the navy, in his annual report, states that while on March 1, 1893, 116 guns of all calibres were mounted aboard ship, there are at present, including some temporarily landed pending repairs of vessels, 366, and that all vessels now in service designed to carry torpedoes have been supplied,



and enough are on hand for all vessels in process of construction. The secretary recommends the building of dry docks at the Norfolk navy yard, of sufficient size to take in the longest, widest, and deepest ships afloat. Since the last annual report, eight vessels have been completed, accepted, and added to the navy, viz.: *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Katahdin*, *Ericsson*, and *Brooklyn*.

**Comparative Strength of Navies.**—The comparative strength of the seven principal navies of the world is shown in the following table:

STATISTICS OF SEVEN PRINCIPAL NAVIES.

	Vessels now building.						Vessels built & in commission.							
	England.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Germany.	United States.	Spain.	England.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Germany.	United States.	Spain.
<b>BATTLESHIPS.</b>														
First class.....	12	8	6	2	2	6	13	10	5	2	4	3	1	
Second class.....		1	2				11	11	5	5	2	2		
Third class.....								2			8		2	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Coast defense ships.....</b>			4		2	1	18	16	10		17	6		
<b>Cruisers.....</b>														
Armored.....		1	1	4	1	4	16	9	9	1	2	3	1	
First class....	10	4					11	2	2		1	3		
Second and third class.	24	9	1	1	4		51	10	3	16	3	13	7	
<b>Lookout ships or gunboats.....</b>					1	9	19	12			11	9	2	
<b>Torpedo gunboats.....</b>		3		2	1	4	34	12	8	15	9		3	

<b>TOTALS.</b>	England.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Germany.	United States.	Spain.
Vessels built and building.....	235	110	56	56	66	54	47
Torpedo-boat destroyers*.....	96	3	1	1	11	1	2
Torpedo boats*.....	160	241	161	175	145	18	23

\*Not classified above.

**Defective Armor Plates.**—An official investigation of the hull plates furnished by the Carnegie Steel Company for the battleships *Kentucky* and *Kearsarge*, was begun November 9, and continued throughout November and December. Specimens of the plate were submitted to the bending, quenching, and tensile tests. In the

bending test, more than sixty-four per cent of the specimens failed to come up to the letter of the contract, which specified that the plates should fold back on themselves without breaking. In the quenching test fifty per cent of plates selected failed to meet requirements; and in the pulling test, ten and seven-tenths per cent fell below the contract requirements. The board reported that the total amount of steel furnished for the *Kentucky* and *Kearsarge* is about 5,200 tons, of which 480 tons are on board the ships. The board makes no recommendations as to what the department shall do in the matter of acceptance or rejection of the material not on the ships, but intimates that it would be wiser to retain the plates already on.

The "Texas."—That most unfortunate battleship, the *Texas*, sank in shallow water at the sea wall of the Cob dock, in the Brooklyn navy yard, about six o'clock on the morning of November 9. The accident was the result of an attempt to make repairs upon the ship's starboard injection valve while the vessel was afloat. The breaking of a yoke, found afterward to be defective in casting, allowed the sea water to enter through the thirteen-inch pipe; and, either from weakness of the bulkhead doors or their being left open, caused the speedy listing and sinking of the vessel, which rested on the muddy bottom in twenty-five feet of water on the port and twenty-nine feet on the starboard side.

The *Texas* when launched was found to list slightly to starboard; her sectional cross beams were shown to be weak, and there was a large amount of vibration when her engines were run. Numerous accidents, among them grounding, and running down and sinking a steam launch, have befallen her during the sixteen months since she was first commissioned, all tending to shake the confidence of the people in the modern theory and practice of battleship construction. A court of inquiry to investigate the sinking of the *Texas* attached no blame to any one; but Secretary Herbert, on the recommendation of the judge advocate-general, found Chief Engineer Moore of the ship and Farmer of the navy yard "reprehensibly careless," and that each had failed in his duty.

**Miscellaneous.**—Captain Alfred T. Mahan, at his own request, was retired November 17 under the forty years' service law. His retirement permits him to give his entire attention to literary pursuits, toward which he has long inclined.

Among naval writers of the day Captain Mahan stands foremost. His book *The Influence of Sea-Power Upon History*, published a few years ago (Vol. 4, p. 705), gained for him the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University, bestowed when, as commanding officer of the *Chicago*, he visited England in 1893. Others of his works are: *The Gulf and Inland Waters* (1883), *Life of Admiral Farragut* (1892), and

*The Influence of Sea-Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire* (1893). Captain Mahan entered the Naval Academy in 1856; served during the Civil War; became commander in 1872, and captain in 1885; and was president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., 1886-9 and 1892-3. He has lately been writing a life of Nelson and a history of the war of 1812.

Negotiations were completed early in November between the Japanese naval attachés in this country and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and the Cramps of Philadelphia, for two armored cruisers for the imperial Japanese navy, each to cost \$1,250,000, to be of 5,700 tons' displacement, and to attain a speed of twenty-one knots (See Japan).

## LABOR INTERESTS.

**History of Co-operation.**—Much valuable information is embodied in a report from Dr. Edward W. Bemis, incorporated in a recent report of the department of agriculture, on the subject of co-operative production and distribution. It is briefly summarized as follows:

The first beginnings of distributive co-operation in America date from the "union stores" of New England between 1847 and 1859. Of these, 769 were started; and in 1857 an annual trade of \$2,000,000 was reported by 350. All have now disappeared. In 1866 the Grange stores of the Patrons of Husbandry were started; but they have also become extinct. A Rochdale store, started in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1864, also failed. The oldest extant co-operative store in the country, the Co-operative Union Society of Danvers, Mass., was wrecked this year through incompetent management. Between 1874 and 1880 a third wave of co-operative enthusiasm swept over New England and other parts of the country, fostered by the Sovereigns of Industry. About a dozen stores that were then started remain yet in successful operation. The movement at that time took root in Kansas.

The Knights of Labor were next in the field. Scores of co-operative workshops, coal mines, and factories that were started by them failed for the want of knowledge of proper methods or past experience. The few successful ones were transformed into joint-stock or private enterprises. The numerous co-operative stores opened by the Wheel and Alliance in the Southern states from 1882 to 1892 fared no better. In Texas co-operation has very greatly declined. Of twenty-seven associations started in New Jersey since 1873, eight are now running. Of the thirty stores founded by graduates of the Johns Hopkins University outside of New England in 1886, twenty-four have disappeared.

On the other hand sixteen associations have started since in fifteen places. The Trenton (N. J.) Co-operative Society, the Johnson County Co-operative Association of Olathe, Kans., and the Hammononton (N. J.) Fruit Growers' Union have grown and prospered. Still, the total co-operative trade outside of New England was reported to be only \$900,000 in 1895, as against \$1,000,000 in the societies making returns in 1886.

In New England there are shown to be to-day twenty-six co-operative stores, nine of them new, with twice as great a trade as ten

years ago. These work entirely on the Rochdale plan. Goods are sold at the market price. The shares are small, usually \$5, and the holdings of any member limited to 100, or even forty. Under the Massachusetts law no one can hold over \$1,000 worth of stock in a co-operative association. Outside of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the only states that have any at all adequate co-operative legislation.

A list of twenty-six New England societies shows a membership of 10,692 this year. Twenty-three societies outside of New England report 6,115 members. The volume of their joint business was \$2,372,000. With something like a score of non-reporting societies known to exist, the total American membership to-day is at least 25,000. The trade of the New England societies averaged \$114.63 per member in 1895; that of the others, \$219.21 per member, including the Mormons' Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Salt Lake City, which is not technically co-operative in any sense.

There are 1,711 British co-operative societies, with 1,414,158 members, averaging \$180.70 per member on a total of \$255,550,261.18. Lawrence, Mass., has a larger proportion of members of co-operative societies than any other American city. Its three societies have 3,751 members, embracing about 19,000 persons, this being thirty-six per cent of the city's population.

Of the eight famous co-operative cooper-shops in Minneapolis that existed in 1886, only four survive, and none of them paid any dividends during the past three years. They do a business of \$700,000 a year.

Disaster has recently overtaken many of the so-called co-operative furniture factories at Rockford, Ill., which are really joint-stock companies, with small shares widely scattered among the employes. The trouble would appear to have been there the tendency, where every stockholder had a vote, to keep up prices, even ruinously, at the expense of profits. The small co-operative mines in Illinois are said by the state mine-inspectors to have brought down wages in their neighborhood by their readiness to undersell the market when trade was dull. While many forms of co-operation, in manufactures especially, are very little developed in the United States in comparison with Europe, on the other hand our farmers have made as great strides as those of Holland, Denmark, France, and Germany in the matter of co-operative creameries and fire and tornado insurance companies. The success of fraternal life insurance, and of our co-operative banks, building and loan associations, is well known. Farmers' organizations, such as the Grange, the Patrons of Industry, and the Farmers' Alliance, which sometimes confine themselves to securing trade discounts for their members, and again purchase wholesale and even establish co-operative stores, often effect a great saving for their members, directly or by breaking trade combinations against the consumer.

One cause of failure pointed out by Dr. Bemis is the tendency to trust members, a thing foreign to the principle of co-operation. Of thirty-eight American societies reporting, nine only gave no credit. The farther west one goes, the worse the trusting habit and the poorer the chance of co-operation. The reason of New England's success is largely her insistence on cash. Another cause of failure is indicated by an active worker, who points out how much easier it is for the American people to "co-talk" than "co-work." This simply means that they are lacking in that "sense of brotherhood" which is

essential to the success of the movement as a preventative of the "greedy desire for gain." Also, failure is very frequently due to lack of a good manager and of business capacity among the members. This is especially true of trades-union co-operation.

The latest development of the co-operative movement is the "labor exchange." The first one was started in Independence, Mo., seven years ago, by G. B. De Bernard; and the idea has recently made its appearance in Long Island. A member, on paying a small entrance fee, is invited to deposit with the exchange any product of labor and receive for it an exchange check equalling its wholesale price in money. He may buy for it anything he finds in the exchange which he wants, or get outside merchants to cash the check if he can. It is never redeemable in money. His ware is marked up to retail price and sold in the exchange. The central idea is the conviction that true co-operation is possible only between several branches of industry, never within one as most of the farmers' movements have assumed. The Topeka, Kan., Labor Exchange did a business of \$10,000 last year.

Attempts have lately been made to unite all the co-operative efforts in the country in one movement on the Rochdale plan.

**The American Federation.**—The sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, O., in mid-December, was of great interest.

Perhaps the most significant incident of the proceedings was the defeat, by a vote of 44 to 21, of the following resolution introduced by Mr. Ash of Boston, Mass.:

*Resolved,* That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand such amendments to the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several states thereof as will deprive the courts of power to set aside the laws duly enacted by the chosen representatives of the people, as we believe the proper function of the courts is to expound and administer law, but not to make it.

To have passed this resolution would have been to reflect upon the courts of the country, especially the United States supreme court, by virtually declaring that the courts do not keep to their functions



SAMUEL GOMPERS OF NEW YORK,  
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION  
OF LABOR.

of expounding and administering the law as they find it, but make law by their decisions, whereas legislation adopted by the law-making body should be accepted without question by the courts. Such an attitude before the public the Federation did not wish to assume. It is true that many, perhaps most, workmen regard the action of the federal courts in condemning and imprisoning Eugene V. Debs on contempt proceedings, without trial by jury (Vol. 5, p. 362), as a dangerous exercise of the judicial power; and also think that the power of "government by injunction" is too frequently exercised. But, as the vote on the resolution shows, the general attitude of the members of the American Federation is one of respect for the courts. They are not anarchists.

A report declaring it the purpose of the Federation "to demand the general enforcement of the eight-hour work day, May 1, 1898," was submitted. The national headquarters of the organization were changed from Indianapolis, Ind., to Washington, D. C.; a resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 to 9, calling upon the president and congress "to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolution;" and a resolution reaffirming the position of the order in favor of free-silver coinage, but declaring that this action should not be construed as indorsing any political party, was adopted by a vote of 1,935 to 302.

Samuel Gompers of New York was re-elected president; and Frank Morrison of Bloomington, Ill., was chosen secretary.

**Miscellaneous.**—A recent report from Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the United States department of labor, on the statistics of the employed and unemployed, goes to show that in all probability five per cent represents the proportion of our people who are constantly unemployed. In times of depression, as during the summer and fall of 1896, or the panic days of 1893, this proportion is of course largely increased.

The report also goes to show that the proportion of women at work in gainful occupations is smaller than is popularly supposed, only one in five being engaged at any work from which she derives a revenue in the form of wages, or salary, or profit in business. In spite of the enormous fields that have been opened up in recent years for employment of women, of which an increasing number are taking advantage (p. 736), it is yet true that the great majority of the women of the country are to be found at home, attending to household duties.

On December 24 a general strike of street railway employes in Boston, Mass., was ordered by President Young of the supreme council of the Conductors', Drivers', and Motormen's Unions, owing to a refusal of the officials of the West End Street Railway Company to sign a proposed agreement redressing certain grievances of which the men complained. For a brief period there was serious interruption of traffic to the great inconvenience of the public;

but the evident ability of the companies to supply the places of the strikers with new men, quickly caused the strike to be declared off; and on December 25 there was a general rush of the old men to be taken back. Up to the end of the year, however, there were mutterings of still continued discontent on the part of the men, and rumors that another strike was not improbable.

The situation at Leadville, Colo., created by the miners' strike which began in July (p. 625), continues, in spite of press rumors of the collapse of the strike on September 26, to be strained. It has been necessary to retain troops at the scene of the disturbances, although the original force of about 1,000 has been reduced one-half. A spirit of lawlessness is still apparent in the attacks made upon non-union men who venture into the city.

Some of the mine-owners are disposed to yield, if such a course would not require a recognition of the union. The owners have formed a union of their own, and the struggle has become one between united labor and united capital. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the troops have found their task of preserving the peace a most arduous one.

### SPORTING.

**Football.**—To draw the line between amateur and professional sport has often been a difficult task, but to enforce the rules when once made has proven much harder. The Eastern colleges have happily solved the question in such a way that but few protests are made against their players on the ground of professionalism. The Western colleges, too, have generally adopted rules discouraging professionalism in athletics; and these rules, in so far as they relate to baseball, track athletics, and rowing, have been observed. In football, however, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining unanimous respect for the rules adopted. There is something about football that makes its players devotees and their constituency enthusiasts. About the college football team the greatest hopes are centred; its victories are most enthusiastically celebrated; its defeats are hardest to bear. This sport is at once a game and a business with those who engage in it. In playing it there is easily cultivated a fierce desire to win at any cost, for the athletic strength of a college is more frequently measured by the fortunes of her football team than by the results in any other branch of athletics. In the fever of the season and the

heat of rivalry, rules are often forgotten or set at naught, and the "ineligible" candidates are allowed to play.

Instances of this are the actions of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Cincinnati at critical moments in the football history of the past season. Each belonged to a league of colleges which had adopted rules discouraging professionalism in athletics; and each abrogated parts of the rules in order to allow certain men to play on its football team. The league to which the University of Wisconsin belonged, included the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois, and Purdue. Its rules require that no one not a *bona fide* student in a university shall be allowed to play, and that no student who has changed his college connections shall be permitted to play on the team of the second college to which he goes until he has been there six months. The University of Cincinnati belongs to a league composed of ten Ohio institutions. The rules of this league prohibit any holder of a degree or any student who takes less than eight hours of work a week, or who receives compensation for playing, from taking part in intercollegiate athletics. That these rules were generally observed, augurs well for the total abolition of the spirit of professionalism in college sports.

Another question which has caused much discussion, is regarding the "preliminary practice" of football teams. Until within a few years it has been the custom for the captains of the teams of our most prominent universities to call together their men for a few weeks of play before the beginning of the college year. Lately this practice has been discouraged, and now only the University of Pennsylvania among Eastern colleges permits it.

The style of play this year was even more open than last. The "mass" plays and "flying wedges" are ruled out. At least five men must be in the line when the ball is put into play. As a result there is greater chance for the display of good generalship and the success of individual play.

Among Eastern colleges there is now only one league, that between Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williams. This year, as last, Dartmouth won the championship.

For years the interest of football enthusiasts has centered chiefly in the fortunes of the four "big" teams—those of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania. This year, however, teams from other and in some cases much smaller institutions threatened to divide honors with one of these. These teams represented the Carlisle In-



dian School, Brown University, Lafayette College, Cornell, and West Point. These five teams may be said to constitute the second class of American football teams. The teams of the first class still hold a superiority, which, however, is somewhat threatened. Princeton holds the first rank. Her team defeated Yale and Harvard. Pennsylvania comes next, having defeated Harvard. Yale and Harvard were about matched for the third place. Lafayette defeated Pennsylvania, and played a tie game with Princeton. The Carlisle Indians played a strong game. Harvard beat them by only 4-0, and Yale won only by the score of 12-6.

On the whole the season was full of interesting surprises. Many long runs were made, good generalship prevailed, good fellowship held sway, and there was no roughness to mar the sweetness of victory or to embitter defeat.

**Golf.**—The President's cup was won in October by Mr. J. A. Tyng, at Shinnecock. He beat L. E. Larocque by a score of 84 to 87. The Reynal cup was won by M. de Garmendia, who defeated Mr. Converse by a score of 87 to 92. In the play for the championship of the Boston Country Club, J. S. Thorpe took first place by winning with a score of 90. Philadelphia's Country Club championship was won by J. W. Biddle, 6 up and 5 to play.

**Cycling.**—Miss Beatrix Hoyt won the women's championship of the United States at Morristown, N. J., October 9. John S. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minn., lowered the world's two-mile bicycle record at Chicago, Ill., October 8. His time was 3 minutes 38 seconds. On October 10, "Eddie" Bald of Buffalo, N. Y., was declared the winner of the American bicycling championship for the season of 1896. Tom Cooper was his nearest rival. Bald had at the close of the season 67 points, and Cooper 65. The championship is decided by the number of victories which a rider wins in the races of the national circuit. This circuit is a series of races under the direction of the League of American Wheelmen. Races occur in certain cities where good incline tracks have been prepared, and a rider enters races when he sees fit.

A six-day bicycle race was held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, December 6 to 13. "Teddy" Hale, an Irishman, won by twenty-eight miles and two laps. His total distance was 1,910 miles. This shows a great gain over the distance covered by Schock, the winner in a six-day race in 1893, who covered but 1,600 miles. About 60,000 people saw the race during the six days.

**Chess.**—The international chess tournament was held at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, October 5 to 21. It resulted in a tie for first place, Charonsek and Tschigorin finishing even, while Pillsbury held the third place. The first two had at the close of the tournament eight and one-half wins each. Pillsbury had seven and one-half wins. Janowski and Schlechter each had seven wins, and divided the fourth and fifth prizes.

**Pugilism.**—Prize-fighting still finds a foothold in the United States. The fight at the Broadway Athletic Club in New York city, November 16, between Maher and Choynski, and the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight in San Francisco, Cal., are evidences of it. Maher won the former contest in six rounds, and Sharkey was given the victory in the second on account of an alleged foul on the part of Fitzsimmons.

### NOTABLE CRIMES.

On October 13, three men succeeded in holding up the officials of the bank of Meeker, Colo., and looting the bank. They were, however, shot to death by citizens while attempting to escape. One of the clerks and a citizen were also seriously wounded.

On October 21, Hamlin J. Andrus, secretary of the Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., was murdered in his office by explosion of a bomb which had been secretly prepared and fired by means of electrical appliances. The crime belongs to the large category of those classed as "mysterious."

On election day, November 3, an echo of the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud, which was thought to have been settled some years ago by the marriage of two representatives of the opposing families, occurred when "Old Cap" Hatfield, after casting his ballot at Matewan, W. Va., deliberately shot to death one Rutherford, whose home he had broken up some years previously. Being pursued by a nephew of Rutherford, who wounded him in his flight, he shot the young man to death; but was promptly arrested.

On December 7, two white men confined on a charge of murder, were forcibly taken from jail at Lexington, Mo., by an unmasked mob of about 250 men, and lynched.

The trial of Thomas Bram, charged with the murders committed on the barkentine *Herbert Fuller* in July (p. 631), ended on January 2, 1897, in his conviction for the murder of Captain Nash. A motion for a new trial was immediately entered.

## AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

**Alaska.**—The gold output of Alaska is rapidly increasing. That for 1895 was in round numbers \$3,000,000; for 1896 it was about \$4,670,000, of which \$2,315,000 was taken from placer ground, and \$2,355,000 from quartz claims; for 1897 the output is estimated at \$6,000,000. A total of 549 stamps are in operation, of which eighty-five were erected during 1896.

**Idaho.**—On December 11, woman suffrage became an accomplished fact in Idaho. The history of the struggle which has thus culminated in final victory for the advocates of a female-suffrage amendment to the state constitution, is interesting to trace.

The movement first took definite shape in the political arena at the populist state convention of 1894, where, after a hard fight, the passage of a favorable resolution was secured. A similar resolution was then passed by the republican state convention. Popular indifference to the movement, however, was widespread; and politicians of all parties, while nominally supporting it, seemed to think that once the matter came to a general vote it would be swept into oblivion. The women, however, kept up an active agitation, forming an association for the purpose. The result was that the state legislature, two years ago, passed a bill submitting to the voters of the state the question of a change of the constitution so as to allow woman suffrage.

Thereafter the battle was kept up vigorously. A state convention was called in Boise City in November, 1895, to which eight counties sent delegates. Mrs. James H. Beatty, wife of the federal judge of the state, presided; Mrs. J. H. Richards was elected president; Mrs. W. W. Wood of Shoshone county, vice-president; Mrs. M. C. Athey, secretary; and Mrs. L. Burnside, treasurer; besides an advisory committee.

Another state convention assembled in Boise City July 1, 1896, at which the plan of campaign was fully outlined. Mrs. Johns of Kansas was secured to travel through the state and deliver addresses to work up enthusiasm. So pronounced was the sentiment aroused, that all of the political conventions in the state recommended the woman-suffrage amendment to favorable consideration. Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt of Bensonhurst, L. I., also made an effective canvass of the state in favor of the movement. In spite of enormous difficulties, due chiefly to lack of means of rapid transportation, the campaign increased in vigor as the polling day approached. The women refrained from taking sides with either republicans or democrats, confining their efforts to persuading the people of the justice and expediency of their cause. Much literature on the subject was spread by them.

The official count showed the vote to stand as follows For the amendment, 12,126; against it, 6,282.

Although receiving about 6,000 more votes than had been cast against it, the amendment did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election (the total vote was 29,697). Thus some doubt remained as to whether it had carried, which doubt was based on certain clauses of the constitution regulating the passage of amend

ments. This doubt, however, was finally dispelled, December 11, when the supreme court unanimously decided that the amendment had carried, though it had not received a majority of the votes cast at the election. A majority of those cast on the proposition was sufficient.

**New York.**—The preparation of a charter for the Greater New York municipality has been continued during the quarter with great diligence.

The report from the committee on draft, presented to the commission, December 24, in the form of a digest of the whole charter, showed many changes as results of long discussion of the original draft (pp. 644-7). The commission is to discuss this digest and to prepare the final draft for the legislature, with the aid of the general criticism and suggestion for which opportunity is to be given in a series of public hearings. Instead of nine boroughs, five are now proposed:

1. MANHATTAN—the island and its naturally related small islands.
2. THE BRONX—all of the present New York north of the Harlem.
3. BROOKLYN.
4. QUEENS—the portion of Queens county included in the new city.
5. RICHMOND—Staten Island.

The municipal assembly is to comprise two houses, one of 104, one of thirty-seven members. The mayor is to have power to appoint all heads of departments except the controller (numbering 11), and to remove the same at will during his first six months. The twelve departments will not be divided into sections for the five boroughs. In each of the twenty-two senate districts there is to be a local board of improvements.

*Split in Tammany Hall.*—The division which began in July (p. 643) became in October a bitter personal fight, and by the end of the year took form in an organized bolt led by County Clerk Henry D. Purroy in antagonism to John C. Sheehan, whom Richard Croker in 1895 had appointed head of Tammany. In October, Purroy organized the Tammany Central Club in support of Bryan and Sewall; and in December he announced that the Tammany Hall Home Rule Democracy would soon be in the field in opposition to the present rulers of Tammany. It is not yet known whether or not the bolters will be won back by concessions: at present vituperation from both sides fills the air.

*Democratic Reorganization.*—The crushing defeat of the democratic state and national tickets in November has shown the necessity for party reorganization. This is under discussion, with the prospect that the sound-money democrats will lead in the movement, but will adopt liberal lines and seek to restore unity among all the party chiefs in the city and state.

*Results of Trials of Policemen.*—The court of appeals decided on October 20 that Inspector McLaughlin, con-

victed of bribery and extortion during the Lexow trials (Vol. 5, p. 377), was not legally tried, inasmuch as he had a right to a change of venue (which was denied him), and inasmuch further as the district attorney's mode of selecting jurors was unusual, and some of the evidence inadmissible. This decision replaces him in his office as inspector. The results of all these trials are generally considered in high degree unsatisfactory. Thirty-one policemen were indicted. Only six have ever been tried; only five have been actually dismissed from the force. Of the whole number accused only one has been punished under criminal process. Three cases are still pending. A demand has arisen in some quarters that the privilege of appeal from a police board to the courts be abolished.

*The Raines Liquor Law.*—The defects which were early detected in this law have become more manifest. As a tax law, raising revenue, it has had great success; as a temperance law, restricting liquor sales, it has not met expectations. "Raines hotels" have become a by-word. It is charged that multitudes of vicious resorts of the lowest and most disreputable kind have gained license as "hotels" for Sunday sales under this law, and cannot be, or have not been, touched by the police. In many other cases the police are said to have failed in their duty. Police magistrates also are blamed for not holding persons brought before them by the police for violation of the law. A presentment by the grand jury in New York declared that the law was so drawn "as to invite evasion." Wherever the blame may rest, a determination is expressed by the friends of the law to procure from the legislature at the present session vigorous amendments to the law, which shall shift all responsibility from it to the local authorities. The term "hotel" is to be definitely explained in such a way as to rule out all but legitimate hotels; and in places where a sandwich constitutes a meal the sale of liquor is to be stopped.

*Civil Service Reform.*—An advance in this reform was made on December 9 when Governor Morton gave approval to the regulations, prepared at his request by the Civil Service Commission, for examining applicants for state employment.

Class 1 and Class 2, including the highest positions, take the place of old Schedule C—Class 1 taking the place also of Schedule A, and Class 2 of Schedule B. Class 2 includes every place for which a competitive examination is required.

Class 3 comprises skilled laborers and employes of minor grade, subject to non-competitive examination.

Class 4 comprises unskilled laborers, for whom no examination is requisite.

The new rules increase the numbers in the competitive class, and bring public officers to greater accountability under the civil service law.

*The New York Senatorship.*—The general understanding that Thomas C. Platt was the probable candidate of the republican machine for United States senator, caused some eminent republicans who strongly disapprove of his methods as a political manager, and who also deem him lacking in the forensic power requisite for the best senatorial service, to appeal to the public against his election by the legislature. To strengthen this appeal they gained the consent of Joseph H. Choate, a citizen of lofty character, an orator, and a great constitutional lawyer, to permit the use of his name as a candidate. Mr. Choate's election was known to be scarcely possible; but it was deemed wise by a nomination so adequate and so eminent to command public attention to the boss-ship which with its hundreds of tentacles holds—whether for good or for ill—an imperial state.

*The New District Attorney.*—On December 16 Governor Morton appointed William M. K. Olcott district attorney of New York county, to fill the place of Colonel John R. Fellows, deceased. This appointment was made on the recommendation of a great number of men eminent in business and politics and high in official station. Mr. Olcott is a republican. Attached to the office are officials whose salaries amount to \$178,000 annually. A portrait of the late Colonel Fellows appears on page 841 of Volume 5.

*The Forestry Amendment.*—An amendment to the constitution was submitted to popular vote, permitting the legislature to authorize the leasing of five-acre tracts for camp and cottage purposes, also the exchange of lands owned by the state outside of the preserve for lands within it. It met strong opposition as liable (though not intended) to open the way for private interests to invade the public domain. The amendment was defeated: vote in favor, 321,486; vote opposed, 710,505.

*Work for Convicts.*—A perplexing problem is presented by the new law forbidding in the penitentiaries any work that will in any way compete with free labor. The law was urged by the labor unions. Its least damage is its prevention of the self-support of the prisoners. It threatens the convicts with an enforced idleness in confinement, which tends to physical, mental, and moral

ruin. The most expert criminologists have vainly sought to provide occupation under this law for the 10,000 convicts of the state. Only about 3,000 can be supplied with work on products for the use of asylums and other state institutions—labor-saving machinery being dispensed with. One suggestion has been to train the convicts to make only certain articles requiring special machinery of high cost. Another suggestion has been the employment of convicts in improving the country roads. It has been suggested also that a portion of the idle time might be taken for outdoor exercise, military drill, and athletic games. For the first few months work can doubtless be found.

*Removal of General M'Levee.*—The summary action of Governor Morton in removing Inspector-General Frederick C. M'Levee on December 31, within a few hours of the expiration of his term and the governor's, caused surprise. The governor considered that the inspector-general "committed a gross act of military insubordination" when he gave out for publication, without authority from the adjutant-general's department, his report criticizing his superior officers, including the governor, and severely censuring them for certain violations of regulations in matters of uniform and equipment, and for certain infractions of law in relation to the use of armories. Some who do not deny that the inspector-general was at fault in putting forth a criticism contrary to military discipline, express the opinion that the criticism was not utterly without basis in facts.

For details of the vote of New York state at the November elections, see table, pp. 782-3.

**Utah.**—As a result of the present attitude of the Mormon leaders in relation to political issues, a remarkable contest has developed in Utah over the election of a United States senator to fill the place of Arthur Brown (rep.), whose term expires in 1897. It will be remembered that last year B. H. Roberts and Moses Thatcher were censured by their ecclesiastical superiors for announcing their acceptance of nominations for representative and United States senator respectively without first obtaining consent of the church authorities (Vol. 5, p. 907). Mr. Thatcher, who is one of the twelve apostles of the church, and one of its ablest financiers, is again a candidate for a seat in the federal senate. On account of his refusal to submit to the manifesto of the church leaders, in which they take the ground that no church officer should take

any part in politics without first consulting his superiors, he has been deposed from his apostolic office, and practically suspended from the church. His candidacy is vigorously opposed by the Mormon leaders.

The first instance of a woman being elected to a state senatorship, has been recorded in Utah, in the case of Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon of Salt Lake City, fourth wife of Elder Angus M. Cannon of the Mormon Church, who was elected senator, defeating her own husband, the republican candidate, by about 4,000 votes. Mrs. Cannon is a practicing physician, about thirty-five years of age, and the mother of two children.

### PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Lincoln-Douglas Debate Commemorated.**—On October 7 the 38th anniversary of the famous debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas on the issues that a little later brought on the Civil War, was elaborately commemorated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., the original scene of the debate.

In the morning, a parade of local and visiting posts of the G. A. R., Veterans' League, Police and Fire departments, and Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., was followed by the unveiling of a soldiers' monument in Hope cemetery by Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-United States minister to England, who spoke briefly on the causes of the rebellion and eulogized the Union heroes.

At one o'clock, P. M., the hour at which the debate had begun, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, with Mr. Lincoln and Senator John M. Palmer, was escorted to a platform in front of the college, where addresses of welcome were delivered by Colonel Clarke E. Carr and President C. E. Nash of the Lombard University. Mr. Depew then delivered the anniversary oration, eloquently reviewing the history of the great controversy of which the Lincoln-Douglas debate was but an incident, and paying graceful tribute to the ability and character of both participants in that intellectual contest.

After a brief address from Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, a bronze tablet commemorating the debate was unveiled by the little daughter of President Finley of Knox College. It is about eighteen inches by two feet in size and bears the following inscription in raised letters:

"This memorial tablet is placed here to recall the joint debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, whose words these walls echoed October 7, 1858."

"Equality among the different states is a cardinal principle upon which all our institutions rest."—Douglas.

"He is blowing out the moral lights around us who contends that whoever wants slaves has a right to hold them."—Lincoln.

The unveiling address was delivered by Senator Palmer of Illinois.

**The Princeton Sesquicentennial.**—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the famous institution now known as Princeton University was appropriately celebrated, October 20-22. The official



name of the institution, according to the first charter of October 22, 1746, was "The College of New Jersey;" but that has now been changed by action of the state legislature and the trustees; and the new title, "Princeton University," was formally assumed October 22.

Eminent foreign professors representing many of the chief seats of learning in England and Canada and on the continent, participated in the gatherings and exercises—among them J. J. Thomson, professor of physics in Cambridge University; Felix Klein, professor of mathematics at Göttingen, Germany; Edward Dowden, professor of English literature in Trinity College, Dublin, and a noted Shakespearean scholar; Andrew Seth, professor of logic and metaphysics at Edinburgh; Karl Brugmann, professor of philology at Leipsic; and A. A. W. Hübner, professor of zoölogy in Utrecht University, Holland.

The program of the exercises was elaborate. On the first day (October 20) there was a commemorative religious service including a sermon by President Patton, and also participated in by Professor Fisher, dean of the Yale Divinity School, Professor Warfield of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson of Chicago, Ill., and Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine of Philadelphia, Penn. This was followed by a formal reception of delegates and guests, an address of welcome being delivered by Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of New York, and responses by President Elliot of Harvard and Professor Thomson of Cambridge. In the evening there was an orchestral concert in Alexander Hall, conducted by Walter Damrosch.

The second day was set apart for the alumni and students, and included an oration by Professor Woodrow Wilson and the reading of a poem by Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, and, in the afternoon, the unveiling of a tablet in Nassau Hall commemorating the battle of Princeton, followed by a football game between Princeton and the University of Virginia. In the evening a torchlight procession representing Princeton's share in American history was reviewed by President Cleveland, who, with other distinguished guests, gave short addresses, the buildings and grounds being brilliantly illuminated.

The third day (October 22) marked the culmination of the exercises. At the grand convocation in Alexander Hall in the morning, President Cleveland delivered an address, official announcement was made of the university title, the list of recent benefactions was read, and commemorative degrees were conferred. In the afternoon a reception for President and Mrs. Cleveland was held at the residence of President Patton. In the evening a dinner was given to the specially invited guests by the university authorities.

Space forbids us even to outline here the interesting history of the development of Princeton from the little "Log College" of 1726 to the famous and influential university of the present day. It is a history illuminated with some of the brightest and most inspiring episodes of our development as a nation.

**Dr. Storrs's Jubilee.**—A series of meetings and services of various kinds in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D.,

over the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, N. Y., was held November 15-20, the event being made notable by many tributes of esteem to the eminent divine from many quarters.

On Sunday, November 15, at the request of his parishioners, Dr. Storrs preached an anniversary sermon. On the following day the Manhattan Conference of Congregational ministers, by the Rev. Drs. McLeod, Lyman, and Virgin, presented him with an exquisitely designed loving cup. On



REV. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D.D., LL.D.,  
PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Tuesday, the 17th, he was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Hamilton Club, when speeches eulogistic of his career were made by Judge Willard Bartlett of the appellate division of the supreme court, Hon. E. M. Shepard, Hon. A. T. White, and Principal Truman J. Backus, the guest responding. On Thursday, the 19th, the anniversary proper, a reception was held in the parlors of the Pilgrim church in the afternoon; and a meeting representative of Congregational and other religious bodies took place in the church in the evening. The events were brought to a close by a citizens' meeting in the Academy of Music Friday night, when addresses were delivered by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., president of Columbia University, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and others, Dr.

Storrs responding.

**Miscellaneous.**—President E. N. Potter of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., resigned as head of that institution, about December 13, owing to considerations of health. He goes to Union College at an increased salary and with less onerous duties.

About the middle of December Richard Rathbun was appointed assistant in charge (*i.e.*, executive officer) of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., to succeed W. C. Winlock, deceased.

Mr. Rathbun is a native of Buffalo, New York, about forty-four years of age. Studied at Cornell University and in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass.; from 1875 to 1878 was

assistant geologist on the Geological Commission of Brazil. Later he was connected with the United States Fish Commission and the National Museum; and in 1887 became assistant in charge of the division of inquiry regarding food fishes in the Fish Commission, and at the same time honorary curator of the National Museum. In 1892-3 he represented the United States on the joint commission with Great Britain relating to the preservation of the fisheries in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada.

Frequent comment has been aroused by the wonderful progress made in the education of Miss Helen Kellar, a blind and deaf girl, a native of Alabama. It was announced in October that Miss Kellar had passed with credit her examinations for the Cambridge (Mass.) School, a private institution, where she intends to pursue her studies preparatory to entering Radcliffe College, the women's department of Harvard University. Another evidence of her progress is her success in passing on some of the preliminary Harvard examination papers, which were submitted to her as a test. In the judgment of the Harvard examiners,



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REV. JOHN WATSON, D.D.,  
"IAN MACLAREN."

Miss Kellar passed in English, French, German, and history, which were all the subjects tried. At the Cambridge School, Miss Kellar studies Latin, history, and arithmetic with the classes. A constant companion is her friend and teacher, Miss Sullivan. For the past two years Miss Kellar had been studying at the Wright-Humason Institute in New York city.

The only other girl totally blind and deaf who has rivalled her in accomplishments, it is said, is Ragnbild Kaata, a Norwegian girl, older than Miss Kellar, but who began her course of study later in life, and to-day is not so far advanced as the American girl. A young

man who is totally deaf, but whose sight is not impaired, entered the class of 1900 in Columbia University, from the Wright-Humason Institute this fall.

A gift of \$4,000,000, it was announced in October, has been promised to the University of California on condition that \$500,000 be raised for the institution by the state. Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst, widow of United States Senator George Hearst, who died in 1891, is named as chief donor to the fund.

Two distinguished Scottish literary lights visited America during the three months under review—J. M. Barrie, author of *The Little Minister*, *Sentimental Tommy*, and other novels and sketches of Scotch life; and the Rev. Dr. John Watson of Liverpool, Eng., whose *nom de plume* of "Ian MacLaren" has become familiar wherever English is spoken, as that of the author of *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*, *Kate Carnegie*, and other delightful tales and descriptions of Scotch life and character. Mr. Barrie was accompanied by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, the distinguished editor and critic, of London, Eng., who may be said to have "discovered" both him and Dr. Watson. Dr. Watson was selected to give the course of "Lectures on Preaching" for 1896 at Yale University, since printed in a volume entitled *The Cure of Souls*. After filling his engagement at Yale, he visited many cities in this country and Canada, lecturing, preaching, and giving readings presenting the familiar scenes and characters of his Scotch tales.

A prearranged railway collision was an event which drew thousands of spectators to a point on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway about fifteen miles north of Waco, Texas, on September 15. The trains, each consisting of heavy engines with several empty freight and stock cars, were started toward each other about a mile each side of the point of collision. The engines were completely demolished. Two of the spectators were killed outright by flying debris, the official photographer was very seriously wounded, and several others were injured.

On December 10 the Italian woman Maria Barberi was finally set free by the criminal part of the New York state supreme court, on the ground that, owing to hereditary tendency to epilepsy, there was a doubt of her mental responsibility at the time she committed the murder of which she was convicted (p. 382).

## CANADA.

In after years students of Canadian history will probably set down the last two months of 1896 as marking a crisis—the inauguration of a struggle between church and state, whose full significance the people of that time were unable to appreciate. It deeply concerned the preservation of the freedom of elections, the supremacy of the state in state affairs, and the freedom of the press; and it involved possibilities of race and creed antagonism which, if not alleviated, might have a deeper bearing upon political and constitutional development than any previous rivalries of that sort in the history of the country.

**Manitoba School Question.**—In past crises the French race in Canada, under the lead of able statesmen, whom it has always furnished in abundance, has learned the lesson of conciliation, and the necessity of reaching ends in the spirit of a generous compromise; and it is a fact that the Dominion has to-day no race question so difficult of adjustment as that which persistently survives in the American South. It is not to be assumed that even in the matter of the Manitoba schools would a similar spirit of conciliation not prevail, were the issue, in the opinion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, one calling for adjustment in that way. It is not *concessions* which the minority in Manitoba and their compatriots in Quebec demand, but the restoration of established *legal rights* of which they have been deprived, and which, as they interpret the decision of the privy council, have been recognized by the highest civil authority in the empire. It would be most unfortunate if religious or racial prejudice should blind the electorate to the real, inner nature of the issue. It is a purely legal question; and all considerations of the relative value of separate and public schools, or of the difficulty, or even impossibility, of maintaining a separate school system in Manitoba, while they may have weight as moral considerations, are foreign to the legal point at issue. As long as a single legal resource remains, it seems to be the determination of the hierarchy to insist upon their rights pledged by the constitution of the province of Manitoba and, in their opinion, confirmed by the judgment of the imperial privy council. Whether it would not be better for the Church, in view of the generally prevalent opinion throughout the country in favor of a compromise, and in view of the evil passions likely to be aroused if the question becomes one chiefly of religious animosity, to recede from its extreme position and accept

as well as make concessions if only as a temporary expedient, is, of course, another question, and one upon which it is quite possible that the electorate may have again ere long to record its opinion. It is yet a far cry to civil war and the disruption of Confederation, some of the United States newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.



HON. J. D. EDGAR, SPEAKER OF THE  
CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*A Proposed Settlement.* — Negotiations between the Laurier ministry and the Greenway government of Manitoba have resulted in an agreement for final disposal of the controversy which has disturbed the politics of the Dominion since the enactment of the Manitoba school law of 1890. On November, 20 the official details were published, outlining the plan of legislation which the Greenway government agreed to submit to the provincial legislature in lieu of the existing statute. It is in the nature of a compromise. It does not propose to restore separate

schools, but provides for religious instruction in public schools and for the teaching of both French and English.

In brief, religious instruction for half an hour in the afternoon may be authorized by board or by petition of parents. Forty Roman Catholic pupils in cities or towns and twenty-five in rural districts may have a certificated teacher of their own faith; and, where there are ten French-speaking pupils, they shall be taught in French and English on the bilingual system. The following is the official statement:

1 Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in amendment to the 'Public School Act,' for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that province.

2 Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided:—(a) If authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the school trustees, or (b) if a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town, or village.

"3. Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person duly authorized by such clergyman, or by a teacher when so authorized.

"4. Where so specified in such resolution of the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.

"5. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children respectively, employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certificated non-Roman Catholic teacher.

"6. Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending such school, and the schoolroom accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provisions shall be made by the regulations of the department of education (which regulations the board of school trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on one-half of the teaching days in each month, and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period in one-half of the teaching days in each month.

"7. The department of education shall have the power to make regulations, not inconsistent with the principles of this act, for the carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

"8. No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

"9. Where the schoolroom accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives, and placed in separate rooms.

"10. Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English) as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the bilingual system.

"11. No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises, or shall remain in another room."

When the law of 1890 went into effect, the total population of Manitoba was 152,506. The Roman Catholic population of 20,571 was widely scattered. The school population was 36,459, with 82,680 enrolled, and an average attendance of 16,260. Only 3,116 Catholic children were on the rolls, of whom on an average 2,267 attended, being distributed among ninety-seven schools. Of these schools eleven were in Winnipeg, ten in St. Boniface, and seven in St. Norbert, the remaining sixty-nine being spread over the province. The figures show that about 2,000 Catholic children either attended no school or the public schools where they had no religious instruction and no teachers of their own faith.

Under the settlement now proposed, these children will, where their numbers warrant it and their parents desire it, have both; and in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and St. Norbert, and possibly other places, there will be certificated Roman Catholic teachers. In no place, however, will the management of the schools be under control of the ecclesiastical authorities. In that respect the schools are to remain national public schools, in the same position in which they were placed by the law of 1890. There are to be no separate schools save such as

may be maintained by voluntary subscription, which will not relieve the Roman Catholic taxpayers from contributing their due share to the support of the national system.

Hopes were widely entertained that the "settlement" above outlined would put an end to the long agitation which the school question had aroused; but they were doomed to disappointment. A determined conflict between the Roman Catholic hierarchy with their allies the conservative leaders, on the one hand, and the leaders of the liberal party on the other, is now in progress, giving rise to much heated discussion and attracting attention far beyond the bounds of the Dominion.

No sooner had the terms of the "settlement" been made public, than Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, in behalf of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, uttered a vigorous protest against an arrangement in the negotiation of which the parties most deeply concerned had not been consulted. The cry was presently taken up by the hierarchy in Quebec and found a sympathetic echo as far east as Halifax, N. S., where Archbishop O'Brien was equally emphatic in his condemnation.

As indicating the exact position taken by the hierarchy on this delicate question, and the heated character of the discussion aroused, we present one or two utterances delivered by way of protest against the "settlement." Preaching at St. Boniface, November 22, Archbishop Langevin is reported to have spoken in part as follows:

"The negotiations which have taken place between the local authorities of Winnipeg and the federal authorities of Ottawa have resulted in an understanding which is spoken of as a settlement of the school question. At the outset I protest against this word settlement. A disputed question cannot be settled without the consent and agreement of both parties. We are without doubt the parties most interested in the Manitoba school question. \* \* \* The majority, which enjoys the schools established in 1890, are satisfied, and we do not wish to take from them anything of their rights and privileges. We ask simply to enjoy our legitimate rights as they do theirs, the possession of which has given us nearly twenty years of peace, after the Manitoba act of 1870. The minority has, moreover, obtained a favorable judgment from the privy council, upon which they may found their claim for a restoration of the rights of which they have been deprived. But what has been the result? Instead of treating with us, negotiations have been carried on with those who have taken away our rights. \* \* \*

"I would like to know whether the Catholic minority has authorized any man or any set of men to accept this pretended settlement. \* \* \*

"The details of the pretended settlement betray the real meaning of its authors. There are minute, petty, odious provisions brought in under the perfidious pretext of respecting the liberty of



the parents, but at bottom they practically reduce to nothing the decisive homage seemingly rendered to religious instruction. \* \* \* These are not concessions, but odious restrictions. The right to teach in French is reduced to a moiety. As bishop and as a French-Canadian, I protest that they make game of our nationality. Are we, yes or no, Catholic before all? Our faith is the best safeguard of our national liberties. We ought to be Catholics first and Canadians after. Now our faith is outraged, our religious rights sacrificed; and while, in fact, French, we are not accorded anything but that which is given to any first comer. \* \* \*

"We wish, in the first place, the control of our schools; secondly, Catholic school districts everywhere; thirdly, our Catholic histories and reading books at the least; fourth, our Catholic inspectors; fifth, competent Catholic teachers, instructed by us; sixth, our taxes and exemption from taxes for other schools. The Remedial bill (pp. 161-3) gave us all that in principle. Opposition was made to it because it did not give enough, but what has been given us in its place? Not one of our sacred rights, not a single one. As British subjects we have appealed to Her Majesty, who has accorded us a favorable judgment. As the Apostle Paul says to us, '*Ad tribunal Cæsaris sto,*' we stand on this judgment. \* \* \*



HON. C. A. P. PELLETIER, C.M.G.,  
SPEAKER OF THE CANADIAN SENATE.

Another characteristic utterance by way of protest was the following, which appeared in the November number of the *Owl*, the organ of the University of Ottawa, a Roman Catholic institution under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Archbishop Duhamel at the Dominion capital:

"The present government of Canada (that of M. Laurier) has earned everlasting infamy for the shameful, time-serving, and craven sacrifice it has made of the sacred rights of the small and helpless Manitoban minority. Let us see to it that the ministry receive the reward of their perfidy. Oh, the burning shame, the bitter anguish of the whole disgraceful transaction! A political party are triumphantly carried into power on the strength of solemn promises that en-

\*NOTE.—The portrait appearing on page 658 in a portion of our edition for the 3d quarter should have been entitled HON. L. P. PELLETIER, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

tire and absolute justice would be done the oppressed Catholics of Manitoba; and now, almost before the sounds of the hypocritical voices that so promised have died from our ears, come the terms of the proposed settlement. Those of us who loved the liberal party for the honesty and uprightness of its Alexander Mackenzie, the noble-mindedness and honor of its Edward Blake, may well blush for shame as we consider the gang of miserable sophisters and selfish calculators who now rush it to inevitable ruin. \* \* \*

"Every conscientious Catholic in this Dominion knows in his soul, whatever his lips may say, that the published terms of settlement are an outrage and a farce and should be repudiated with all the energy of his being."  
\* \* \*



HON. L. H. DAVIES, CANADIAN MINISTER  
OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

It is thus evident that the Manitoba school question is still a live issue in Canadian politics. The French-Canadian press is divided on party lines. The independent and liberal organs generally express themselves as satisfied with the "settlement;" but the conservative organs, especially in Quebec, adopting the attitude of the church authorities, persist in keeping up the agitation; and Sir A. Caron, a member of the late Bowell cabinet and leader of the Quebec

conservatives, is reported as saying that a bill to restore denominational schools in Manitoba will be introduced at the coming session of the Dominion parliament. *La Semaine Religieuse*, official organ of the archbishop of Montreal, pledges to the minority of Manitoba in the coming struggle the support of the clergy, under direction of the episcopate, and with the encouragement of the Pope.

*L'Électeur Banned.* An incident worthy of special note as involving the question of the limits of ecclesiastical interference with the civil rights of citizens, occurred on December 27, when a *mandement* signed by all the

bishops of the archdiocese of Quebec was read in all the churches under their jurisdiction, forbidding the faithful, "under penalty of grave sin and of a refusal of the sacraments," to read *L'Électeur*, a liberal organ published at Quebec, to subscribe for it, to work for it, sell it, or encourage it in any manner whatever. The prohibition applied even to ecclesiastics, and even to those who were privileged to read books contained in the *Index*. The faithful were also abjured "to cease receiving any newspaper which would dare publish the same unsound ideas and manifest the same tendency of insubordination to the religious authorities. The pastoral letter was signed by Archbishop Bégin of Quebec, and Bishops Lafèche of Three Rivers, Gravel of Nicolet, Blais of Rimouski, and Labrecque of Chicoutimi. The following, in substance, were the offenses for which *L'Électeur* was interdicted:

For having on the 28th of January, 1896, published an article reflecting on the impartiality in matters politic of Bishop Labrecque of Chicoutimi; for having, two weeks later, under the cover of the authority of a pretended theologian (Mgr. Paquet), made public rebellious principles toward the heads of the church, which went so far as to deny the Canadian episcopacy the right to intervene by jurisdiction in the Manitoba school question. Again, for having, on the occasion of the last federal elections, criticised in a discriminating manner the action of certain bishops who commented from the pulpit on the joint *mandement* of the bishops of the province. Furthermore, for having issued without any rectification whatever a pamphlet\* which is in direct opposition to the teaching of Leo XIII.; and lastly, for the stand it had taken lately on the Manitoba school question, approving the settlement effected by the Laurier government.

On the appearance of the *mandement*, publication of *L'Électeur* was at once suspended; but a new paper, *Le Soleil*, immediately began to issue from the same office as a champion of the liberal cause at Ottawa and Quebec.

The editor of *L'Électeur*, M. Ernest Pacaud, who was so prominently connected with the *Baie des Chaleurs* railway scandal a few years ago (Vol. 1, p. 552; Vol. 2, p. 90), announces his determination to institute a legal claim for \$5,000 damages against each of the five bishops who signed the *mandement* which killed his newspaper, in order to test how far the ecclesiastical authorities may interfere with

\*NOTE.—The pamphlet referred to is entitled *The Canadian Clergy: Their Mission and Their Work*, by L. O. David, city clerk of Montreal. In it the writer deals at some length with the relations of the clergy to politics, denying to them the right to drive from the church those who, in matters of politics dealing with religious legislation, prefer not to follow the guidance of their bishops, but to exercise their suffrage rights in the light of their own intelligence and conscience.

This pamphlet was put under the ban by Bishop Blais in his diocese of Rimouski, about December 13; and toward the end of December it was formally condemned by the Sacred Congregation of the Index at Rome. The author has withdrawn the work from sale.

the development of business enterprises and the freedom of discussion in the press. If necessary the matter may be referred finally to the privy council. It will certainly be to the advantage of all concerned to have a decision rendered by the court of last resort in the empire, on the delicate question of how far the ban, which in its operation wipes out private property and puts a check upon free discussion, may be legally resorted to.

It is only in the province of Quebec that such an exercise of ecclesiastical authority has hitherto been known in Canada. A similar previous instance was the noted case of the *Canada Review* (Vol. 2, p. 412; Vol. 3, p. 546; Vol. 4, pp. 386, 860; Vol. 5, p. 924). But that case was never pushed to an ultimate, conclusive decision.

The liberal paper *Protecteur de Saguenay*, edited by Armand Tessier, was forced by Bishop Labrecque, under threat of being placed under the ban, as in the case of *L'Électeur*, to apologise for its independence of judgment regarding the right of ecclesiastical interference in the settlement of the school question.

At the end of the year there were rumors that another *mandement* condemning *La Patrie* of Montreal and other outspoken liberal papers was impending. Public sentiment was thoroughly aroused; and numerous protests were uttered by both Catholics and Protestants against the action of the bishops, whose attitude is opposed by the liberal leaders and even by many conservatives as an interference with the constitutional right of British subjects, in all matters of state, to think and act for themselves under the guidance of their political leaders. It is M. Laurier's determination, as expressed at a banquet given him by the Club National in Montreal, December 30, to preserve civil liberty, the principle of which, he said, would no doubt ultimately prevail whether he stood or fell.

The first opportunity for a constituency to record itself on the matter of the Manitoba "settlement" was given in the by-election for Cornwall and Stormont, a seat rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Darby Bergin (con.). At the election on June 23, Dr. Bergin had defeated Mr. J. G. Snetsinger (lib.) by 325 votes; but at the by-election on December 19, Mr. Snetsinger was elected by about 600 votes over his conservative opponent, Mr. Leitch, securing a majority in every division of the riding. In view of the fact that the constituency is mixed in race and creed, containing a large proportion (about two-fifths of the

whole) of French, Scotch, and Irish Roman Catholics, the liberal victory is heralded by the adherents of that political faith, not only as an emphatic indorsement by the special constituency concerned of the position taken by M. Laurier on the school question, but an indication of the preponderating drift of sentiment throughout the Dominion.

**Laurier Ministry Completed.**—On November 14 the long-standing vacancy in the portfolio of the interior was filled by the appointment of Hon. Clifford Sifton, who had resigned from the attorney-generalship of Manitoba to accept the post. His place in the provincial cabinet was filled by the appointment of Hon. J. D. Cameron. Mr. Joseph Martin, well known for his connection with the drafting of the Manitoba School law of 1890, made an active but futile canvass to secure the interior portfolio. On November 27 Mr. Sifton was elected by acclamation for Brandon. His portrait appears on page 391, Volume 5.



JOSEPH MARTIN, DRAFTER OF THE MANITOBA  
SCHOOL LAW OF 1890.

Following up the announced policy of the liberals, a series of tariff hearings was opened in mid-November, beginning at Toronto, by four of the cabinet ministers—Messrs. W. S. Fielding (finance), Sir O. Mowat (justice), Sir Richard Cartwright (trade and commerce), and W. Paterson (customs). Representatives of varied commercial and industrial interests have given information and advice, which will be considered in the framing of a new tariff law. The hearings continued into the new year.

**Provinces vs. the Dominion.**—In almost all cases where a conflict between provincial and federal authorities over their respective rights has been submitted to the

courts, the ultimate decision has been in favor of the provinces. Another instance was recorded on October 13 by the decision of the supreme court at Ottawa on the questions submitted to it by the federal and provincial governments regarding the ownership of the beds of lakes and rivers and the right of regulating and leasing the fisheries in navigable waters.



HON. DR. F. W. BORDEN, CANADIAN  
MINISTER OF MILITIA.

minion nor the provinces can grant exclusive rights to anybody to fish. They are free and untrammelled, except that general laws may be passed to regulate fishing in them.

The provinces, by virtue of this decision enter, if the case is carried no further, into possession of large revenues from fishing privileges. The Dominion has the responsibility of conserving the fisheries, but it is to enjoy no revenue from this source of wealth, except a general license, which, if imposed, must be imposed irrespective of locality.

Waters within Indian reservations, are held to be under the control of the Dominion.

On November 10 a decision as to the respective powers of the federal and provincial governments to appoint queen's counsel, was rendered by the court of appeal.

Space forbids us to present the wording of the five questions sub-

With some slight variations of opinion, four members of the court, Sir Henry Strong, and Justices Taschereau, King, and Girouard, agree that the beds of navigable lakes and rivers, but not the harbors, are the property of the provinces. The Dominion cannot lease out a portion of a river or a lake to any person and grant to the lessee the exclusive right of fishing in such waters. Parliament can, however, exact a general fee, irrespective of locality, of those who desire the privilege of fishing. Upon the Dominion rests the duty and privilege of conserving and controlling the fisheries. It can name close seasons and regulate the means by which fish may be caught. The provinces may also regulate; but where their laws conflict with federal enactments the latter prevail. In tidal waters it is held that neither the Do-

mitted; but the gist of the decision, which was unanimous, was to the effect that the right of appointment for provincial courts is vested exclusively in the lieutenant-governor, and that patents granted by a lieutenant-governor determine precedence of counsel in the courts of the province; but that in Dominion courts, on the other hand—namely, the supreme court of Canada and the exchequer and maritime courts,—precedence is regulated by patents of the Dominion government.

**Ontario.**—On October 27 a new force in provincial politics appeared in the organization of the Liberal-Conservative Union of Ontario. This was effected at a conference in Toronto attended by about 300 delegates representing almost every riding in the province.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. P. Whitney, M. P. P. for Dundas, the new leader of the conservative opposition in the Ontario assembly; Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-premiers of the Dominion, and Sir Frank Smith. The following are the officers of the new organization:

Honorary president, Sir Mackenzie Bowell; president, Sir Charles Tupper; vice-president, J. P. Whitney, M. P. P.; chairman of executive committee, Hon. J. G. Haggart, M. P.; treasurer, E. B. Osler, M. P.; secretary, Robert Birmingham.

Executive, advisory, and finance committees were also selected; and a division of the province into districts was made, each district to be in charge of a member of the executive committee.

Considerable excitement was caused about November 1 by the announcement that valuable deposits of anthracite coal had been discovered in the township of Balfour, a few miles west of Sudbury, practically on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and quite near to the shores of Georgian bay. A chemical analysis proved the mineral to be not anthracite but anthraxolite, so called by Professor Chapman of the University of Toronto, who examined similar specimens some years ago. The existence of this substance in small quantities in different parts of Canada, near Port Arthur, Point Levis, in Labrador, and elsewhere, was previously known.

Anthraxolite resembles anthracite in general characters, being black and lustrous but very brittle. It however shows under the microscope no trace of organic structure, and on burning leaves a much greater quantity of ash. "Looked at from the economic side," says Professor Coleman of the University of Toronto, who made an analysis, "it is probable that the anthraxolite from Balfour may have considerable value as a fuel for local use. Hard coal is sold in Sudbury for \$9 per ton, and this fuel could be laid down in that town for less than half the amount. If it should prove to contain less ash than at present on sinking upon the deposit, the anthraxolites should have the ordinary uses of anthracite. It appears to be too fragile, however, for use in iron furnaces, which require a fuel capable of resisting a considerable crushing force; and the amount of quartz

which it contains would necessitate an extra amount of flux, which would probably limit its usefulness for furnace purposes."

The benchers of the Law Society of Ontario, in November, passed rules admitting ladies to the bar under an act of the provincial legislature empowering them to do so. The rules stipulate that lady barristers must appear in court attired in a black dress under a black gown, with white collar and cuffs, and bareheaded.

**Dominion Finances.**—Corrected figures of the public accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, show a deficit of \$363,483, and an increase in the net public debt of \$5,528,831. The total net debt, June 30, 1896, was \$258,528,304, against \$252,999,473 a year ago.

The following table shows details of receipts and total of expenditures for the year, with the figures of 1895 for comparison:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, CANADIAN.

	Fiscal year, 1894-5.	Fiscal year, 1895-6.
Customs.....	\$17,640,464	\$19,633,962
Excise.....	7,806,952	7,993,005
Postoffice.....	2,792,790	2,964,014
Public works, including railways.....	3,582,297	3,594,078
Miscellaneous.....	2,096,306	2,299,434
Total.....	\$33,929,809	\$36,617,493
Expenditure.....	38,009,341	36,980,966
Deficit.....	\$4,079,532	\$363,483

The large deficit in 1895 is explained in part by the reduction in the tariff on imports, and in part by a decline in value of imported goods. To counteract the falling off in revenue, a duty was levied on raw sugar in 1895-6, and some other duties were altered, while expenditures were reduced by about \$1,000,000.

Among the disbursements of the year, on capital account, was \$997,668 for arming the militia; \$2,699,817 for public works, railways, and canals; and \$834,000 for railway subsidies.

**The Year's Business.**—The aggregate of exports and imports during the year ended June 30, 1896, was \$239,024,852, an excess of about \$15,000,000 over 1895, but less than in 1892, 1893, or 1894. The following table shows details for the past five years:

FOREIGN COMMERCE, CANADIAN.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total trade.
1896.....	\$121,018,852	\$118,011,000	\$239,024,852
1895.....	113,638,808	110,781,638	224,420,446
1894.....	117,524,949	123,474,940	241,000,000
1893.....	118,564,352	129,074,268	247,638,620
1892.....	113,963,375	127,406,068	241,369,443



The United Kingdom is the chief buyer of Canadian products, the United States standing next. The amounts exported to various countries, in round numbers, with the percentage each makes of the total export trade, are as follows:

## CANADIAN EXPORTS, 1895-6.

To	Amount.	Per cent of total exports,
Great Britain.....	\$66,689,258	55.11
United States.....	39,750,201	32.84
West Indies.....	2,810,000	2.32
Newfoundland.....	1,782,000	
Australasia.....	517,000	
Germany.....	787,000	3.57
France.....	581,000	
China and Japan.....	659,000	
All other countries.....	7,469,000	6.16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$121,018,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

All but \$11,098,000 worth of these exports were produced in Canada.

The amounts and percentages of imports are similarly shown as follows:

## CANADIAN IMPORTS.

From	Amount.	Per cent of total imports.
Great Britain.....	\$32,979,742	27.94
United States.....	58,574,084	49.63
Germany.....	5,981,459	5.08
France.....	2,810,902	2.38
China and Japan.....	2,670,661	
West Indies.....	1,896,741	4.52
Newfoundland.....	551,412	
Australasia.....	213,536	
All other countries.....	12,653,528	10.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$118,011,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Business was unsettled throughout the year. During the first half of the twelvemonth, the effects of the Venezuela war scare were quickly followed by the turmoil of a general election whose result is likely to be a certain lowering of duties, to the uneasiness of the manufacturer. The still continued depression in the United States has reacted somewhat upon the Dominion; and the revival of business prosperity following the election of Mr. McKinley is of slow progress. Business failures in Canada during the year exceeded those of 1895 by about 800. The following are *Bradstreet's* figures for 1896 and 1895:

## FAILURES IN CANADA.

Province.	No. 1896.	Amount Liabilities. 1896.	No. 1895.	Amount Liabilities. 1895.
Ontario.....	930	\$5,094,476	800	\$6,094,214
Quebec.....	870	8,158,436	749	6,881,281
New Brunswick.....	81	597,211	67	448,204
Nova Scotia.....	155	782,530	114	536,068
P. E. Island.....	23	125,737	10	30,590
Manitoba.....	29	323,599	36	350,200
The Territories.....	19	104,065	—	152,700
British Columbia.....	72	1,092,206	85	495,104
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>\$16,208,460</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>\$15,347,981</b>

**Miscellaneous.**—On October 27 the Irish home rulers of Toronto, Ont., enthusiastically welcomed home the Canadian delegates to the Irish Race Convention held in Dublin the first week in September (p. 672). Archbishop Walsh of Toronto presided over the gathering.

A fever of mining excitement is now evidenced in the flocking of miners and prospectors to the Kootenay and Trail Creek districts of British Columbia, and the numerous attempts being made at flotation of mining stocks. The proposal to build a railroad to run from the line of the Canadian Pacific, through the Crow's Nest pass, into the new mining districts, is being much discussed at the close of the year. There is a wide feeling in favor of the construction of the road as necessary to development of Rossland and other mining districts, the current trade of which is now southward to the United States; but much opposition would be aroused against a heavy Dominion subsidy. The road would be 300 to 400 miles long, and would cost, as estimated, \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. West of the Rockies, public opinion regards as even of greater importance than a railway through the Crow's Nest pass, one connecting the Columbia river region with the Pacific coast. The boards of trade of Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, and Nanaimo, have formally recommended the immediate construction of such a railway.

It was announced in November that Canada was to have a representative on the judicial committee of the privy council, and that Chief Justice Sir Samuel H. Strong of the supreme court had been selected for the honor. A portrait of the chief justice appears on page 786 of Volume 3.

Through the representations of agents from Brazil, about 400 Canadians were induced to emigrate to that country during the fall. They are now in dire distress, being unfitted for the climatic and other conditions prevailing in the republic; and the Canadian government has, on appeal, consented to bear the expense of bringing back those in greatest need of help.

On October 30, for a second time, Michael J. Brennan was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of John A. Strathy in Barrie, Ont., February 18, 1896 (p. 172).

On the night of October 31 burglars succeeded in blowing open the vault in the office of Mr. J. E. Berkeley Smith, bursar of the University of Toronto, and carrying

away cash and other valuables to the amount of about \$3,000.

On December 3 a fire which broke out in a confectionery store on Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont., destroyed property to the value of about \$400,000.

On December 8 a fire beginning in the Barron block on St. James' street, Montreal, Que., involved a total property loss of about \$500,000.

Last year we recorded the organization of a party committed to the policy of independence for Canada (Vol. 5, p. 923), the outgrowth of a club formed in Essex county in western Ontario. A similar club is said to have been organized in Montreal, Que., its membership in December being reported as about 200. Its objects are said to be:

1. The study of the Canadian people and of the resources of the country.
2. The encouragement of a true national spirit among the population.
3. To obtain the liberty and independence of Canada by legitimate and pacific means.



MOST REV. JOHN WALSH, D.D., ROMAN CATHOLIC  
ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Under the auspices of the colonial office in London, Eng., investigations of the mineral resources of Newfoundland have been made.

There are extensive deposits of iron ore on Bell island, which lies from three to five miles off the southern shore of Conception bay and has an area of about twelve square miles. The eastern portion of the island is now the scene of operations of a Canadian company, and the remaining portion is held under licenses to search for minerals by several different parties. The iron ore on Bell island is found under such favorable conditions for transportation—so near the surface and in such close proximity to deep water—that it may prove a serious competitor with Spanish and other ores in Europe.

markets. It is said that there are four well-defined beds, covering about six and three-quarters miles, and probably averaging between three and four feet of good mineral throughout, yielding from fifty per cent to sixty per cent of iron. The chief value of the ore to the Canadian company consists in its ready fusibility and the fact that it is well adapted to mix with the Nova Scotia ores in the blast furnace.

There seems to be an abundance of coal in Newfoundland, but the cost of transportation is at present too high to make it profitable to build blast furnaces at or near the iron-ore beds.

Copper mines have been worked successfully in Newfoundland for years, notably that at Tilt Cove, which is owned by the Cape Copper Company.

There are two distinct coal areas, one on St. George's bay, and the other in the Grand Lake district, on both sides of the railroad, which, from local tests, are reported to produce better coal than the Cape Breton mines, with which it will have to compete. But, as the latter coal is run straight from the mine into the ship, the former is handicapped by the cost of railroad transport.

Among the other deposits in Newfoundland may be mentioned an extensive formation of fine molding sand, and one of clay well adapted for the manufacture of terra cotta, tiles, and similar work. Chrome ore is also found, and some has been shipped to the United States.

Through a recent purchase, by the government, of all the rights of the Newfoundland Railway Company, it has been made possible for all the railway systems of the colony to be embraced under government management.

## MEXICO.

October 8 was set for the driving of the first spike on the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific railroad. This new road, known as the Corralitos road, is to run from Juarez, through Corralitos, and across the Sierra Madre to Topolobampo on the Pacific coast. It is an outgrowth of a plan for a "ship-railway" which matured in the mind of the late Hon. William Windom, secretary of the treasury under President Harrison.

A dispatch appearing December 7 announced the annulment by the Mexican government of the concession granted about ten years ago to the Topolobampo socialist colony in Sinaloa. The concession gave a large tract of land on the Rio Fuerte to A. K. Owen and his colony for a nominal sum, with the proviso that they should build a railroad and certain irrigating canals. The experiment of communism failed, and soon the colonists were in hard financial straits. Only a small remnant of the original number—and they in almost abject poverty—still remain at Topolobampo.

A disease diagnosed by some physicians as yellow fever is reported to have caused over 800 deaths in the state of Guerrero during October.

**THE WEST INDIES.**

**The Sugar Trade.**—For several years the condition of the sugar industry in the British West Indies has been one of increasing depression. This has now reached such a point that estates are going out of cultivation in some of the leading colonies. Very serious consequences are anticipated both to the public and to the private prosperity of the colonists, and urgent appeals for some measure of relief have been made to the imperial authorities.

The cause of the distress is not found in lessened demand for sugar in the markets of the world, nor in diminished power of production, for, between 1880 and 1895, the total production of the world increased from 3,830,000 tons to 7,879,000 tons. The immediate source of the trouble is the enormous development within recent years of the beet-sugar industry under the system of bounties maintained by various countries. The only kind of sugar produced in the West Indies is cane sugar, and this has been largely driven out, even from the markets of the United Kingdom, by the subsidized product of the beet.

In 1880 the world produced 2,200,000 tons of cane sugar and 1,630,000 of beet sugar; and in 1895 the figures were 2,904,000 of the former and 4,975,000 of the latter. Beet sugar costs \$45 a ton to produce, and sells for \$43.75 a ton—an apparent loss of \$1.25 a ton. But the governments of the producing countries pay a bounty of \$5 a ton, which enables the growers and refiners to realize a profit, and to undersell British colonial cane sugar. The result is that while England consumes two or three times as much sugar as any other European country, her supply comes from France, Germany, the Low Countries, Austria, and even Russia, while her own colonies in tropical America are on the verge of ruin.

The prosperity of the sugar industry is essential to the general prosperity of the British West Indies, for, with scarcely a single exception, sugar is their chief export. In British Guiana, sugar and its accompanying products contribute about ninety-two per cent of the total exports; in Barbados, ninety-four per cent. St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and other smaller islands are in a very similar position. In Jamaica, notwithstanding the development of other industries, sugar still forms over sixty per cent of the total export; and in Trinidad, although the export of asphalt is of much importance, sugar is still looked upon as the staple production. In all the colonies depression in the sugar trade means private financial embarrassment, diminution of public revenue, and general popular discontent. The price of sugar has fallen within recent years almost one-half.

With a view to remedy the distress, the British government has appointed an imperial commission to proceed to the West Indies and inquire into the conditions of the sugar industry. Several proposals in the way of remedy have been discussed. One is to grant to sugar producers in the colonies a bounty similar to that paid by continental governments on beet sugar. Another is to impose a tariff on beet sugar entering the United Kingdom, to offset the bounties paid in the land of production. A third proposal

is to call a conference of the powers with a view to international agreement for the abolition of bounties, and possibly also a reduction or abolition of duties in importing countries, so that both production and demand may graduate to their normal level, and the evils resulting from legislative interference with natural economic law be thus removed.

In the meantime the distress of the colonists is great, and much unrest prevails, serious riots having broken out, notably in Demerara. There is some talk of the appearance of a sentiment in favor of annexation of the colonies to the United States.

**Porto Rico.**—In view of the burdens laid upon the Spanish government through the serious rebellions now waged in Cuba and the Philippine islands, it is not surprising to learn that certain elements in the island of Porto Rico are contemplating a possible uprising against the sovereignty of Spain. However, the Madrid government has taken extensive precautions to prevent surprises in the island and to cope with any emergency that may arise.

At the end of the year comes a report of a scheme of reforms for Porto Rico, which Spain proposes to extend also to Cuba as soon as the insurrection there shall have been brought under the proper degree of control.

Their effect, as described in the dispatches, will be "to create three series of administrative bodies in the island, independent of the representatives in the Spanish cortes. The voters, under a system of limited suffrage, are already permitted to choose the boards of aldermen of municipalities, and the mayors are to be chosen from these boards by vote of their members. The next body in rank is the provincial assembly, of which there is only one in Porto Rico, but one for each of the six provinces of Cuba. The functions of the provincial assembly are largely united with those of the proposed council of administration in the case of Porto Rico, because there is but one body. The council of administration will be an independent body in Cuba, and will for the first time give the Cubans a large share of control over their internal domestic concerns. The home government will retain control of the laws levying taxation, and will reserve the right to review the budget of appropriations, but the appropriations will be made by the council of administration, subject to the approval of the ministry at Madrid."

The Spanish government does not propose at present to widen the limits of the suffrage, which extends to persons paying a combined tax of \$5 and to several of the learned professions. The reforms in contemplation for Cuba are said to be similar to those embodied in the home-rule bill submitted in the cortes two years ago (Vol. 4, p. 867.)

**San Domingo.**—On November 1 General Ulysses Heureaux was elected president of San Domingo for a fourth term.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

The first diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, organized under the treaty of Amapala of June 20, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 676), and comprising the three republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, met in San Salvador on September 15. At present all energies are being centred in an effort to induce Guatemala and Costa Rica to enter the confederation. If the necessary consent of their legislatures to such a step is once secured, a federal constitution will be adopted and, the five states will be collectively known as the Republic of Central America.

Formal recognition of the Greater Republic of Central America was given by the United States on December 23, when President Cleveland officially received Señor J. D. Rodriguez as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the new government.

It will be remembered that under the provisions of the treaty of Amapala, the autonomy of the several states is preserved, and the union has to do only with matters affecting foreign relations: The entrance by the United States into diplomatic intercourse with the new government leaves, therefore, wholly unaffected the responsibility of each of the several republics to the United States.

**SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

**Brazil.**—A commercial and financial distress verging upon panic was reported in Brazil at the beginning of October. A government commission was appointed, with the minister of finance as chairman, to study measures of relief. By the end of the month considerable improvement in the situation was noted.

An uprising of negro religious fanatics in the latter part of November caused much disturbance in the state of Bahia, necessitating the dispatch of federal troops to the scene. The trouble is rumored to have been fomented by the monarchist faction. Bands of the rebels invaded several villages and committed many acts of oppression; but finally, about December 7, the government troops fell in with them near Joazeiro, and signally defeated them with a loss of 150 killed, the federal loss being reported as ten killed.

Owing to illness, President de Moraes has retired (it is said only temporarily) from office, allowing the functions of the chief executive to devolve upon Dr. Pereira, the vice-president.

**PEREIRA, DR. MANUEL VICTORINO**, acting president of Brazil, was born in the state of Bahia January 30, 1854, the son of a cabinet-maker. His successful career is a glorious tribute to energy, thrift, and perseverance, for he was even obliged to earn money to pay for his own education. Entering the College of Medicine in 1871, he was graduated with honors in 1876, and later won a professorship in a competitive examination. He then made a tour of the hospitals of Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland. Upon his return he was made president of the Medical College of Bahia, and to-day he is considered the most skilled physician in Brazil. His public career embraces the editorship of the *Diario de Bahia*, in which capacity he deserves much credit for the campaign that abolished chattel slavery; a governorship of Bahia; and a membership in the senate, where his eloquence immediately made him well known. He was elected vice-president in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 67). President Pereira's personal popularity is very great, and he pledged himself on taking office to an uncompromisingly American policy.

**Chile.**—A serious political crisis has arisen in this republic; but it is difficult from the confusion of newspaper dispatches to gather the exact truth. The trouble seems to be connected with the refusal of President Errazuriz to accede to certain demands for reform made by the liberals in the chamber of deputies. It is also aggravated by the deficit of \$8,000,000, which the finance minister in October estimated for the current year, and by personal differences between the president and some members of his cabinet regarding appointments. On November 7 the cabinet resigned; and after some delay President Errazuriz succeeded in forming another, whose policy was declared to be one of peace and harmony with all foreign nations. The new government is pledged to protect carefully the liberties of the people, and to refrain absolutely from interference in all elections. The abolition of the Railway Engineering Commission, whose duty it was to investigate government roads, was the first step taken in the way of greater economy in public administration.

In December the situation was reported as still strained, presenting a practical deadlock between the president and the chamber of deputies, the latter holding out for the liberal reforms demanded. It was just such a deadlock which preceded the overthrow of President Balmaceda a few years ago (Vol. 1. pp. 66, 174).

**Ecuador.**—Following the example of Chile and Venezuela, a movement is on foot for the adoption of the gold standard of currency in Ecuador. President Alfaro early in October presented a bill to the national convention, providing for a gold basis, the premium not to exceed 100 per cent.

In November an executive decree was issued, expelling



the Jesuits from the country, on account of their alleged active support of the conservative party, which President Alfaro had to overthrow in order to secure control of the government.

**Peru.**—A serious Indian uprising under an old chief named Jacobo, was reported from the district around Huanta, Peru, early in November. Colonel Parra, an experienced Indian fighter, was sent with a column of troops to suppress the disorder. On November 11 a desperate battle was fought at Huanta, where the Indians had taken a stand. It was only after about 500 Indians had been killed, that Colonel Parra succeeded in capturing the town, the Indians retreating to their strongholds in the neighboring mountains.

**Uruguay.**—A rigid press censorship maintained by the government makes it exceedingly difficult, in the absence of official reports, to trace the history of the revolutionary movement started in the latter part of November for the overthrow of the government of President Borda of Uruguay. The leader of the revolt was General Saraiva, who a few years ago attained notoriety as commander of the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Saraiva's portrait will be found on page 637 of Volume 4). It was from Rio Grande do Sul that the insurgents in the present trouble marched across the frontier into Uruguay.

For a time the proportions of the rebellion were alarming. Dispatches of November 29 announced that Saraiva had defeated and taken prisoner General Muniz, the Uruguayan commander; on December 4 two further disasters were reported on the side of the government—the defeat of the federal cavalry by Saraiva, the Fourth regiment being half annihilated and Major Rodriguez the Uruguayan leader, slain; and the repulse of a column of government troops under Colonel Alcoba. The popular alarm at Montevideo was further aggravated by the discovery in that city of a depot in which many dynamite bombs had been stored.

However, a few days later, December 4, the government troops were reported to have inflicted a decisive defeat upon General Saraiva; and on the 8th it was announced that the rebellion had practically been suppressed.



## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**General Political Situation.**—The last quarter of 1896 has seen little political activity. The usual lull has awaited the session of parliament. Conservative and unionist utterances have proclaimed the disorganization and practical annihilation of the liberals. The liberals, grieved and indignant, rejoin that they have the same



LORD ROSEBERY, LATE LEADER  
OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

life which in the last session prevented their opponents with their enormous majority from carrying the pet measure of the cabinet. Probably, however, the enormous majority defeated itself by over-confidence and by a greedy grasp of more than any English party could carry at once. The signs are that in the approaching session the unionists will show a more business-like leadership, a winnowed set of measures, and a more compact advance.

Of the liberal program for the session, nothing is made public; but there are vague predictions that the leading features will be home rule, church disestablishment, and reforms in the upper house.

**Lord Rosebery's Retirement.**—The most important political event, the retirement of the liberal leader, occurred in the first days of the quarter and was noticed in the preceding issue (p. 611). It was hailed by the conservative organs as a fatal blow; but as yet no disastrous results appear, no division in the liberal ranks, no revolt from the party platform, not even any personal antagonism. The chief cause of this retirement is easily seen in the difficulty and delicacy of the leader's relations to Mr. Gladstone. For a while Lord Rosebery, brilliant in wit, polished in sarcasm, agile in debate, may in the ranks render service less hampered than he could at this juncture as commander. On the continent his retirement is regarded as a victory for the European concert and for the policy of inaction in Turkey—no great victory, since it remains as evident as before that, whatever may be Mr.

Gladstone's position, England cannot move alone to coerce Turkey, and that England cannot avoid moving on that desirable path when a majority of the powers give consent.

**Liberal Reorganization.**—From some of the liberals there is a call for a complete reorganization of the party to meet present issues. Others see no occasion for immediate change. This question can have no definite decision till the leadership is determined. The next leader in the lords will doubtless be either the Earl of Kimberley or Earl Spencer, the first the more probable. Later, Lord Rosebery may again be seen at the head. In the commons, though Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, and Sir H. Fowler have some advocates, Sir William Harcourt has overwhelmingly the preference both in the house and in the country, by reason of his tried devotedness, his intellectual directness and cogency, his brilliancy in debate, his business faculty, his promptness, vigilance, and skill as a tactical leader. The announcement in October that he was about to retire from public life, he is understood to have explicitly denied.

The National Liberal Federation League is reported to be contemplating radical changes in the whole internal management of the party, whose enactment is to be attempted in face of the opposition of the present executive committee.

**The Educational Controversy.**—The English school system continues as a chief theme for discussion throughout the country. The Church of England—finding its voluntary schools, which are supported largely by subscription, increasingly unable to furnish an education equal to that in the board schools, which, being unsectarian and therefore under government management, receive large grants from public funds—has been for many months agitating for a change that shall bring relief. In this agitation the Anglicans are aided by the Roman Catholics, and to a large extent by the Wesleyans. As their demand unfortunately involves heavy grants of government money without government control of its expenditure—a purely sectarian use of the people's money—it naturally meets strong antagonism. The other denominations, Congregationalists, Baptists, etc., do not approve of any attempt by the government to teach their special doctrines to their children, and are quite content with the excellent board schools which the public money supports. In these schools almost universally, a general Christianity is inculcated, the Christianity common to almost all de-

nominations, though even this is not made compulsory for the few children whose parents object to it. The question of increased aid to the voluntary or denominational schools, which formed one of the chief debates in the last session of parliament (p. 418), will doubtless be urged in some form by the conservative majority in the coming session.

For the purpose of indicating the general lines of a satisfactory change in the laws, a conference, informal though important, of the convocations of Canterbury and York, including bishops, clergy, and laymen, met at Westminster, November 6. The archbishop of York presided. The archbishop-designate of Canterbury (Dr. Temple, since consecrated) moved resolutions which were seconded by the bishop of Manchester, and—after earnest discussion and slight changes—were adopted, to the following effect:

1. That the government be asked for a grant from the imperial exchequer of not less than six shillings per child in all public elementary schools alike.—This is statutory aid.

2. That the said grant, in the case of voluntary schools, be paid only to federations of schools.—Various provisions are added concerning the federations.

3. That aid be asked from the rates (*i.e.*, local taxation), *a*, in school-board districts only; *b*, this aid to be expended within the district in which it is raised; *c*, to be payable only to federations of schools; *d*, not to exceed the total of all voluntary contributions.

Other provisions establish the right of any denomination to establish its own schools, and in them to appoint teachers and control the religious teaching, while using both the national grant and the local aid.

The spirit in which this elaborate system of changes is demanded by the Anglican Church is illustrated by the fact that the plan is deemed by the bishops a compromise. It seems scarcely possible that the government will introduce a bill enacting any such system into law. Yet the pecuniary bait which the plan evidently offers to every imaginable denomination may, in the view of its promoters, promise success.

Cardinal Vaughan and the Roman Catholic bishops also have issued an appeal to the people to place all public elementary schools on a basis of equality as to "maintenance."

**The Irish Financial Question.**—In Ireland, dry summer weather on the hills and floods of autumn rains on the lowlands have caused failure of the potato crop. In the lack of general diversification of industries, the condition is distressing and alarming.

Distress is the soil in which Irish questions take root and flourish; and in the autumn a quite new and vigorous

question was supplied in the report of the royal commission on financial relations. This commission was appointed in connection with the home-rule debate in 1893, and its report is considered by Irishmen of all classes, and parties, and sects, as showing the existence through forty-five years of a stupendous Irish grievance—indeed an actual robbery of the isle by its larger and far richer neighbor isle. On the basis of that report the statement is made, that by reason of over-taxation England now owes Ireland not less than £100,000,000, and should both pay this and henceforth reduce Irish taxation by £2,500,000 a year. The Irish claim rests in part on the asserted *principle* that the tax-rate in a poor country should be lower proportionately than in a rich country, and in part on the *fact* that the excise tax is actually higher in Ireland than in England. The English reply to the *principle* is that it is absurd and impossible of application: to the *fact* the reply is that as the excise is a tax on whisky the Irish can easily reduce it by reducing their harmful excess of consumption.



MOST REV. EDWARD WHITE BENSON, LATE  
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The case is too recently opened to admit full statement at this stage. A thorough discussion of it is in near prospect. Meanwhile it threatens the conservative-unionist party with the opposition of many of its Irish adherents.

**The Welsh Land Commission.**—The report of this commission appointed by Mr. Gladstone's government was issued about November 1. Its appalling length seems due to a great mass of irrelevant historical, scientific, and theoretical material.

Its recommendation for large amendment of the agricultural

holdings act of 1883 expresses a conviction already become quite general. Its proposal of a land court with power to fix rentals and conditions of tenancy, will be disputed. Other recommendations concern association of farmers and extension of agricultural education. It advises a commission for investigation of the whole question of taxation on realty and personalty.

**The British Empire League.**—At a meeting of the league at the Guildhall, London, December 3, the Duke of Devonshire was elected president. This body takes the place of the Imperial Federation League, for whose dazzling aspirations it aims to substitute practicable suggestions (p. 170). The duke, in a lucid address, while conceding that the practicable movement for constitutional changes in the relations between Great Britain and her colonies and for imperial commercial unity, had been in some degree disappointing, alleged that the public mind had been aroused and informed, and that "imperial unity as a sentiment, as an inspiration," had been promoted. Throughout the colonies the vital bond of patriotism had been strengthened.

The tone of the discussions, while showing a general acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's principle that the question of imperial unity is to be approached first on its commercial side, tended to emphasize as an immediate object the provision for defense of the colonial possessions. The Colonial Defense committee was praised for its complete and carefully studied scheme embracing every colony, assigning the large duties devolving on the admiralty, and defining the kind and degree of minor local defense which the several colonies ought to provide.

**Intra-Imperial Communication.**—One of the signs of growth in the sentiment of imperial unity is seen in the extended movements in the colonies to provide lines of communication among themselves and with the mother country.

The Pacific cable conference was in session in London in November. Its doings are not made public; but it is understood that the great practical difficulties of the enterprise are not to be allowed to prevent its being pushed to speedy success. At one end of the proposed line the new mining interest in British Columbia, and at the other end the demand for expansion of Australian trade, add urgency to this project.

As to transit and transport the intention is announced to establish a fast steamship line between Canada and Britain, rivalling in service and speed the best of the Atlantic lines. Local railway construction on a large scale is going on in nearly all the colonies.

**English Agricultural Prospects.**—Some economists are making forecasts highly encouraging to English wheat raisers. Their view is here given.

Britain has been flooded with American grain for fifteen years since 1882, when the region west of the Missouri was entered by a farming population. But now, while the population in the United States is increasing, the wheat acreage is not; and at last English wheat is underselling American. The era of low prices is ended. The grain export of Russia is no longer so heavy as to depress the market. Argentina is not, in spite of the rumors of increasing wheat production, to any great extent increasing its grain acreage: its agriculturists are said to be nomadic, abandoning about as much old land as they open new. India is no longer an exporter at all. A political bearing of this forecast appears in the prediction that for English agriculture "the rock ahead is the labor bill."

**The New Archbishop of Canterbury.**—On Sunday, October 11, during morning service in Hawarden church, occurred the sudden death from heart-failure of the Right Honorable and Most Reverend Edward White Benson, who for fourteen years as archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England had held the highest ecclesiastical position in the English Church. He was the ninety-second in succession from Archbishop Augustine, under whom the see of Canterbury was established in 601. For a biographical sketch of Archbishop Benson, see Necrology.

In the latter part of October the English Church and all England were startled by Lord Salisbury's selection of the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Frederick Temple, bishop of London, to be the new archbishop of Canterbury. Many things made this appointment a surprise. Dr. Temple was nearly seventy-five years of age; and the duties of the office are many and onerous. He is a broad churchman, or at least was bitterly denounced years ago for a breadth that, in the eyes of those who denounced him, passed into dangerous heresy—Lord Salisbury being a high churchman. He is a liberal in politics, whom in 1869 Mr. Gladstone appointed bishop of Exeter as a sequel to his vigorous advocacy of disestablishment of the Irish Church: his brusque manners and cold demeanor have repelled many who might have loved him had they been led fully to know him.

When the first surprise had passed, the public remembered that there are men younger at seventy-five than the average of men at sixty, and that Dr. Temple was one of the youthful old men—well known as a man of unlimited willingness to work, with an astonishing genius for busi-

ness details, and with a wonderful record in his two bishoprics as an organizer and administrator. As to his theological unsoundness—as shown in the book *Essays and Reviews*, containing seven papers by seven authors, of whom every one disclaimed responsibility for aught besides his own production—men who felt sure that the unsoundness was there because they had seen it or heard



MOST REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE, NEW  
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

that many others had seen it there thirty-six years ago, met disappointment when they sought in its pages to enjoy anew the pious exhilaration of their former fright. Though they found in some of the essays what might be deemed wild speculation, lame logic, and theological misstatement; and in some others views novel a generation ago and therefore classed as dangerous, but now in part accepted and in part let alone as harmless; the book as a whole could no longer be dignified as a terror. And Dr. Temple's essay, the first in the book, seemed comparatively harmless. Behind his brusqueness of manner, it is now known, is not only justice but also sympathetic tenderness toward troubled souls. It is not strange therefore that the protest by which one person interrupted for a moment the service of his consecration on December 22 failed to command any respect.

TEMPLE, FREDERICK, son of a British official, was born in the Ionian Isles, November 30, 1821. He was educated in the grammar school at Tiverton, and, passing to Oxford, took his degree B. A. as a double first class in 1842, and was elected fellow and mathematical tutor of Balliol College. A few years later he was ordained deacon and priest. Appointed inspector of schools, he showed such administrative powers that in 1858 he was made head master of Rugby School, where his firm but kindly rule is well remembered. His nomination as bishop of Exeter by Mr. Gladstone raised a storm of op-



position—even legal proceedings being resorted to—from the high church party and from the low church evangelicals. Several bishops published an earnest remonstrance on the day of his consecration, December 21, 1869. He was Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1884. His fifteen years of service in the see of Exeter so commended him that in January, 1885, he was transferred to the important and laborious bishopric of London. The whole character and career of the man warrant the expectation that in his present high office, while not indulging himself in any extremes of high or low church, he will be tolerant toward others in both directions, as were his predecessors Archbishops Tait and Benson.

**The New Bishop of London.**—This great see, vacant by the translation of Dr. Temple to Canterbury, was speedily filled by the transfer to London of the Right Reverend Mandell Creighton, bishop of Peterborough. This appointment gives universal satisfaction alloyed only by the fact that the arduous labors of Dr. Creighton's new diocese may prevent his continuance of the historical work which has given him world-wide fame. He is a man of exceptional mental and physical vigor, of large learning, of great practical sagacity, of fine administrative power, and is notably tactful and impartial in his dealing with various schools of thought in the church. His breadth of sympathy is indicated by his presence as representing the English Church at the coronation of the czar in Moscow in May, 1896; by his fraternal address at the meeting of the Congregational Union at Leicester; and by his attendance at the 250th anniversary of Harvard University in 1886, as the representative of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Dr. Creighton had been commonly considered the most probable recipient of the nomination for the primacy.

CREIGHTON, MANDELL, was born in 1843. He studied at Durham Grammar School; took his degree at Merton College, Oxford, 1863; was elected fellow of Merton; and remained seven years as tutor of his college, being ordained deacon in 1870 and priest in 1873; was rector at Embleton, Northumberland, 1875-84. In 1884 he was elected professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of Cambridge; and in 1885 was appointed, by the crown, canon residentiary of Worcester cathedral. He has frequently been public examiner and select preacher at Oxford and Cambridge. In 1891 he was consecrated bishop of Peterborough. In 1893 he was elected Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge. Among his numerous historical works are: *Primer of Roman History* (1875); *The Age of Elizabeth* (1876); *Life of Simon de Montfort* (1877); *Primer of English History* (1877); *Cardinal Wolsey* (1888); *Carlyle*—in Historic Town series (1889). His principal work is *History of the Papacy During the Period of the Reformation* (6 vols., 1882, '87, '94). He was founder (1886) and first editor of the *English Historical Review*.

**The New Bishop of Peterborough.**—The see va-

cated by Dr. Creighton was filled in November by the appointment of the Reverend Edward Carr Glyn.

He was born in 1843, third son of Lord Wolverton. He was educated at Harrow School and at University College, London; was vicar of Beverley 1872-75, of Doncaster 1875-78, and afterward of Kensington. Since 1881 he has been a chaplain to the queen. He married in 1882 a daughter of the Duke of Argyll. As parish clergyman he has been active in various forms of religious and social effort. He is not regarded as a party man, though considered as inclining to the "neo-evangelical" position.

**Municipal Ownership of Public Works.**—Experience in some foreign cities presents this as a question for cities in the United States. Since our cities furnish water, and our government operates the postal service, with no fear of state socialism, it is not easy to justify the theoretical opposition to extension of municipal ownership in other departments.

In Glasgow (population about 700,000) the city recently became owner of its tramway lines, fixing fares from one cent to four cents according to distance. At the end of eleven months, June 1, 1895, the roads had made a good profit. The passengers carried were 57,046,640, at fares averaging less than two cents—thirty-nine per cent of fares being only one cent. The second year, to June 1, 1896, the city's net profit above expenses of every kind was more than \$200,000. Beginning with January 1, 1897, the city levies no taxes on its citizens.

In Paris, the omnibus lines since 1860, and in recent years the tramway companies, have been granted franchises which terminate and must be renewed after a stated number of years (usually thirty years). The omnibus lines pay the city about \$400 a year for every vehicle: tramways are under a similar arrangement. The city has found this system very lucrative. Its street passenger franchises now yield it about \$400,000 annually.

Many cities in Great Britain are administering a system like that in Glasgow. A preliminary requisite to success is a pure municipal government. For honest rule we ought to be willing to pay heavily if necessary; but if it will pay us heavily instead, it may seem folly not to secure it.

**The Castle Case.**—An extremely painful and pathetic case is that of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, well-known and wealthy residents of San Francisco, Cal., who on October 7 were arrested for shoplifting in various shops in London. A great variety of stolen articles were found in their lodgings at the Hotel Cecil, including

eighteen tortoise-shell combs, seven gold watches, seventeen fans, and sixteen brooches. On October 13 they were held in \$40,000 bail for trial. The trial on November 6 resulted in the immediate discharge of Mr. Castle, against whom no evidence was presented. Mrs. Castle was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Abundant evidence from medical men of the highest standing showed that

Mrs. Castle was suffering under a disease which rendered her utterly irresponsible for her actions. Though this was fully recognized in court, acquittal was impossible under English law since 1883—the theft being clear. The sentence, however, was understood to be merely formal to meet the demands of law, while it was hoped that the home office would grant a release. Mrs. Castle was committed to the Holloway jail, and was placed in the hospital in charge of a trained nurse. On November 9 the home secretary ordered her



HERBERT SPENCER, ENGLISH PHILOSOPHER.

discharge, and that she be placed in her husband's care. A multitude of sympathizers, friends and strangers, American and English, offered all possible help to the sufferers in this painful case.

**Dr. Jameson's Release.**—The Transvaal raider was released from Holloway jail on December 2, on account of the state of his health. He was taken to a private sanatorium, where he is reported to be gaining strength.

**The Dynamite Conspirators.**—The French government was reported on October 13 to have refused to grant to Great Britain the extradition of Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged "dynamitard" whom the British police declare to be the notorious "Number One" (p. 673). The grounds

of refusal were said to be: (1) insufficiency of evidence of his identity with "Number One;" (2) lack of proof that that he was concerned in the Phoenix park murders; (3) the fact that the case was covered by prescription. Tynan's release from prison at Boulogne-sur-Mer was reported on October 15.

Kearney and Haines, under arrest at Rotterdam on charges by the British police that they were concerned in a great dynamite plot, were conducted to the frontier and expelled from the country early in October.

Edward J. Ivory, *alias* Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamitard (p. 674), was put under examination in Glasgow, November 13. A witness who proved to be a British government spy sent in 1891 to learn the secrets of the Irish revolutionists in America, testified that as a spy he had joined the Shamrock Club in New York, and by 1895 had been elected its secretary and had become acquainted with its hidden plans. He identified Ivory or Bell as one of its active members. The report of his testimony, however, shows no reference to dynamite. Ivory was then committed for trial.

**Earthquake in England.**—The midlands and south of England with Wales were shaken by two shocks of earthquake at 3 A. M. and 5:30 A. M. on December 17. More than 200 towns and villages felt the tremor and heard loud rumblings. Many people rushed from their houses in fright. No serious damage was done. Hereford cathedral was somewhat damaged.

**Herbert Spencer's Works.**—The series of Herbert Spencer's works which he began thirty-six years ago, was completed by the publication on November 14 of the third volume of the *Principles of Sociology*.

The ten volumes of this synthetic philosophy comprise a volume of *First Principles*, two volumes of *Biology*, two of *Psychology*, three of *Sociology*, and two of *Ethics*—the aim being to show in detail the unity of all knowledge, connecting all separate sciences under the same general laws.

This vast and monumental work in its earliest stage undeniably quickened the world's scientific thought with a new and luminous conception. In latter years the signs are that the world's thought of science has broadened to include other fields. Still holding with Spencer to the unity of all knowledge, and including man as a fact in nature, the world's thought now insists that "natural" science must not omit from its scheme any part of man's

nature. The growing conviction in recent years is that man's key to the final science of the universe is not matter; nor, for the last and inmost lock, is it force: the key is man himself with his characteristic consciousness of a spiritual and moral personality which mirrors the infinite and the eternal.

**Finale of Downing Street.**—One of the most famous streets in the world is soon to cease to exist, a victim to modern improvements. Many great statesmen have had their London residences in it, and many others their official quarters. For more than a century the British war and foreign offices have been in this little thoroughfare, and "Downing Street" has been a familiar term for the foreign policy of the British empire.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Guildhall dinner on November 9, notable for Lord Salisbury's speech announcing the Venezuela settlement (p. 809), had for its chief object the celebration of the installation of Mr. George Faudel Phillips, a Jew, as lord mayor of London, the only lord mayor whose father also had been lord mayor of that city.

Mr. Bayard, United States ambassador to England, in December, courteously requested the discontinuance of the popular subscription started by the London *Daily Telegraph* for a token of the English people's respect and esteem for him. The reason which he assigned was that such a proceeding is not in accord with diplomatic usage.

In the last of November the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, were guests of the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough for four days at the famous palace of Blenheim. Enthusiastic crowds greeted the royal guests at the station at Woodstock; and the days were filled with a splendid series of entertainments, concerts, receptions, and shooting parties. The evenings were resplendent with fireworks and illuminations.

### LABOR INTERESTS.

**The Hamburg Dock Strike.**—A strike of more than usual interest, on account of its being the first organized attempt on the part of labor leaders to employ the resources of international combination, was begun November 23 by the longshoremen, or dock laborers, at Hamburg, Germany. It quickly spread to Bremen, Altona, Bremerhaven, and other seaports, until it involved about 16,000 men and seriously interfered with the commerce of the country. At the end of the year, however, it showed signs of weakening.

Like the recent great strike at Belfast and on the Clyde (p. 187), the Hamburg strike began over the question of wages. The dock laborers demanded 6d. per hour instead of the 5½d. which they had been receiving—or, in other words, they asked for 5s. per day of ten hours, instead of 4s. 2½d. Better pay for overtime was also demanded.

The strike was organized by a local trades-union, but it soon became apparent that the struggle involved a principle new to labor struggles and was the outgrowth of a widespread movement for combined action of laborers in various countries, threatening a general disturbance of European commerce. The international character of the strike was seen in the encouragement given to it by well-known English agitators, notably Tom Mann, president of the International Federation of Ship, Dock, and River Workers, and Mr. J. H. Wilson, secretary of the National Seamen's Union, who bent every effort to raise funds abroad for the strikers at Hamburg and to prevent laborers at foreign shipping ports from flocking to that city to take the place of the locked-out men. It was not, as some German papers thought, from motives of hostility to Germany and German shipping, that these Englishmen acted, though England has seriously felt the effects of German trade competition. The movement in which Mr. Mann and his associates have taken so active a part, has for its supreme object to effect an international combination against capital; and in England, just as much as in Germany, capital trembles at the thought of the possibilities involved in this new form of organized agitation, which is receiving its first practical test at Hamburg. It is the ability to import foreign labor which has in the past enabled capital sooner or later to defy almost all trades-union movements; and, if the leaders of organized labor could depend upon effective international co-operation, there is scarcely a great industry which would be secure against practical control by the laborers themselves.

Late in November Mr. Mann was arrested while attempting to enter Hamburg, and was expelled from Germany. It is said to be the object of the International Federation of which he is president, to compel all workers in the shipping trade to join the appropriate unions, to unite all such unions in Great Britain and on the continent in one federation, and then to dictate terms to all employers of labor, relying upon the threatened paralysis of commerce as an irresistible lever.

It is evident from the experience at Hamburg, that the working-men of different countries have not yet reached sufficient organization to protect themselves completely at strike centres against the importation of new men. Within a few days after the commencement of the struggle at Hamburg, shiploads of laborers began to arrive from England, Sweden, and elsewhere. Although the area of the struggle was enlarged by sympathetic strikes at Bremen, Altona, and other centres in Germany, and it also received encouragement from some foreign unions, such as the Dock Laborers' Union in Stockholm, Sweden, which decided to boycott ships with cargoes which had been loaded by "blacklegs," and the London Dockmen's Union, which subscribed one shilling a week per man for the support of the Hamburg strikers, it was soon evident that the hope of effective general co-operation from abroad was futile.

Several unavailing efforts were made to bring about a reconciliation. A proposal to submit the issue to arbitration was accepted by the men about December 1. The shipowners, however, rejected it on the ostensible grounds that the strikers were being assisted by foreign subscription, that their work was being satisfactorily done by constantly arriving foreign workers at the old rates of pay, and that

the composition of the proposed board of arbitration was such as would have put the strikers in the majority. By this time, however, it had become well known that the strike partook of a political character, being actively supported by the executive committee of the socialist party. A "laborers' common resistance fund" was established, to which the socialist associations in all the great centres contributed.

On December 3 the strikers at Bremen accepted an agreement for settlement of their differences. Even in Hamburg there were numerous and constantly increasing defections from the strikers' ranks. Up to the middle of December, however, there had been no violent outbreaks; but on the 16th there were frequent riotous disturbances, necessitating many arrests. On December 18 the Hamburg senate replied to an appeal from the strikers for an arrangement of a court of arbitration by a conference of representatives of the employers and workmen in the presence of the senate. The senate declared it to be the duty of the strikers to resume work, and promised, if they did so, to make a searching inquiry into the trouble with a view to arranging a method of settlement for all such disputes. This was a blow to the strike; but nevertheless, the following day, the men voted by 7,265 to 3,671 to continue the struggle. The sympathies of the emperor are with the employers; and his majesty is represented as saying at a parliamentary dinner given by the chancellor, December 16, that the employers are wholly lacking in their sense of the importance of forming a general coalition of employers against unions of workmen, and advising the co-operation of German, English, and other employers in devising a scheme of international communication upon the conditions of trade, which would benefit not only the employer but the employé as well.

It is considered not at all improbable that a legislative measure making arbitration of labor disputes compulsory, or in some other way aiming to prevent the recurrence of labor struggles fatal to the commercial and industrial interests of the empire, will be introduced in the Reichstag.

**Trades-Unionism in England.**—What is hailed as a "conspicuous triumph" for trades-unionism in England, was achieved in December.

It appears that a long-standing controversy over grievances in the matter of hours, extra time, etc., has threatened to precipitate a great railway strike in England. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants recently issued a circular letter to the directors of the leading roads, making a proposition for settlement of the differences. The companies thereupon sought to find out how many of their men would remain faithful in the event of a strike. Eighty men in the employ of the London & Northwestern Company refused to make known their purposes. At once Mr. Harrison, general manager of the company, discharged them. Forthwith the Amalgamated Society gave notice that this was an invasion of the rights of employés to combine, and sent notice to the members of the society to stop work. The London *Chronicle* espoused the cause of the men and opened a war on the railway company that had discharged its servants, some of whom had made a record of twenty years' faithful service. The leading papers of London joined the *Chronicle's* crusade against the companies. Even the *Times*, the most conservative of all English

journals, candidly told the companies that they were wrong. At first Mr. Harrison, the general manager, declined to receive the committee from the Amalgamated Society; but public sentiment became so strong that he was forced to yield, and the company reinstated the men who had been dismissed. This surrender is looked upon by trades labor leaders as the greatest triumph in the history of trades-unionism.

## GERMANY.

**Duelling and Military Reform.**—An almost unexampled instance of military brutality, which occurred in October, has excited widespread indignation in south Germany, and in fact throughout the empire, has strengthened the agitation against militarism, and has increased the antagonism already strongly marked between army officers and civilians.

It appears that in a *café* in Karlsruhe, the chair of a lieutenant. Morned von Brüsewitz, was unwittingly pushed by an artisan named Siebmann. The officer demanded an apology, which the artisan declined to give, since he was ignorant of having given offense. Thereupon the officer drew his sword and attempted to run the "insulter" through the body. For a time he was restrained by the landlord, and the artisan attempted to escape. The officer, however, considered himself mortally injured, and searched the *café* for the aggressor, whom he ultimately found. The artisan turned to flee, but, a locked door barring his passage, he was run through the back by the infuriated officer, whose "honor" thus obtained the satisfaction deemed indispenable by German military etiquette. Siebmann died shortly afterward of his wounds. Von Brüsewitz has been sentenced by court-martial to four years' imprisonment and to dismissal from the army—a punishment relatively severe in view of the leniency with which officers are treated in Germany, but by no means an equivalent of any of the penalties prescribed by the penal code for such cases.

The incident was the cause of a two days' debate in the Reichstag on the subject of duelling, beginning November 17 with an interpellation introduced by Herr Munckel, Richterite radical, and including some vigorous speeches in condemnation of the practice by members of the left, and a rather ineffective reply from General von Gosler, minister of war.

The imperial chancellor intimated that the government had measures in view by which it hoped to reduce the number of duels to a minimum, if not to abolish the custom altogether. With regard to disputes between officers, he said, it was proposed to modify the procedure of the courts of honor so as to render it impossible that the verdict of such tribunals could ever necessitate a duel; and preparations were being made for effectively combating the custom of duelling by sharpening the provisions of the penal code.

It was evident, however, from the speeches, that, on the part of the government, no very vigorous efforts to eradicate this questionable feature of German life could for the present be expected. The opinion is generally held, that nothing but a personal decree of the emperor himself will prove ultimately effective. In this respect a step which may have far-reaching influence has already been taken by the prince regent of Bavaria, who has reversed a decision of a court-martial which had sentenced an officer to be dismissed from the army



for declaring himself to be on principle opposed to duelling. The prince regent formally stated that he himself did not approve of the custom, and instructed his minister of war to announce that hereafter the compulsion to fight duels is abolished so far as the Bavarian army is concerned.

The long-promised measure of reform in the code of military procedure—a matter which precipitated a cabinet crisis some months ago (p. 680)—was, with the emperor's sanction, laid before the federal council about October 16.

It exhibits a conciliatory tendency, which is explained in part by the Siebmann-Brüsewitz incident, and in part by the necessity under which the government feels itself to increase as largely and as speedily as possible the military and naval strength of the empire. The proposals involve complete reconstruction of the artillery batteries, augmentation of the number and calibre of the field guns, and extensive alterations in naval equipments.

**The Budget.**—The most striking features of the imperial budget laid before the Reichstag in November were its deficit (\$14,250,000) and its naval appropriation, the latter explaining the former.

It is proposed to meet the deficit by a public loan. The naval appropriation for the year amounts to \$32,500,000, or about \$14,000,000 more than that for last year. Of the total, \$15,500,000 is set apart for building new ships, an item which is not unlikely to be repeated in the era of naval expansion upon which Germany is entering.

**Retaliation on German Shipping.**—Something in the nature of a tariff war on the part of the United States, against Germany, was inaugurated by a proclamation from President Cleveland dated December 3, reimposing, on and after January 2, 1897, "upon vessels (of all nationalities) entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German empire," the tax of six cents per ton (not exceeding thirty cents per ton each year) which had been held in abeyance by the president's proclamation of January 26, 1888.

At that time (1888), says the president, "no tonnage or lighthouse dues, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever, were imposed upon American vessels entering the ports of the empire of Germany, either by the imperial government or by the government of the German maritime states;" and "vessels belonging to the United States of America and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature, or any import due higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States." It was for this reason that the tax of six cents per ton on German vessels, authorized by Section 11 of the act of congress of June 19, 1886 (now reimposed), was suspended; and the suspension was to continue "so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes should be continued in the said ports of the empire of Germany, and no longer."

It now appears, however, that "tonnage or lighthouse dues, or a tax or taxes equivalent thereto, are in fact imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in German ports higher and other than those imposed upon German vessels or their cargoes entered in ports of the United States (the German tax is about six and one-half cents a ton), so that said proclamation of January 26, 1888, in its operation and effect contravenes the meaning and intent of said Section 11 of the act of congress approved June 19, 1886."

The president goes on to say:

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the aforesaid Section 11 of the act aforesaid, as well as in pursuance of the terms of said proclamation itself, do hereby revoke my said proclamation of January 26, 1888, suspending the collection of the whole of the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum (which is imposed by the aforesaid section of said act) upon vessels entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the German empire; this revocation of said proclamation to take effect on and after the second day of January, 1897."

Germany at once protested against the reimposition of duties, contending that the taxes at German ports were not levied solely on American vessels but on those of all nationalities, including German vessels; and that they were levied not by the imperial government, but by the governments of the maritime states, and were therefore of the nature of local taxes beyond jurisdiction of the imperial authorities.

The United States government refuses to accept this contention, holding that tonnage taxes and lighthouse dues, even though levied for nominally local purposes, such as the benefit of the harbor of Hamburg or the lighting of the harbor of Bremen, are equivalent taxes to our tonnage taxes; and the United States refuses to allow the German government to avail itself of a difference in their respective constitutions to obtain an advantage over the United States in the matter of exemption from dues on shipping.

By many the action referred to on the part of Germany is considered as but an incident of the general drift of German policy toward the United States since the passage of the Wilson tariff law of 1894, imposing a differential duty on bounty-paid German beet sugar (Vol. 4, p. 778; Vol. 5, p. 940).

**Sensational Libel Trial.**—During the first week of December occurred in Berlin a trial of five editors—Baron von Lützow, and Herren Föllmar, Plötz, Leckert, and Berger—on charges of libelling Count von Eulenberg, high court marshal, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, foreign minister, and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe,

son of the chancellor. The evidence brought to light much corruption in high places; and the trial may prove to be only the opening scene of an exciting drama in the German official world.

The trouble arose from an erroneous report of the Russian czar's reply to Emperor William's speech at Breslau on September 5. Two versions were published, in one of which the czar was represented as saying: "I assure you, sire, that I am animated by the same traditional sentiments as *my late father*." What he really said, however, instead of the words italicised, was "Your Majesty." The erroneous report was calculated to prolong Russo-German hostility; and an investigation into the source of the incorrect report was ordered. Two journalists, Baron von Lützwow and Herr Leckert published an article to the effect that the corrected version was inspired by Count von Eulenberg, under English influence, with the view of spoiling relations between Germany and Russia. The libel was increased by representing that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, foreign minister, had supplied the information in order to damage certain of his ministerial colleagues. Both the baron and the count took up the matter; Lützwow and Leckert, with the other editors mentioned, were brought to trial; and it was sought to prove that they were merely the tools of the head commissioner of secret police, Herr von Tausch, who hired them to furnish "interesting information." Lützwow made a full confession, and Herr von Tausch, having flatly sworn to statements which were as flatly contradicted by other witnesses, was arrested for perjury. Everybody is on the tiptoe of curiosity as to what revelations will come out at Von Tausch's trial, and whether he in his turn is but a puppet whose strings are pulled by some much higher personage. Lützwow and Leckert have sentences of eighteen months' imprisonment; Berger, one of one month's; and Plötz and Föllmar have been fined.

The case is really a contest between the secret police and the foreign office, and has created a bad impression regarding the relations of the official bureaux and the so-called "inspired" newspapers.

**Miscellaneous.**—When the matter of the Bismarck "revelations" (p. 835) came up in the Reichstag, November 18, the chancellor and foreign minister maintained the attitude of reserve which had marked the semi-official utterance of the government in the *Imperial Gazette*, declining to make public state secrets. Said the chancellor:

"The late revelations in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* have not disturbed our relations with our allies. We continue to trust each other in the highest degree."

During the year ended June 30, 1896, 16,834 ships paying toll passed through the Kiel canal.

Of these, 14,957 were German; 184 British; 812 Danish; 381 Dutch; 81 French; 84 Russian; 60 Norwegian; 336 Swedish; and none American.

**FRANCE.**

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**—On November 10 the chamber of deputies, by a vote of 273 to 254, decided, despite the opposition of the government, to discuss on November 16 the mode of electing senators. The government's defeat had no serious consequences, though two days later the radical groups in the chamber made an effort to overthrow the Méline ministry. The ground of attack on the 12th was the action of the government in permitting parish priests and curates, though they are state officials, to hold congresses, while such right is denied to certain other state officials, *viz*: university professors and school teachers. Levi Mirman, radical socialist, made the attack on the government. The minister of public instruction and worship, M. Rambaud, in reply, announced his purpose of introducing a measure in the chamber authorizing teachers to form a mutual aid society and to hold congresses under certain conditions. Deputy Mirman having charged that in the clerical congresses at Rheims priests had "preached a crusade against the government," M. Darlan, minister of justice, asserted that only one priest, in one of the congresses, had used such language as had been charged; and that the offender had since been censured and his stipend stopped. The prime minister himself, M. Méline, took part in the debate. He repudiated the charge that he encouraged the clerical propaganda, but added that he could not make war on religion. M. Poincarre's motion expressing confidence in the government was then adopted by a vote of 324 to 225. M. Mirman proposed to add a clause to Poincarre's motion, but the chamber refused assent, 302 nays, 176 yeas.

The naval budget was passed by the chamber December 16. While it was under consideration Admiral Besnard, minister of marine, said that the government would soon submit plans for the construction of defensive works at Brest and at Cherbourg. The naval budget voted amounted to 100,000,000 francs over and above the ordinary expenditure of the department.

M. Lockroy, former minister of marine, calls for speedy attention to three weak points of the French navy.

He declares, 1st., that the boilers of most of the ships are defective, constructed on a faulty system in 1890; 2d., that the condition of the battleships for coast defense and also of the torpedo boats is inadequate; 3d., that because of recent improvements in projectiles with extraordinarily high bursting charges, the present protective armor has become obsolete.

A report by M. de Kerjégu shows that as a naval power France is inferior not only to Great Britain but also to the Triple Alliance as far as the Mediterranean is concerned. In the North Sea the German naval forces are far more than a match for the northern fleet of France. But some comfort is derivable from the rapid growth of Russia's naval power.

**Duke of Orleans Married.**—Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, pretender to the kingship of France, and the Archduchess Marié Dorothe Amélie of Austria, whose betrothal was announced in July (p. 683), were married in the beginning of November at Vienna. The couple will fix their permanent residence in England.

The bride, a daughter of the Archduke Joseph, is twenty-nine years of age, two years older than her husband. She has spent most of her life on her father's estate, Alcsuth, in Hungary, there leading "a most domestic and rural existence." She is very highly educated, is an excellent linguist, a brilliant pianist, and a good painter.

There was a demonstration of royalist enthusiasm at Paris on the day of the marriage—high mass at the *Madeleine*, bread tickets distributed to the poor, portraits of the royal pair given away to the crowds outside the church. The royalist gilded youth posted portraits of the pretender on public buildings, statues, fountains, etc. At a banquet in the evening the president of the "Royalist Youth" thus expressed his confidence in the return of monarchism:

"We have no doubt that France will recall the prince; but if by chance France should not speak, let the prince be daring and we shall be all of us ready."

**Miscellaneous.**—André Theuriet and Albert Vandal were elected members of the French Academy, December 10. Emile Zola was a candidate for the two vacant *fauteuils*; but the votes cast were Theuriet 18, Zola 4; Vandal 20, Zola 2.

Émile Arton, implicated in the Panama canal scandals of 1892 (Vol. 5, p. 943), whose sentence to six years' imprisonment had been quashed by the court of appeal, was tried again at the Versailles assizes for not obeying the court's order to refund money embezzled from the Canal Company. On conviction he was condemned to eight years' imprisonment.

## ITALY.

The wedding of the crown prince of Italy and Princess Hélène of Montenegro, whose betrothal was announced in August (p. 684), took place in Rome on October 24. The civil function was first performed at the Quirinal

palace by the Marquis di Rudini, prime minister, acting in his capacity as crown notary, in the presence of the king and queen of Italy, all the Italian and Montenegrin princes and princesses, the ministers and state dignitaries, and other high personages. The religious ceremony was afterwards celebrated by Monsignor Piscicolti at the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels). A necessary preliminary to the marriage was the formal renunciation by the princess of her native faith, the Orthodox Greek, and her reception into the Roman Catholic Church. This occurred October 21, in the church of St. Nicholas at Bari.

The Italian people displayed much enthusiasm over the wedding. In the evening all public buildings in Rome, the embassies, and many private houses were brilliantly illuminated. A banquet was given at the Quirinal. The festivities ended on October 27 with a great review in honor of the Prince of Montenegro.

On December 18 a bill granting an annual allowance to the crown prince of 1,000,000 francs was carried through the chamber, but only after a stormy scene in which many of the deputies came to blows owing to the attempt of the president to suppress further speaking on the part of Signor Costa, socialist, who denounced all such grants and even went so far as to declare the monarchy a useless and dangerous institution.

On the night of October 23 the famous brigand Tiburzi was shot to death by police in the woods at Capalbio, near Orbetello, after twenty-four years' fruitless attempts to capture him.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian diet was dissolved October 5. New elections were held, beginning the last week in October, which resulted in a return of the liberal party under Baron Banffy to power with an increased majority over the clerical and anti-Semite opposition.

The figures for all the districts, with seven second ballots to be cast, are as follows: Liberals 282, national party 37, Kossuthists 48, Ugronists 7, Christian people's party 20, while 10 members are of no particular party. The liberals made a net gain of about sixty-five seats.

There were riotous disturbances in some localities; but on the whole the elections passed off quietly. The attempt of Count Zichy, leader of the Christian people's party, to work up a demand for repeal of the new laws establishing civil marriage and religious equality, failed, as did also the nationalist crusade of Count Apponyi and the efforts of the Kossuthists to organize hostility to Austria.

The chief question at issue related to a proposal to abrogate the Austro-Hungarian compromise of 1867 fixing the share which Austria and Hungary have heretofore respectively borne of the expense of maintaining the dual empire. Up to the present, it is said, Hungary has paid only thirty-five per cent, the remainder being paid by Austria. It is now proposed to increase Hungary's proportion; and it is altogether likely that while Hungary will not accept undue charges, she will willingly consent to assume her full share of the financial burden without which she could hardly expect to have a full share of political power.

But, while the liberals have won in Hungary, they have been overwhelmingly defeated in lower Austria, which includes the region about the capital, Vienna. There the clerical party have carried everything, securing the election of almost all the anti-Semitic and Christian socialist candidates.

This indicates a somewhat serious political condition within the empire—one which may hereafter issue in extensive changes of imperial policy. A predominance of clerical influence in the Austrian wing of the empire would probably affect the relations of Austria to the other powers, for the clericals are extremely bitter against the alliance with Italy as countenancing if not favoring the position taken by the Italian government toward the Vatican.

## RUSSIA.

Following his tour of the European courts, the czar has inaugurated an important change in the administration of the affairs of the empire, by assuming personal and direct control of the internal and external policies of Russia. This change, sometimes spoken of as a *coup d'état*, is really a movement for reform in what is known as the Russian "system." Under that system, the Russian government, though nominally an autocracy, was in fact an extreme bureaucracy, the real rulers—those whose wills were the really effective power in management of affairs—being the mass of subordinate functionaries in church and state by whom the czar was surrounded. Indeed, so complete was the isolation of the czar owing to this army of bureaucrats and the maze of red tape which they so diligently spun, that his majesty was often kept from knowing the real condition of his realm and people. By the step now taken, the powers of these officials are materially reduced, and the way is paved for a reform of the abuses of bureaucracy for which Russia has long been notorious. The future alone can reveal the full significance of the change.

A scheme of currency reform drafted by M. de Witte, finance minister, which was to have been laid before the council of state this fall, and which would have involved the introduction of a new gold coinage on completion of

the contemplated restoration of a metallic currency and adoption of a gold standard, has been postponed, on the initiative, it is said, of the emperor himself. There are rumors that the position of M. de Witte has been somewhat shaken thereby, as well as by the failure of the loan which, it was in vain expected, would be the sequel of the czar's recent visit to the French capital.



DON CARLOS, PRETENDER TO THE  
SPANISH THRONE.

On October 30, Prince Khilkoff, minister of ways and communication, returned to St. Petersburg having completed a tour of the world in eighty days. His route had been in the opposite direction to that traversed by Li Hung-Chang. In the course of his travels he crossed the United States from San Francisco, Cal., to New York, being received with much honor by railroad officials at various points. The object of his trip was to inspect the railroad and steamship lines of the world, especially of the United States, with a view to the introduction of reforms and im-

proved methods of transportation in the empire and particularly in the great railroad now being built across Siberia.

### SPAIN.

The trial by court-martial of the prisoners charged with being implicated in the bomb-throwing outrage at Barcelona on June 7 (p. 446), ended December 16. The proceedings were marked by great secrecy owing to fear of other anarchist attempts. It is stated that four of the prisoners were condemned to be shot, four to life imprisonment, and the remaining seventy-six to terms of confinement ranging from eight to nineteen years.



A scandal in high life was the elopement in November of Princess Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, with Count Folchi, an artist and a married man with a family

### BELGIUM.

The elopement, in November, of the Princess of Chimay and Caraman, wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman, Belgium, with a Hungarian gypsy, a musician named Rigo, has set two worlds a-gossiping, and proved a harvest to those journals which devote large space to details of spicy scandal. Prince Joseph has brought suit for divorce in the Brussels courts. His wife was formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich.

Major Lothaire, the notorious commander of the Kongo Free State troops, was, on November 18, mulcted in the sum of £360 for breach of promise of marriage, on suit brought by Madame van Hecke of Brussels in behalf of her daughter.

### SWITZERLAND.

On December 17 the federal assembly at Berne elected Dr. Adolf Deucher president for 1897, to succeed Adrien Lachenal elected in December, 1895. Dr. Deucher was vice-president during the past year. Eugen Rueffy, minister of the interior, was elected vice-president.

### BULGARIA.

After several postponements, the trial of Georgieff, Atzoff, and Tufektchieff, accused of the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff in July, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 587), began at Sofia on December 21. It ended on December 30 in the acquittal of Georgieff, a former servant of Major Panitza; but Atzoff, who was M. Stambouloff's coachman on the fatal evening, and Tufektchieff, a former employé of the department of public works, whose brother had been fatally maltreated in prison, it is alleged, by sanction or order of the dead premier, and who was one of the assailants who actually struck the fatal blows, were each convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. A letter written by M. Stambouloff to a friend in March, 1895, was read in court, showing that the dead statesman was well aware that he stood in peril of his life, and implicating Tufektchieff and Natchevitch in a desperate plot against him. The most dramatic incident of the trial was the denunciation made before the tribunal on December 27 by the widow of

M. Stambouloff, who declared: "Let these poor wretches go; the real murderers of my husband are the present government!"

The ministerial difficulties referred to last quarter (p. 691) led to a dissolution of the *sobranje* about November 1. Elections for new members were held November 29, resulting in an overwhelming majority for the government of M. Stoiloff. The opposition is said to number less than one-fourth of the house, and is divided into four factions.

It appears that notwithstanding the obstruction from high quarters raised in the way of the commercial treaty negotiations with Austria on account of alleged hostility to the scheme from the Russian party, a commercial treaty with the dual monarchy has actually been arranged. This shows that M. Stoiloff tends to pursue a conservative policy in all matters that might create antagonism between Bulgaria and other Danubian states.



## INDIA.

THE close of 1896 finds India stricken with famine and pestilence. Dry weather, causing crop failure and preventing fall sowing, coupled with excessive export of former surplus crops, has made the shortage felt in nearly every part of the empire. One half of the Punjab, Northwest Provinces, and Oude is entirely destitute; of the Central Provinces, one fourth is in distress; all Berar and Madras north of the Kistna are in want, while in Bombay the central and southern districts are suffering most, and throughout the country grain riots have become common. The number of persons now employed on government relief works is over a million; and the viceroy estimates that it may exceed three millions during the worst time. The government expects to spend £6,000,000 in such work, and probably will need double that amount. The officially admitted famine area at the close of December has a population of 81,000,000 people, all vegetarians and doing manual labor; and, though some rain fell in the latter part of the month, it is doubtful if the worst is yet foreseen.

When the extent of the famine became known in Russia, orders were issued from St. Petersburg to convey donations of breadstuffs for the sufferers free from all parts of Russia to India; while the newspapers of Moscow and St. Petersburg published earnest appeals for help, and the archbishop of Moscow opened a subscription for the famine sufferers. This interest of Russia in England's colony is looked upon with suspicion by the English press as concealing some deep political design.

The bubonic plague which broke out in Bombay in September, was confined to one ward for two months; but, by December 1, had spread to all districts of the city, and, up to the close of the month, had not diminished in virulence, the deaths numbering about 1,500. Bombay is built on what was formerly an island, now a peninsula; and experts are advising absolute isolation of the city by armed steamers and a cordon of troops, and the burning and rebuilding of the native quarters of the city. It is stated that fully 200,000 persons, or one quarter of the population, have fled from the city. So deep is the general terror that the native doctors either flee or refuse to visit the sick. The fact that the plague is affecting the smaller animals, such as pigs, goats, rats, poultry, and pigeons, is ominous. The plague has already appeared at Kurrachee in Sind and a number of smaller places, whence it may spread through the Punjab, where it will find easy victims among the starving population.

On October 14, at Sunari, a small station on the Sind-Pishin section of the Northwestern railway, seven men, including the station-master, were murdered by seven or eight Ghazis of the Marri tribe, led by the Mahometan fanatic Kalakhan, better known as the Mast Fakir; and the following day four gang-men were killed near Dalijal, about fourteen miles from Sunari. News of the outrage reaching General Gatacre, who had just assumed command of the Quetta district, he immediately left for Sunari fearing a general uprising; and, on October 24, with twenty men of the 24th Baluchistan regiment, surprised the Ghazis in their camp on the Dungan Hill, capturing three, including Fakir Kalakhan, the leader, who were publicly hanged and burned. It is believed this was a case of pure Ghaza, which is the taking of the life of a Kafir or unbeliever, and is of no political significance. Ghaza is considered a meritorious act, and obtains for the Ghazi sure entry to Bhisht or Heaven.

The London *Spectator* states that Dr. Fahrer, the

archæological surveyor of Northwestern India, has discovered amidst the ruins of a vast array of monasteries at Mauza Paderlya in Butala, a district of the Nepal Terai, the monolith, previously believed to exist, on which is an inscription recording that Asoka in the twentieth year of his reign (about 239 B. C.) erected the monument to mark the birthplace of Buddha. The ruins around the monolith will be excavated next year.

### JAPAN.

A correspondent writing from Tokio on October 19 throws further light upon the resignation of the ministry of Marquis Ito, which took place at the end of August (p. 692).

It appears that there had arisen widespread popular distrust of the cabinet. The administration of reforms in Korea had been a failure, and the confusion in Formosa had cast discredit upon the people and policy of Japan. Moreover, the financial policy of the government did not inspire confidence. There was dissension within the cabinet, the finance minister being at variance with some of his colleagues who proposed a budget of expenditure for the coming year largely in excess of the probable revenue, and threatening to resign. This state of indecision in the ministry had a depressing effect upon trade, industry, government bonds, and the stock exchanges. In fact, says the writer, the fall of the Ito ministry was "a general breakdown originating in a want of decision, absence of unity, and lack of moral stamina in the cabinet as a whole. \* \* \*

"The premier left the reins of government to other hands, not on any specific point of principle, but because the entire political and financial situation of the country had become too complicated for his resources. The exit of the cabinet, coming, as it did, at a time when one would naturally have expected a successful and energetic prosecution of various post-bellum measures, was distinctly of a character to suggest a lack of moral force and of political insight. One has only to recall the work accomplished by Germany after the war of 1870-1, to perceive the failure of the Ito ministry in all its length and breadth."

Count Matsukata assumed office as premier and minister of finance, September 18. The full significance of the change of government, particularly as regards the foreign policy of the empire, is not yet apparent.

What has been heralded as an evidence of the remarkable resources and progress of the United States in the matter of naval construction, was the signing in Washington, D. C., at the Japanese legation, on December 31, of formal contracts whereby the Japanese government placed orders in this country for the construction of two men-of-war for the imperial Japanese navy—one to be built by the Cramps of Philadelphia, Penn., the other by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., both to be completed

within two years. The contracts were awarded after a thorough consideration of plans submitted by European builders, the Japanese commissioners having first visited the various shipbuilding yards in this and other countries.

The two vessels will cost about \$3,000,000. Each will have a displacement of 4,760 tons. Their length over all will be 374 feet, with a breadth of 48 feet, an extreme depth of 30 feet, and a draught of 17 feet 9 inches. In point of speed they will outstrip any vessel in the American navy except the *Minneapolis*, which steams a trifle more than 23 knots an hour. The new vessels will make 22½ knots under forced draught, which is a fraction faster than the *Columbia*, the sister ship of the *Minneapolis*.

They will be constructed with longitudinal and transverse bulkheads, divided into compartments, with an armored conning tower. The engine and boiler rooms will be protected underneath by a double bottom. Their batteries will consist of two 8-inch guns, with secondary batteries of ten 12-centimetre guns, twelve 12-pounders, and six 2½-pounders. They will also have five torpedo tubes. The vessels will be built of the best quality of American steel and represent the newer types of American construction. The engines will be triple-expansion, with cylindrical boilers. Some of the guns will be manufactured in England, and the remainder in the imperial yards of Japan.

It is said that a similar contract will be given to an English shipbuilding firm, with a view to testing the relative merits of American and English skill.

### CHINA.

Earl Li Hung-Chang reached Peking October 20 on his return from his tour around the world. A few days later, October 26, came dispatches announcing one of those anomalies which seem to be characteristic of Chinese life in general. It was stated that Li had been appointed to a newly created office in the empire—that of minister of foreign affairs—and, in the same breath, that, for some breach of etiquette in connection with a visit to the empress dowager, he had been punished by fine and deprivation of his honors.

Various accounts are given of the "breach of etiquette" committed. According to one, Li "presumed" to enter the forbidden ground of the precincts of the summer palace while visiting the empress dowager; according to another, his offense was in paying his respects to the empress dowager before presenting himself to the emperor. Whatever the pretext was, it is generally believed that the emperor was jealous of the influence of the empress dowager over the great viceroy.

As minister of foreign affairs Li Hung-Chang has been ordered to remove from Tien-tsin to Peking. It is not yet

clear what powers will attach to his new post, or in what relation he will stand to the Tsung-li-Yamen, the board of ministers who have heretofore managed the foreign affairs of the empire.

A general revolt against the suzerainty of China is said to be now in progress in Thibet, the last of the outlying tributary states of the empire. The earliest advices reached us at the end of September.

Like the rebellions in Kan-Soo and Kiang-Peh (p. 694), the present trouble is partly traceable to the moral effects upon the subjects of China of their country's defeat in war with Japan. Like the Koreans, the Thibetans hope to regain their independence, and their hopes have been fostered by priests of the Dalai-Lama. Again, China has given direct offenses by opposing seriously the bands of Thibetan robbers which have begun to infest southern China. The result has been a wide uprising of the warlike mountaineers, which is now draining to some extent the military resources of the empire.

An incident of considerable interest from the point of view of international law, was the arrest and detention as a prisoner, at the Chinese legation in London, Eng., of Sun Yat-Sen, a medical student, well known in Hong Kong and said to be a member of the famous "White Lily" society, one of the most revolutionary of the numerous secret societies with which the Chinese empire is infested. Sun was arrested at the legation on October 11. On October 24 he was released on the peremptory demand of the British government.

### SIAM.

The construction, now under way, of a railroad from Bangkok to Korat, marks, it is thought, the entrance of Siam upon an important era of development. A short narrow-gauge line to Paknam is the only other railway in the kingdom, and the new road is intended to be only the first of a large system of lines designed to open up communication with the most remote parts of the country. It will be 163 miles long, and will traverse a vast plain of alluvial soil reaching away to the Mekong river.

A dispatch of December 22 announced an attack by Siamese soldiers upon Mr. Kellett, vice-consul-general of the United States at Bangkok, who was wounded. The outrage followed a demand by the Siamese for the release of a consular clerk who, it was alleged, had been unjustly arrested. Mr. Barrett, United States minister, protested against the outrage, and the incident was under investigation at the close of the year.

### AUSTRALASIA.

The deadlock between the upper and lower houses of the Queensland legislature on the subject of the Federation Enabling bill (p. 695), has ended in the extinction of

the bill in that colony. The deadlock was caused by the claim of the legislative council to be associated with the lower house in the election of delegates to the convention which it was proposed to hold early in 1897.

It will be remembered that the intention of the bill agreed upon at the conference of premiers at Hobart (Vol. 5, p. 203), was to vest the power of electing delegates in the people of each colony on the basis of the existing franchise. The Queensland government, however, decided to depart from this principle, and to commit the election of delegates to the parliamentary representatives of the people. A bill to this effect passed the assembly; but the upper house, as a branch of parliament, insisted on its right to a voice in the selection of delegates, and amended the bill accordingly. Several conferences between the houses failed to adjust the difference; and the government of Sir Hugh Nelson finally decided to proceed no further with the measure. The ostensible reason given was that the end of the session was so near that no time remained for the carriage of a modified bill through the house; but it is hinted that the decision was based on a growing feeling manifested in influential commercial quarters, that the local interests of the colony would not be furthered by federation.

This action on the part of Queensland does not necessarily involve a stoppage of the federation movement. Western Australia has provisionally joined with New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria in an agreement to send representatives to a convention; and nothing need prevent Queensland, if it sees fit to modify its present attitude, from accepting by a subsequent parliamentary vote any scheme of federation approved by the other colonies.

A general election held in New Zealand, December 6, resulted in the return to power of the liberal government of Hon. R. J. Seddon, but with a considerably strengthened opposition. The general result was as follows: Government, 38; opposition, 27; labor party, 5. Great numbers of women voted; but the prohibitionists were everywhere defeated.

The leading issue in the contest concerned finance. Between April, 1893, when Mr. Seddon assumed office, and the end of the fiscal year 1895-6, the public debt of the colony increased from £88,144,070 to £42,271,889, and a further increase of £1,000,000 has been authorized by a loan bill for public works. This increase of expenditure has been in accordance with the progressive socialistic program of the liberal party, which has borrowed money for advances to settlers, for land settlement and improvements, and for the purchase of native lands. The opponents of the government do not approve of an application of the powers of the state to such uses, but at the same time generally recognize that the results of the experiment cannot be fairly judged in the short period for which it has been tried.

A bill establishing female suffrage and abolishing

plural voting was passed by the assembly of Victoria early in December. Its fate in the council is in doubt, there being a strong sentiment there that so vital an alteration ought to be submitted to the electors.

The total wheat crop of the six Australian colonies for 1896 is estimated at 18,643,000 bushels, a deficiency of over 7,000,000 bushels.

### MALAYSIA.

**The Philippine Revolt.**—Considering the difficulty of obtaining reliable information of the movements of the Spanish and insurgent forces in near-by Cuba, it is not strange that conflicting reports of the causes and progress of the revolt in the Philippine islands make it still more difficult to sum up clearly the exact state of affairs in those regions, which form the last important colonial possession of Spain in the old world, as do Cuba and Porto Rico in the new. A special correspondent to the *New York Herald*, writing from Manila December 12, gives his opinion that

“The rebellion is rather social than political, and is largely directed against the Spanish friars, who have over-educated the natives, filling them with new aspirations, which, after the example of the Japanese successes, have stimulated the Filipinos to throw off the yoke of the Europeans.”

Another writer says:

“The statements that have been made to the effect that the natives were groaning under a burden of priestly oppression and extortion, are gross falsehoods originating among those who have reason to know that the friars will not sit silently by and allow the people to be ground down and squeezed dry by officials and traders, or be used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for revolutionary malcontents. \* \* \* The originators of the revolution are those who are desirous of severing the Philippine islands from Spain and creating a republic there. They have hatched their plots in secret conclaves, and they have experienced no difficulty in finding men to carry out their base designs, but the relations of the natives with the friars remain practically unchanged.”

Probably the immediate cause of the outbreak was the increase by almost thirty per cent of existing land and agricultural taxes, which are borne entirely by the native population, the avowed object of this increase being to provide resources for the continuation of the war in Cuba. This led to the withdrawal of the head men of the towns and villages responsible for the collection of the taxes, to the mountains; and the native troops commanded by Spaniards, sent out against them, killed their officers and joined themselves to the insurgents. When the news



reached Madrid, peremptory orders were issued by Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo for the wholesale arrest of foreign and native members of the secret societies which abound in the Philippines and are regarded by the Spanish authorities as centres for the spread of revolutionary ideas. At Manila, the capital, alone, over 400 citizens were arrested and jailed August 23; but, instead of suppressing the revolutionary feeling, this action rather added fuel to the flames.

At the opening of the quarter, the insurgents were but poorly organized; and the attacks in the vicinity of Manila, it is affirmed, were made by men classed as banditti, to whom plundering and outrage is second nature, most of them half-breeds in foreign employ and without political aspirations. The Spanish defenses, October 1, comprised six warships chiefly occupied in defending the dockyards and arsenal at Cavite, about four miles from Manila, some three or four thousand Spanish marine infantry dispatched from Barcelona and Cadiz, one battalion of Spanish artillery, one regiment of native infantry commanded by Spanish officers, a few companies of native cavalry and carbineers, and about a thousand volunteers. During October the town of Nasugdu was taken by the Spanish with a loss to the insurgents of 114 killed. The discovery of a conspiracy against the government in the Sooloo islands, the arrest of several Japanese suspected of secretly aiding the rebels in Manila, and the sending of a warship to Manila by the Japanese government, were also reported.

On November 11 the Spanish were repulsed with a loss of 200 men at Novaleta. Other dispatches during the month announced the defeat of 4,000 insurgents at Santa Cruz with heavy losses, including the insurgent leader Abad and the capture of San Juan after severe fighting. At the close of November, Don Ramon Blanco the general-in-chief of the Spanish troops in Manila, for culpable indifference and apathy, was removed, and his place filled by General Polavieja, who sailed from Barcelona with a large staff of officers early in the month.

Advices from Manila at the beginning of December stated that the revolt had extended to all the provinces of Luzon. The active insurgent forces were then estimated at 100,000, one-quarter armed and used to solid earthworks, the remainder possessing only barbarous weapons. The provinces of Bulacan, Cavite, and Laguna were counted rebel strongholds. On December 11 an entire native column deserted to the insurgents at St. José, Bulacan, and the same day the Spanish troops were reinforced by the arrival of 2,000 troops from Spain. Some rebel prisoners at Cavite overpowered and killed six of the guards, December 6, and escaped into the city. They were, however, recaptured, and 170 of them shot. On the 17th, the British cruiser *Spartan* left Hong Kong to reinforce the *Daphne*, *Pigmy*, and *Pique* at Manila; and the Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* arrived at Manila about the same date. The statement made by a Madrid paper that the Japanese are assisting the rebels with men and munitions of war, has been officially denied.

The quarter closed with reports that the insurgents had been defeated at San Mateo by Colonel Marina's column, and that there had been heavy fighting at Balingag and Nueva Ecija. General Rios drove the insurgents from the latter place with great slaughter. This victory was followed by a fierce battle at Santa Maria in the province

of Bulacan. The insurgents were driven from their position by the forces of General Rios after several hours of desperate fighting, leaving 1,200 dead upon the field. The Spanish loss is reported twenty-three killed and seventy wounded.

Late in December, Dr. Rizal, who was asserted to be the promoter of the revolt, and who had been tried by court-martial, was sentenced to death and shot at Manila. Dr. Rizal was arrested on board the steamer *Isla de Panay*, October 4, as he was about to land at Barcelona, Spain. He was imprisoned there, and later returned to Manila for trial. On his trial he admitted the authorship of the constitution of the Philippine League, the object of which is revolutionary; but denied taking any part in the rebellion. He was held in superstitious reverence by the natives, who believed him possessed of superhuman qualities giving him immunity from death.

### SAMOA.

It was stated early in November that President Cleveland, through Secretary Olney, had proposed to Germany that the Berlin treaty of 1889 be abrogated, at least so far as the United States was concerned, on the ground that the provisions of the tripartite agreement imposed conditions which had proven exceedingly irksome and unsatisfactory to the United States. No reply was received from the German government beyond a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of Mr. Olney's suggestion. Neither the treaty, nor any article thereof, can be abrogated or altered without the approval of the three signatory powers—Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

### THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

On October 23, at a meeting of President Dole and the council of state, the partial pardon granted in February last (p. 199) to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, was made unconditional by unanimous vote.

On December 10 the ex-queen arrived in San Francisco, Cal., on a visit to the United States. The motive of her visit is not apparent. It was thought by many that she had come to make a final appeal to President Cleveland for the restoration of her throne; but a letter from one of her former trusted agents, intimates that she has come to press a claim for indemnity for the loss of her crown lands and regal authority, incurred through the revolution of January, 1893, which, it is alleged, was instigated by the late United States Minister Stevens and aided by United States marines from the cruiser *Boston*.

A secret anti-annexation league has been organized at Honolulu, branches of which are formed at various points in the republic. The head of the movement is said to be

Paul Isenberg, a wealthy planter, whose theory is that annexation of the islands to the United States will give Hawaii no political benefit, while it means death to Asiatic contract labor, which returns such large profits to planters. One of the arguments against annexation, most effective with the natives, is based on the alleged dangers of being overrun by the American tramp element, as well as the danger, under American laws, of the natives being reduced to the social and political level of the negro in many parts of the United States. Enlisted in the league are many old adherents of the monarchy and some of the richest planters and capitalists.



### AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

**Madagascar.**—Revolts of the Hovas and of the indigenous tribes have continued. Early in October the official organs of the French government admitted the existence of a formidable rebellion against the colonial authorities. Bands of armed natives were reported to be assembling before Antananarivo, the capital, where the French troops numbered not more than 2,000, the rest of the army of occupation being dispersed over the island in small bodies. The civil governor-general, Laroche, in compliance with orders from the home government, surrendered his powers to General Gallieni, who assumed dictatorial authority over the entire island. Toward the end of the month General Gallieni telegraphed to the French colonial department that the Hova minister of the interior, Rainandrianampandry, and Prince Ratsimananga had been executed for complicity in the rebellion: Ratsimananga was the queen's uncle. This new policy of severity toward the Hovas was universally approved and applauded by the Paris journals. The retiring civil governor, Laroche, being interviewed at Port Said, on his return voyage to France, expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the execution of the Hova grandees. When General Gallieni reached the capital, he declined M. Laroche's suggestion that he should pay his respects to the queen at her palace, holding that the first call was due from her. When the queen presented herself at the general's quarters, he gave her the title of "majesty" and assured her of the affection and

sympathy of the French people, but told her that henceforth Madagascar was French territory and that its inhabitants were French "subjects." On the night of November 18 the town of Ambohimanga, ten miles from the capital, was looted by rebels, who captured forty prisoners and carried off all the cattle.

The state department at Washington, toward the end of the year, received a copy of a decree of emancipation whereby slavery is abolished in Madagascar. All the inhabitants are declared free; traffic in human beings is prohibited; and contracts for the sale of persons are nullified; penalties are provided for violations of the law; and for a second offense these penalties are trebled. Aid is offered to dispossessed owners of slaves, in the form of territorial possessions.

**Mozambique.**—An expedition consisting of 300 Portuguese soldiers and 180 natives, commanded by Major Mousinho Albuquerque, governor-general of Mozambique, met with a repulse in Manicaland some time in October. The Portuguese were surprised by 2,000 natives belonging to the Namorallo tribe, and, after a fight which lasted twenty-two hours, were compelled to retreat with the loss of two killed, thirty-five wounded. Among the latter was the governor-general.

A telegram from Lisbon, November 6, reported that the governor had suspended the constitution, dissolved the municipal council, and proclaimed martial law. He also arrested three inferior magistrates, one of them a brother of a judge of the highest court at Loando, on the charge of supplying arms and munitions to the rebellious Namorallos. The accused were awaiting trial in the fortress at Mozambique: their offense is punishable with death.

**Morocco.**—United States Consul-General Burke, stationed at Tangier, Morocco, under date of October 15, reported to the state department at Washington a piratical attack committed by Moors on a French vessel off the Riffian coast. The attack was made by about 100 Riffians in small boats. The Spanish governor of Albuemas, with a small force, boarded a steamer and went to the rescue of the Frenchmen. He arrived in time to capture three of the pirates' boats, which were carrying off prisoners and plunder. Then he boarded the French vessel, and, after a fierce struggle, rescued the captain and the rest of the crew. French and Spanish warships were ordered to the scene of the outrage.

**Rhodesia.**—A stormy meeting of the directors and

shareholders of the British South Africa Company was held in London November 6, the Duke of Abercorn in the chair. The duke proposed an increase of the company's capital by £1,000,000 in £1 shares. The outbreak of the natives in Rhodesia, he said, had been unexpected, and had exhausted the £500,000 cash which the company had on hand in February, 1896. There was strong opposition made to the proposed increase, but amid much confusion the chairman declared that the proposition was carried by a majority vote. The chairman then moved that the meeting approve the underwriting by the company of 300,000 of the shares. This motion was received with shouts of dissent, and was voted down by a large majority. Finally it was decided to issue the new shares without underwriting.

The war in Rhodesia was ended before the quarter began (p. 578). Toward the end of November the laager at Fort Salisbury was breaking up. The troops were to be withdrawn as soon as an adequate police force could be organized. Nevertheless there are mutterings of hostility on both sides. For example, at Salisbury the peace was regarded as "merely a patched-up affair;" and a native "prophet" announces his intention of sending an impi to murder those who have surrendered. The loss of the Matabeles and Mashonas in the late revolt is computed at 8,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. All their cattle died of rinderpest, thousands of their sheep and goats were captured, and hundreds of their kraals were burned. Earl Grey in a report to the South Africa Company October 16, wrote:

"The only enemy we have to fight is hunger. \* \* \* The destitution of the natives is already very great and likely to become very severe before the end of the year." He says that there is on hand enough food material to sustain nearly 40,000 natives at the rate of one pound a day.

Of the economic problems that confronted the company in the conduct of the war, Earl Grey writes:

"I do not think the remarkable character of the feat which the company has performed in carrying on a war for six months, 587 miles away from the railroad, and keeping in a state of efficiency a fighting force of 8,000 men and 8,000 animals, and storing in addi-



MR. CONYNGHAM GREENE,  
NEW BRITISH AGENT IN  
THE TRANSVAAL.

tion supplies to feed 40,000 natives for three months, has been properly appreciated by the British public. I do not think they realize that this achievement is even more difficult than the task would be of keeping a big civil population in comfort and an army of 3,000 in a state of efficiency for six months at John O'Groat's House by means of supplies brought from Land's End, and of getting up the supplies required for six months ahead when transport could not be relied upon, without a cart-horse to be obtained in the country, and without a single feed of grain to be obtained on the road for the imported mules which had to drag the supplies over this long line of road. Considering the heavy nature of the task, I do not think the expenditure we have incurred would be thought excessive."

**The Transvaal.**—The London *Statist* publishes a table showing the difference in the values of Transvaal gold-mining stocks between October 1 1895 and October 15, 1896.

In the list are ninety-six companies, including all the companies that have paid dividends, together with others whose values are pretty well ascertained, as well as some which are still in the speculative stage. The total nominal (or selling) value of the stocks of these companies in 1895 was, in our money, \$696,317,205; but in 1896 it was only \$393,532,400, a decline of about 43 per cent.

A judicial decision of high importance for the mining interests of South Africa was rendered by the supreme court of the Transvaal Republic in November. By that decision the McArthur-Forrest patents for the cyanide process for the extraction of gold are declared null in that country. The process was in most extensive use in the Johannesburg district, and enormous profits were made by the patentees. The use of cyanide of potassium in the United States for the extraction of gold from certain kinds of refractory ores, dates from a time earlier than the issue of the McArthur-Forrest patent in England; and that fact having been established beyond all question, the patent could not stand.

The population of Johannesburg in October was 102,078, *viz.*:—whites, 50,907; native blacks, 42,533; the rest, Asiatics or persons of mixed race. Of the whites only 6,205 are natives of the Transvaal. Nearly half the population are between the ages of twenty-five and forty years.

**British Central Africa.**—The administration of British Central Africa began in 1891; in 1896 Great Britain's trade with the region amounted to \$500,000. It is confidently expected that soon there will be a continuous railway line from the eastern coast to the healthy districts, where coffee growing has already attained considerable magnitude. Tea also is grown, and there are some cinchona plantations. Tobacco and cotton are also cultivated. There are valuable deposits of coal in the protec-

torate, and hematite iron is very abundant. The forests afford valuable timber, india-rubber, and gum. Native labor is abundant and cheap.

In the southwestern portion of the protectorate, on October 8, a force of 600 Angoni Zulus, under the chief Chikusi, attacked the industrial mission station at Ntonda, burned the village, and killed a number of the people. Chikusi also raided some villages near Fort Liwonde on the upper Shiré, and massacred many of the inhabitants. Instantly three military columns were ordered to march into Chikusi's country and to chastise him and his braves.

**Somaliland.**—A telegram from Zanzibar, December 2, reports that Signor Cecchi, Italian consul there, and the captains of the warships *Volturmo* and *Staffetta*, with six other officers of those vessels, were "murdered" by Somalis in Magadoxo. One hundred other Italians were reported to have been wounded.

**Nigerland.**—Toward the end of the year the British Niger Company was about to move a military expedition into the region of the upper Niger for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade in that quarter. Sir Taubman Goldie was in the chief command; under him were some twenty British officers and several thousands of trained native troops. Hitherto the company has neglected this portion of its domain, though it is a region inhabited by forty million souls and a most notorious field for slave trading. On the upper Niger human chattels are the principal currency—the gold and silver of exchange; the cowries are, as it were, the copper coinage.

The news of the expedition appears to have given occasion in France to some apprehension lest the French "sphere of influence" should be encroached on. The London *Graphic* thus soothes the overwrought sensibilities of the French journalists:

"There is as much fume and flutter at gay Lutetia as if this expedition is intended to invade French territory. What its real purpose may be, no one seems to know; some of the tribes within our sphere of influence are said to have been giving trouble, and it may be that they will be subjected to a little military discipline. In any case it is certain that the Niger Company's troops will not march a single inch beyond its territorial boundaries. \* \* \* Our French friends have no occasion, therefore, to work themselves into a fever; they would expend their energies to better purpose by pushing forward the development of their own portion of Nigerland. In that part of Africa there is plenty of room for both nations to move with out treading on each other's toes."

## SCIENCE.

**Picture Telegraphy.**—Further important contributions to the problem of the direct transmission of pictures to a distance (p. 714), have been reported.

Perhaps the highest degree of practical perfection yet attained, has been reached by the joint invention of Thomas A. Edison and Patrick Kenny. The picture to be sent is drawn on soft paper with



PROFESSOR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.E.,  
DISTINGUISHED BRITISH SCIENTIST.

a pencil hard enough to sink the lines slightly. The sketch is then wrapped around a cylinder, which revolves slowly, and passes under the touch of an extremely delicate metal finger. As this finger sinks into the indented line it makes an electrical connection which travels to the other end of the wire, where a similar finger is resting lightly upon a revolving cylinder of paper. The receiving paper has already been sensitized with a specially prepared solution which renders it subject to change of color on the action of an electric current. So that the effect of the first revolution of the cylinder at the transmitting end will be seen in a series of colored dots on the sensitized paper at the receiving end, corresponding with the depressions of the needle into the lines of the original sketch. One revolution of the

cylinder completed, the metallic point automatically drops down a very slight distance, and again traces its way over the face of the picture, producing a second series of dots at the receiving end of the apparatus. And so on, until the complete picture has been built up.

In Mr. Edison's laboratory, the experiments have been successful over a circuit corresponding to the distance between Chicago and New York city.

*The Telephot.*—Still another device—an outgrowth of the discovery of X rays—has recently attracted much attention as a solution of the same problem. It is called a "telephot," and was invented by Dr. Robert d'Unger of Chicago, Ill.

The first essential of the apparatus is two Crookes tubes of equal intensity and resistance, one for the sending end and one for the



receiving. The one at the sending station is mounted in the usual manner, with an induction coil battery, and is made to give off the Röntgen rays. Below it is placed the picture to be transmitted, laid out flat on a thin slab of vulcanite or other suitable material. Still further below that is the "variator."

This variator is the most important part of the invention. It consists of two parallel rods, across and at right angles to which are several metal strips. The rays going through the picture strike on the first of these two pencils and produce a mechanical impact. This vibration is transmitted to the second rod by means of the metal cross pieces. The shocks to this second rod, which is made of carbon, in turn vary its electrical resistance so as to produce a change in the current flowing through it to the other end of the wire. At the receiving end this fluctuating current is passed through the primary of an induction coil, while the other Crookes tube is attached to the secondary, giving the vibrations of current in the main circle from the sending end. The second induction coil transforms them into an alternating current, which will produce the usual action in the receiving Crookes tube.

Under the receiving tube is placed a piece of sensitized paper or a dry plate such as photographers use. This is subjected to the direct action of the tube, and a short exposure will reproduce a shadow negative of the print or picture at the transmitting end.

The theory on which the telephot works is like that of the telephone. The inventor thinks that the Röntgen rays, in going through the picture at the sending station, are partly cut off by the material through which they pass, and hence produce a modified action upon the variator. These modifications are in turn sent over the line in the electric current, just as the voice vibrations are transmitted in talking through a telephone. Then, at the further end, these vibrations are changed back to the Röntgen rays, which act in an unequal manner on the sensitized plate, reproducing the original properties of the picture sent, or rather a shadow negative of them.

**X Rays.**—These wonderful phenomena continue to be the subject of earnest study (pp. 1, 466); but the year has added only slightly to our theoretical knowledge regarding them beyond what was known within a few weeks after Dr. Röntgen's announcement.

In November and December the papers were teeming with sensational statements about the wonderful possibilities of the application of X rays to the restoration of vision to the blind. These statements grew out of experiments made upon blind people at Mr. Edison's laboratory in West Orange, N. J., and elsewhere; but actual results thus far go to show that the curative claims have been much exaggerated, though it seems not improbable, that, where the optic nerve is still intact, as in cases of cataract or other merely physical obstruction to the normal excitation of the nerve by light rays, the blind may be made to see to the extent of distinguishing certain classes of objects of varying outline.

It is said that frequent or persistent exposure to the

action of X rays, has an injurious effect upon the skin, causing inflammation, peeling off, and other results likened to those of "sunburn." Expert opinion is yet unsettled as to the explanation of these effects. They are attributed by some to the direct action of the X rays themselves; by others to the heat or the electricity always present where the rays are produced; but Mr. Tesla, on the other hand, thinks the sunburn effects due to ozone generated in the atmosphere by the rays.

**Photography in Colors.**—Professor Lippmann of Paris, whose researches in the way of the direct photographic reproduction of natural colors have attracted attention for several years (Vol. 3, p. 843), continues to prosecute his experiments with growing prospects of success.

Before the Royal Society in London, Eng., in August, he exhibited specimens of colored photographs obtained by a single exposure, the image being permanent, and the color due to a physical texture produced in the photographic film by the light, and not to any deposited pigment.

The picture is obtained by having a metallic mirror in contact with the photographic film during the exposure of the plate, the glass side of the plate being turned toward the object photographed. The mirror is readily formed in contact with the film by allowing mercury to flow from a small reservoir into the space between the film and back of the holder. After the exposure the reservoir is lowered and the mercury allowed to run out. The plate is then developed and fixed in the usual way, and when examined by reflected light the picture shows the natural colors of the object. The film may be either albumen, collodion, or gelatine, sensitized by the chloride, bromide, or iodide of silver; the developer may be acid or alkaline; and the fixation may be by potassium bromide or cyanide.

The chemical action of the light upon the agents is the same as in ordinary photography; the different effects are due to a physical result brought about by the presence of the mirror. This result consists of colorless, brownish-black deposits of reduced silver spread in a series of thin strata through the film and parallel to the surface of the plate.

**Chemistry.**—The name "lucium" has been given to a substance (probably a new chemical element) discovered by M. P. Barrière in the course of researches on monazite sand. It is intended to use the new substance for the production of an incandescent gas light in opposition to that of Auer von Welsbach. The properties of the new element are described as follows in the *Chemical News* :

The salts of cerium, lanthanum, and didymium form with sodium sulphate insoluble double salts; lucium does not. Thorium and zirconium form insoluble double salts with potassium sulphate; this is not the case with lucium. Yttrium, ytterbium, and erbium are not precipitable by sodium thiosulphate, while lucium chloride is pre-

cipitable. From glucinium lucium differs, as its salts are precipitable by oxalic acid.

According to the results obtained by Prof. Schutzenberger, confirmed by those of Cleve, Fresenius, and Lecoq de Boisbaudran, lucium dissolves in sulphuric, nitric, or acetic acid, forming salts either white or slightly tinted with rose color. All its salts are soluble in water, forming limpid, colorless solutions.

The spectral rays of lucium are special, and only approximate slightly to those of erbium. Erbium oxide, on ignition, appears of a very pure rose color, and its nitrate is red. On the contrary, lucium oxide is white, slightly grayish, and its nitrate is white. The aqueous solutions of the erbium salts are red or rose color; those of lucium, even if containing fifteen or twenty per cent of the salt, are almost colorless.

The atomic weight of lucium is calculated as 104, which would seem to indicate that it is a distinct element.

Professor Ramsay, the discoverer of helium, has now found that electric sparks will strike through it for an extraordinary distance, while Lord Rayleigh has ascertained that the refractivity of the new element is less than any previously known.

Professor Roberts-Austen has brought forward evidence to show that metals are capable of diffusing into each other not only when they are molten, but also when they are cold. He has shown that if clean surfaces of lead and gold are held together *in vacuo* at a temperature of only 40 degrees for four days, they will unite firmly, and can be separated only by a force equal to one-third of the breaking strain of lead itself. And gold placed at the bottom of a cylinder of lead 70mm. long thus united with it will have diffused to the top in notable quantities at the end of three days. Such facts as these tend to modify our ideas of the relations of the liquid and solid states of matter.

**Astronomy.**—Early in October the observers at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., announced that they had discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus rotate only once on their axes during each revolution around the sun. One face of the planet, therefore, is always turned toward the sun and heated to a very high degree, while the other is always shrouded in darkness.

It has also been found that Mercury has an appreciable atmosphere while Venus is enveloped in a thick atmosphere; but, for some reason, Venus has only a few clouds.

An instance of the strange phenomenon of meteors being seen in broad daylight, was recorded at Indianapolis, Ind., at a little before noon on November 14.

**Geographical Exploration.**—Among the notable achievements of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition in Franz-Josef Land (Vol. 5, p. 724), is reputed to be the re-

discovery of Gillis's Land, first sighted by the Dutch navigator, Gillis, in 1707, and reported by him to be in latitude about  $80^{\circ}$  north.

With the exception of vague rumors in 1868 and 1864, no subsequent expedition had been reported as having seen the territory. Mr. Jackson and his comrades went last summer to Cape Neale at the southwestern extremity of Franz-Josef Land, and discovered an unknown land lying far off to the northwest—presumably the lost Gillis's Land. They approached it, but could not land on account of rough weather. The cape discovered lies at  $80^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude and  $42^{\circ} 30'$  east longitude. They named it Cape Mary Harmsworth.

**Aërial Navigation.**—On November 28 Professor S. P. Langley's aërodrome (p. 468) again demonstrated the possibility of mechanical flight. Launched from a specially constructed stage, it remained aloft 1 minute 45 seconds, flying 1,500 yards in a horizontal direction, and, when its power was exhausted, dropped gently down without mishap. Professor Langley's experiments have all been tried on an island in the Potomac river about thirty miles below Washington.

The aërodrome is almost entirely made of steel, and contains a peculiar steam engine of rather more than one horse-power. During the last trial the engine generated sufficient power to turn the propellers something more than a thousand revolutions per minute. The weight of the machine itself is thirty pounds, and the boiler carries two quarts or about four pounds of water. The movable parts of the machinery weigh twenty-six ounces. The fuel employed is gasoline, converted into gas before use. The aërodrome is about fifteen feet long, and measures fourteen feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. Its wings are of silk and are stationary. The machine is driven through the air by means of two screw propellers, one on each side, about four feet in diameter.

**Longest Geodetic Line.**—The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has recently completed a survey of the longest base line ever measured upon which to establish subsequent surveys. The preliminary work, it will be remembered, was completed about a year ago (Vol. 5, p. 962).

The line is known as the transcontinental arc, and extends along the 39th parallel from a point on the Atlantic coast ten miles south of Little Egg Island lighthouse, below Cape May, to a point on the Pacific six miles north of Punta Arenas lighthouse, near San Francisco. The length of the arc at sea level, *i. e.*, following the curvature of the earth's surface, is 2,625.8 miles. This differs by 111 feet from the length indicated by the radius of the 39th parallel as given by Bessel, the astronomer of Königsberg, Germany, who first calculated the diameters of the earth and measured the distance from our planet to *61 Cygni*; one of the nearest of the fixed stars. It also varies by  $98\frac{1}{2}$  feet from figures based on the radius of the same parallel as calculated by Sir Andrew Clarke of Glasgow University. The

work of determining the radius of the 89th parallel has not yet been performed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

**Power From Niagara Falls.**—At midnight on November 15 the Niagara Falls electric power was first flashed over the wires to Buffalo, N. Y. A current of 1,000 horse-power was transmitted by the Niagara Falls Power Company to the power house of the Buffalo Railway Company. Street cars have since been successfully operated in Buffalo by means of the new power; and the incident is no doubt only the beginning of a more extensive transmission of the vast energy centred at the falls to other industrial points along the river and inland. The history of the enterprise is very briefly outlined as follows:

The first use of Niagara's power was made in 1725, a primitive sawmill being operated. Nothing more was done in this line until 1842, when Augustus Porter conceived the plan of hydraulic canals, and in 1861 one was completed. The Niagara Falls Power Company was incorporated March 31, 1886. The Cataract Construction Company, from whose plant power has just been delivered in Buffalo, was incorporated in 1889, and work was begun on October 4, 1890. It took three years to build the tunnel, the surface canal and the first wheel pits. The canal, 250 feet wide, with an average depth of twelve feet, draws off sufficient water from the Niagara river, a mile and a-quarter above the falls, to serve for the development of 100,000 horse power. The walls of the canal are pierced at intervals with ten inlets for the delivery of water to the wheel-pit in the power house, which stands at the side of the canal. The pit is 178 feet deep, and connects by a lateral tunnel with the main tunnel, which acts as a tail race and delivers the water back to the river below the falls. The tunnel, which has a maximum height of 21 feet and width of 18 feet 10 inches, was a large undertaking, involving the labor for over three years of 1,000 men, the excavation of over 300,000 tons of rock, and the use of 16,000,000 bricks for lining. The turbines were built after designs by Faesch and Piccard of Geneva, Switzerland. They work under a head of 140 feet, and each develops 5,000 horse-power.

The first distribution of power was made to the works of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, adjacent to the canal, in August, 1895. Other and later users of the power have been the Carborundum Company, the Calcium Company, the Buffalo & Niagara Railway Company, and the Niagara Falls Electric Lighting Company.

In December, 1895, the city of Buffalo granted a franchise to the company to supply power to that city under the terms of which it had to be prepared to furnish 10,000 horse-power to consumers by June 1, 1896, and 10,000 additional horse-power in each successive year. The first customer under this arrangement was the Buffalo Railway Company, which arranged to take 1,000 horse power, at a rate of \$36 per horse-power per year. The current is transmitted by a pole line, consisting of three continuous cables of insulated copper, the total length of which is seventy-eight miles.

To meet the future demand, the Niagara Falls Power Company is preparing to install seven more generators of 5,000 horse-power each, which will be exactly similar to those already in place. When the

necessary extensions have been made, the pit will be 480 feet long and 185 feet deep; and the total capacity of the plant will be 50,000 horse-power, or one-half of the capacity of the canal.

**A Sea Trolley Line.**—On September 12 a trolley line—the most novel in the world—was opened, to run through the sea along the southern English coast from Brighton to Rottingdean.

The idea was first conceived by Mr. Magnus Volk, an Englishman, three years ago. The track is laid on the hard bottom rock along the beach, which is uncovered at low tide. It consists of parallel double tracks, each pair of two feet eight and one-half inches gauge, and spaced eighteen feet between the two outer rails, thus giving a broad effective gauge of eighteen feet for the tall spider-legged car that has to stride both as if a single track. The rails are laid on huge ties of solid concrete, built up from the solid rock and incorporated with it. The car, which resembles the upper structure of a yacht, stands upon a frame of drawn steel, consisting of four sprawling, hollow legs, powerfully girded together. Each leg carries a four-wheeled truck, resting upon one of the small double tracks below; and each truck is protected by a bogie, looking like a double-ended rowboat turned upside down.

The power is brought from an overhead trolley, and operates two electric motors under the deck, which transmit the power to the wheels by shafting carried down two of the hollow legs and armed with toothed gearing below. The brakes are worked by rods passing down the remaining legs. The current carries a force of 500 volts, and the motors have each thirty horse-power. The speed of the car is five and a-half miles an hour when the tide is in, and seven miles at low tide. Trial tests of the working of the road have been successful.

**Miscellaneous.**—An apparatus called a “methydric sphere” has been invented by an Italian named Corzetto, to enable persons to descend to any depth in the sea. Its principle is the use of compressed air. An accident happened during a recent trial at Spezzia, and the inventor and two companions were immersed under water for eighteen hours. All were nearly asphyxiated when rescued.

The name “phellosine” has been given to an artificial substitute for cork, invented by a Frenchman.

It consists of cork-bark ground to an impalpable powder and the powder agglutinated by a solution of nitrocellulose in acetone. The materials are mixed in such a manner that the result is a doughy mass. This is put into molds, compressed, and subsequently allowed to dry spontaneously. The material is but a trifle, if any, more combustible than cork itself. While this is a fact, however, the manufacture of phellosine is attended with danger of explosions.

A successful application of the serum method of treatment for the cure of insanity has been reported by Professor Vires of the Montpelier Insane Asylum near Paris, France.

The patient's name was Mlle. Félice Languerre; and the cure is

said to be permanent. The treatment is based on the theory, held by some medical men, that insanity, like rabies, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and many other ailments, is due to the presence of special microbes or bacteria. Serum taken from the blood of a person who has just recovered from madness, is injected into the veins of the patient to be treated, and is supposed to act through containing an anti-toxic element which neutralizes the poisonous effects of the germs in the blood of the patient.

The claims for this new treatment of insanity will be accepted for the present by the medical world, only with great reservations.

Experiments recently conducted in England have demonstrated the practicability of using water-tube boilers successfully to run the most powerful engines in the largest ships.

Belleisle boilers of over 25,000 horse-power capacity were recently installed in the British man-of-war *Powerful*—the first attempt to use them on such a large scale. The trial tests resulted most favorably. The contract horse-power requirements were exceeded; steam was maintained with ease and regularity; the discomforts attendant upon the old forced draft were done away with, the temperature in the stokehole never exceeding 90°, and in the engine rooms 75°. The great saving in weight of the boilers for a certain horse-power allows of a larger coal-carrying capacity; but this is offset to some extent by the necessity of increased coal consumption.



## ART.

A SUCCESSOR to the late Sir J. E. Millais, president of the Royal Academy of England, who died August 13 (p. 766), was chosen on November 4 in the person of Mr. E. J. Poynter.

POYNTER, EDWARD JOHN, was born in Paris, France, March 20, 1836, son of Ambrose Poynter, an architect, and grandson of the sculptor Thomas Banks. He was educated at Westminster School and at Ipswich Grammar School in England, and subsequently studied art in English schools from 1854 to 1856, and in Paris from 1856 to 1859, where he was a pupil of Charles Gleyre. In 1860 he became an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1871 he was appointed Slade professor of art at University College, London, and again in 1873 for four years. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1876, and in 1894 he was appointed director of the National Gallery. For several years he was director for art and principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington. His first picture in the Academy was *Israel in Egypt* (1867). Since then he has ex-

hibited almost yearly, some of his best known pictures being *Perseus and Andromeda* (1872); *Atalanta's Race* (1876); *The Fortune Teller*, his diploma picture (1877); *Zenobia Captive* and *A Jersey Lily—Mrs. Langtry* (1878); *Nausicaa and Her Maidens Playing at Ball* (1879); *A Visit to Esculapius* (1880); *In the Tepidarium* (1882); *Psyche* and *The Ides of March* (1883); *Diadumene* (1885); *On the Temple Steps* (1890); *The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba* (1891); *When the World was Young* (1892); and *Horæ Serena* and *Idle Fears* (1894).

He also painted cartoons for the mosaic of St. George in Westminster palace and a fresco at St. Stephen's church, Dulwich. He is the author of *Ten Lectures on Art*, published in 1879.



EDWARD JOHN POYNTER,  
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

hart of Baltimore, Md.; and one, the Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship in pictorial art. Each of these gives the winner \$1,000 a year for a term of years. The most noteworthy exhibitors in the present display of the work of the academy, are Harold Magonigle, W. S. Aldrich, John R. Pope, Percy Ash, and George W. Breck.

The first annual exhibition of the American Academy in Rome, Italy, was held in December.

This is the only artistic institution in Europe which has been established to give to American students the assistance and standing they require. Its permanent home is in the *Villa dell'Aurora*, where space is provided for students of architecture, painting, sculpture, and archæology. Several large funds have been established, the income from which is devoted to scholarships for the promotion of art study. These include one scholarship in architecture, out of the central fund; two in sculpture, founded by bequest of W. H. Rine-





**EDUCATION.**

**A**N interesting experiment combining the elements of socialism and communism, is being tried near St. Anne, Ill., about sixty miles south of Chicago. There, what is known as the People's University has been established on a section of land (640 acres), under the management of Walter Thomas Mills, well known as a lecturer on temperance and other social and economic topics. The central idea is simply to provide an opportunity for study for those who are willing, by their own toil, to take advantage of such opportunity.

The land is cultivated co-operatively by all (teachers as well as students), the proceeds are sold for the benefit of all, and the property of the community is kept in a common storehouse.

The community started with a capital of \$4,500, invested in tools, machinery, and live stock. The school has asked for no gifts, and does not expect to secure any endowments. The students and teachers are working with their own hands at the construction of the buildings, and are carrying on the agricultural work of the school, all of which is done without compensation. Their labor is employed directly in producing the food, clothing, fuel, and shelter necessary for their own comfortable existence. When this labor has provided these necessities, the balance of their time is devoted to study.

They have built five miles of fences; planted fruit trees and five hundred grape vines; have set out an immense garden of about ten acres; have fields containing twenty thousand sweet potato plants, twenty-one acres of Irish potatoes, eighty acres of oats, two hundred and fifty acres of corn, forty acres of sorghum, twenty acres of millet, and twenty acres of buckwheat.

The form in which the buildings are constructed is that of a small village, but there is no subdivision of land, and no sale of lots. The school will hold, in its own name and for its own use, all land, houses, shops, and implements of every kind. There is no way in which any person can secure a speculative or even legitimate business interest in any of the work of this school. There is no plan for admitting for residence in this village anyone who does not come solely for an educational purpose.

The promoters of the school expect that in a short time it will be absolutely self-supporting.

Illiteracy among negroes in the United States is notably decreasing, as shown by statistics recently gathered for the department of education.

It may be said that in 1860 the colored race was totally illiterate. In 1870 more than eighty-five per cent of the colored population of the South, ten years of age and over, could not read and write. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates had been reduced to seventy-five, and in 1890 the illiterates comprised about sixty per cent of the colored population of ten years of age and over. In some of the colored states the percentage is even fifty per cent. The District of Columbia leads in intelligence among its colored citizens, the illiteracy there being rated at thirty-five per cent.

In thirty years forty per cent of the illiteracy of the colored race

has disappeared. In education and in industrial progress this race has accomplished more than it could have achieved in centuries in a different environment, without the aid of the whites. The negro has needed the example as well as the aid of the white man. In sections where the colored population is massed and removed from contact with the whites, the progress of the negro has been retarded. He is an imitative being, and has a constant desire to attempt whatever he sees the white man do. He believes in educating his children, because he can see that an increase of knowledge will enable them to better their condition. But segregate the colored population, and you take away its object-lesson.

As proof of the above assertion, statistics show that where the colored population is greatest in proportion to the total population, or where the colored population is massed, as in the "black belt" of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, there the percentage of illiteracy is highest.

There are now in the South 162 institutions for the secondary and higher education of negroes, thirty-two of which are colleges and seventy-three normal schools. There are over 27,000 negro teachers in the Southern states; and the number of these, as well as the enrolment of negro pupils in common and higher schools, is steadily increasing. During the last twenty years the sixteen former slave states have appropriated nearly \$80,000,000 for negro schools.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

**A** NEW musical farce entitled *The Geisha*, by Owen Hall and Henry Greenbank, music by Sidney Jones and Lionel Monckton, was successfully brought out at Daly's theatre, New York city, about the beginning of the quarter.

The story tells of a beautiful geisha (singing girl) employed in a tea house in Yokohama, Japan, whose charms fascinate a British naval officer. He is, however, betrothed to an English girl; and the geisha, who is in love with an officer of her own race, is not deceived. The English girl reaches Japan with a yachting party, and disguises herself, becoming a tea-house geisha; and in that character she is purchased by a wicked and powerful marquis, who wants to make her his wife. His villainy is, however, foiled.

*The Mandarin*, a comic opera, by Reginald de Koven and Harry B. Smith, authors of *Robin Hood* and *Rob Roy*, was successfully running at the Herald Square theatre, New York city, in November.

The Mandarin of Foo-Chow has twelve wives, all the law will allow to anyone in China, save the emperor. He falls in love with the wife of a carpenter in an adjoining street, and, putting on a car-

pen-ter's costume, calls on the lady in her husband's absence. The husband, later, comes home tipsy; and the police, who have followed him, search his house and arrest the disguised mandarin. The servants of the mandarin, on the other hand, take the carpenter away with them and treat him as if he was their master. When he awakes the next morning, he desires to go home to his wife—which announcement causes a commotion among the twelve wives, who were ignorant of the existence of a thirteenth. The emperor appears on the scene, and declares that the mandarin must be punished for having one wife more than the law allows. The thirteenth wife cannot at first be found, but she soon turns up in search of her husband, who is ordered to execution. All complications are unravelled in the last act.

*The Fool of Fortune*, a three-act comedy, by Martha Morton, was presented by W. H. Crane and company at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York city, December 1.

The "Fool of Fortune" is at the outset a prosperous, "nervy" Wall street operator, who by the treachery of a supposed friend is financially ruined and physically wrecked. The turn of the tide eventually bears him on to fortune again; but the good luck comes too late to the crushed, broken creature; and though he momentarily exults at his triumph his joy dies out miserably, overcome by excitement.



DR. ANTONIN DVORÁK, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Other specially noteworthy productions of the quarter were: *Brian Boru*, an Irish romantic opera in three-acts, music by Julian Edwards, libretto by Stanislaus Strange, brought out by the Whitney Opera Company at the Broadway theatre, New York city, October 19; *The Sign of the Cross*, a four-act drama, by Wilson Barrett, at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York city, about November 9; *Andrea Chénier*, a four-act musical drama by Umberto Giordano, libretto by Luigi Illica, at the Academy of Music, New York city, November 13, by a company under Colonel Mapleson; and *The Girl From Paris*, a musical

Vol. 6—62.

comedy, by Ivan Caryll, libretto by George Dance, at the Herald Square theatre, New York city, December 8, under management of E. E. Rice.

At the very close of the year comes the important announcement that the services of Dr. Antonin Dvůrák, the great Bohemian composer, have again been secured as director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York city. He first assumed the directorship in 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 427), but resigned in 1895 to give his personal attention to the education of his children. His most noted works composed while in America, are the symphony *From the New World* (Vol. 3, p. 863) and *The American Flag* (Vol. 5, p. 463).

The violin playing of Master Bronislav Huberman, a young Polish boy, has attracted attention to him as a remarkable musical prodigy.

The failure, in December, of the Imperial Opera Company, organized by Colonel Mapleson, is an incident worthy of note.



## ARCHÆOLOGY.

**I**N October general interest was aroused by the announced discovery of the ruins of a vast prehistoric city in the mountains in the state of Guerrero, Mexico. The discovery was made by William Niven, mineralogist, of New York, a life member of the American Museum of Natural History and a member of the New York Academy of Science and the Brooklyn Institute. Full details of the find will be awaited with eagerness. The ruins are said to be scattered over an area of nearly 1,000 square miles, and to include temples, pyramids, and other remains indicating an advanced state of civilization.



**RELIGION.**

**The Catholic University.**—An event which aroused much discussion in this country, was the resignation, on September 29, of Bishop John J. Keane as rector of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., in obedience to instructions dated September 15 from Pope Leo XIII. The letter of recall intimated at the same time the intention of His Holiness to promote Bishop Keane to the rank of archbishop.

No authoritative statement has yet been made public as to the reasons which prompted the retirement of Bishop Keane; and the conjectures which have filled columns of the press would be out of place in this review. We may be permitted merely to state, as a matter of record, that the Protestant papers generally regard the bishop's removal as a virtual rebuke to what is popularly known as the "American School" of Catholicism, of which Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane are leading representatives. Another explanation offered is that it was brought about by German ecclesiastical influence. Few of the journals of the Roman Catholic faith, however, attach any such special significance to the bishop's retirement. All unite in speaking of Bishop Keane and of his work in the university in the highest terms. The inception, the remarkable progress, and the partial completion of the great institution, were largely the personal work of the late rector. On December 5 Bishop Keane sailed from New York on his way to Rome in the double mission, it is said, of consulor to the Congregation of Sacred Studies and to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide.

On November 20 was announced the appointment of a successor to Bishop Keane, in the person of Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass.

CONATY, REV. THOMAS J., D. D., new rector of the Catholic University of America, was born in Ireland, August 1, 1847. His parents came to this country when he was three years old, and settled in Taunton, Mass., where he received his public school education. In 1863 he entered Montreal (Que.) College, where he remained four years, passing in September, 1867, to the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1869. He went from Worcester to the Grand Seminary of Montreal, and in 1872 was ordained a priest of the diocese of Springfield, Mass. He served for a time as assistant pastor of St. John's church, in Springfield; and in 1880 he was transferred to the new parish of the Sacred Heart, in South Worcester, of which he has been pastor ever since.

He was the founder and first president of the Total Abstinence Union of the diocese of Springfield, and has been president of the national Union. He was also identified with the relief measures for Ireland in this country, and was treasurer of the Parnell parliamentary fund. For several years he has been president of the Catholic Summer School in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Dr. Conaty is the publisher of the *Catholic School Gazette*, and is regarded as a firm supporter of the parochial school. He represents the conservative element, but has not taken a very active part in the discussions.

**New Bishops Elected.**—On October 7, at a meeting of the council of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western New York, held in Trinity church, Buffalo, the Rt. Rev. W. D. Walker, D. D., bishop of North Dakota, was elected bishop of Western New York to succeed Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, who died July 20 (p. 752). Bishop Walker was enthroned in St. Paul's church, Buffalo, December 23.



ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI, PAPAL DELEGATE  
TO THE UNITED STATES.

WALKER, RT. REV. WILLIAM DAVID, D. D., LL. D., was born in New York city June 29, 1839; was graduated at Columbia College in 1859; and in 1862 finished a three years' course at the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained in Calvary church, New York city, June 19, 1865. He obtained the degree of D. D. from Racine, Wis., in 1884, and from Oxford University, England, in 1894. In 1888 Griswold College (Davenport, Iowa) gave him his LL. D., which degree he also received from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1894. He is also a D. C. L. of the University of King's College, Windsor, N. S. He was consecrated bishop of North Dakota in Calvary church, the scene of his early years of faithful labor, on December 20, 1883.

For some years past, or since his Western bishopric, Bishop Walker has been one of the government's Indian commissioners, and has done much to elevate the Indian and place him on a level with his white brother. As a result of his missionary work among them, many Indians have become Christians and are leading happy and peaceful lives on lands allotted to them by the government. He is the originator of the now famous "cathedral car," and first used his car in missionary labor during his work in the West.

On December 13 it was announced that the Pope had approved the appointment of Rev. Dr. James E. Quigley as bishop of the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y., in succession to Bishop Stephen Vincent Ryan, who died April 10 (p. 505).

QUIGLEY, RT. REV. JAMES E., D. D., was born in Oshawa, Ont., October 15, 1855, and was educated at St. Joseph's College, afterwards entering the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Suspension Bridge to

prepare for the priesthood. His abilities attracted the attention of Bishop Ryan, and in 1873 he was sent to the University of Innspruch, Austria. In 1875 he was transferred to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and in 1879 was ordained. He returned to this country and was assigned to the charge of the church at Attica, N. Y. In 1883 he was transferred to the cathedral in Buffalo, soon becoming rector, a position which he held for twelve years. He had been nearly one year at St. Bridget's parish in Buffalo when he was chosen as successor to Bishop Ryan.

**The United States Church Army.**—The organization of this important body in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, of which a brief mention was made in the preceding quarter (p. 483), is well under way.

The history of the movement dates from March 12, 1896, when Bishop Potter of New York wrote to Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's church in that city suggesting the formation of a committee to consider the subject, but is the result of several years' careful study of the work of similar organizations. At a meeting of the Parochial Missions Society on October 19 it was unanimously resolved to undertake "the cautious supervision" of the Church Army as a distinct department of the society's work for one year. The direction of the movement is in the hands of the Church Army Commission consisting of Rev. E. A. Bradley, D. D., rector of St. Agnes' church, and Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James' church, New York, Rev. W. D. Bodine, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. Newton Perkins of New York, secretary of the Church Building Commission. Next in authority comes the military director-general, Colonel H. H. Hadley of New York, of rescue mission fame. General Hadley has for his chief of staff Major Samuel F. Jones, the superintendent of St. Stephen's Rescue mission, of Boston. His aide-de-camp is Major Sarah Wray, the song evangelist, who has for many years been associated with mission work. The chief adjutant is Major James K. Bakewell, superintendent of the Brotherhood Rescue Mission and commandant of the First regiment, U. S. C. A., Pittsburg, Penn. The musical director is Major Brown, a former light of the



RT. REV. WILLIAM DAVID WALKER, D.D., LL.D.,  
D.C.L., PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOP  
OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

comic opera stage. General Thomas L. James, former postmaster-general, is treasurer.

A training school for officers has been opened at the Lexington avenue headquarters in New York, and fourteen cadets are already in training. Each post of the new army will be attached to one of the churches, and the officer in command will be directly responsible to the rector, who, in turn, is responsible to the military director, who obeys the orders of the Church Army Commission. The posts are formed only at the special invitation of a church rector. It is intended that the work shall be self-supporting; and ten per cent of the contributions are to be sent to headquarters, together with one-tenth of the weekly contributions from soldiers. A sufficient amount of money to insure the financial success of the work must be pledged before special officers from headquarters will be sent to start a post.

The plans will include the best features of the Salvation Army and of the Church Army of England. Uniformed corps of trained evangelists, under military discipline, will be stationed in different cities. These men will preach in the streets and will be aided by bands of music. The work ultimately will include the erection of laborer homes and lodging houses for men and rescue houses for fallen women.

**A New "Creed."**—A religious movement which has attracted general attention, is the organization of a Brotherhood of Christian Unity, whose object is to secure a general acceptance, "as a symbol of universal Christian fellowship for the promotion of 'peace on earth and good will among men,'" of the following "creed," or rather substitute for the historic creeds, which has been formulated by the Rev. Dr. John Watson, familiarly known by his pen name "Ian MacLaren":

"I believe in the Fatherhood of God. I believe in the words of Jesus. I believe in the clean heart. I believe in the service of love. I believe in the unworldly life. I believe in the Beatitudes. I promise to trust God and follow Christ, to forgive my enemies, and to seek after the righteousness of God."

**Miscellaneous.**—The American Missionary Association celebrated in Boston, Mass., October 21 and 22, the semicentennial of its organization.

The fourteenth annual assemblage of the Baptist Autumnal Conference "for the discussion of current questions," was held in Nashville, Tenn., November 10-12.

The seventeenth Church Congress held eight sessions in Norfolk, Va., beginning November 17.

The third annual meeting of the American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies—an outgrowth of the famous World's Parliament of Religions during the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893—was held in Indianapolis, Ind., November 17-19. The attendance numbered thirty-two.



The aim of the congress, as stated by its president, Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, is "to unite all religions in the recognition of 'a universal belief;'" but no attempt to formulate such a "belief," has yet, so far as known, been made.

A change in name was decided upon, and henceforth the organization will be known as the "Liberal Congress of Religion." It was also voted that the stated purpose of the congress should be "the promotion of liberalism and catholicity in religion."

The Volunteers of America, organized in March, 1896, after the resignation of Ballington Booth as commander of the Salvation Army (pp. 89-97), reported at the end of the year that they had established posts in over 120 cities, had organized over 150 separate societies, and had raised nearly 450 commanding officers, attracting about 400,000 persons to their meetings monthly.



## SOCIOLOGY.

**T**HE first annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon League was held in Washington, D. C., the second week in December.

The professed ultimate purpose of the league is the union of all the temperance forces of the country. Its plan, however, includes sanction and continuance of the so-called non-partisan method of fighting the saloon. It provides for the temperance forces helping a political party to power in one section of the country, which in another may be openly and aggressively in league with the liquor element. It stands for the individual rather than the collective political method for dealing with the evil, and thus, in practical working, involves a partisan division of the forces of temperance. It, therefore meets with severe criticism at the hands of the prohibition party, notwithstanding the fact that its members are pledged "to vote for no candidate, either in caucus or at the polls, who is not in favor of the overthrow of the liquor saloon." Says the *New York Voice*, the organ of the prohibitionists:

"The prohibition party may or may not be permitted to be the slayer of the saloon; but when the saloon is killed it will be by the hand of some party which, having crystallized the anti-liquor sentiment of the country, becomes the positive power itself in government, instead of the shifting balance of power in the political parties of the country. In educating public sentiment up to the acceptance of that political plan essential under our system for securing the desired result, a variety of influences and agencies may be necessary, of which the Anti-Saloon League may be one. Let it labor, and be known by its fruits."

The annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in St. Louis, Mo., November 13-18. Miss Frances E. Willard presided.

The convention was a notably successful and enthusiastic one. Mrs. Catherine L. Stevenson, corresponding secretary, reported the organization of 1,175 new unions during the year. A specially noteworthy incident of the proceedings was the collection of over \$1,000 for Armenian relief, and the unanimous indorsement of a telegraphic protest to President Cleveland strongly urging interference by the United States government in this matter.



### IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

**Sheats Law Unconstitutional.**—This notorious law enacted by the legislature of Florida, making it a punishable offense to allow white and colored children to be boarded or educated in the same school (Vol. 5, p. 735), has been declared unconstitutional.

The decision was rendered October 21 by the circuit court of Clay county, Fla. (Judge R. M. Cole, presiding). Seven teachers in the Orange Park Normal and Industrial School had been indicted by the grand jury of Clay county in April, 1896, for alleged violation of the law, and had been arrested and bound over in the sum of \$250 each to appear for trial.

Counsel for the defense (Messrs. Bisbee and Rinehart of Jacksonville) objected to the statute as vague in its terms and contradictory in its provisions; as unconstitutional in that the body of the statute contained what was not in its title; as arbitrary and unreasonable, creating a crime where none existed, and so going beyond the police power of the state; as needlessly abridging the natural rights of property, contract, and personal association, thus conflicting with the 14th amendment to the national constitution; as discriminating against the rights of teachers to pursue their lawful and useful calling un hindered by restrictions laid upon men of no other business or profession; as being founded simply and solely upon the distinction of color, in violation of the 14th amendment.

Without hesitation the court sustained the objection to the law, that its body contained more than its title, and declared it unconstitutional and void.

**Torrens Law Unconstitutional.**—On November 9 the supreme court of Illinois declared the Torrens Land-Title act unconstitutional.

The question came before the court in the *quo warranto* case of *The People vs. Samuel D. Chase*, which was appealed from the Cook county court. The judgment of the county court was reversed.

The Torrens law aims to simplify the transferring of land titles. It provides that a purchaser of land shall receive from the registrar a certificate of title. When he transfers the property this certificate is surrendered and another is issued to the new owner. Every lien is indorsed upon the certificate, and also on the official register

so that the certificate and the record show at all times the exact condition of the title. The expense of the first certificate of title, which is practically an insurance of the title by the state, is \$15; and the cost of each subsequent transfer is \$3. The law, it is claimed, would enable transfers to be made promptly, and so would stimulate real-estate business.

The essence of the objection taken by the court, is that the law confers judicial powers upon persons (the recorder of deeds, who, by the act, is made registrar of titles, and also his examiners) not qualified under the constitution to exercise such powers. Article 6 of Section 1 of the constitution provides that the judicial powers shall be vested in courts therein named.

**Wright Irrigation Law Valid.**—On November 16 the supreme court of the United States declared constitutional the California statute known as the Wright Irrigation law. One effect of the decision is to affirm the validity of \$16,000,000 of bonds issued under the act.

Two cases were before the court. One of them—Fall Brook Irrigation District *et al.* *vs.* Maria King Bradley and husband—came up on appeal from the circuit court for the southern district of California, where the decision had been adverse to the constitutionality of the law. The other case—William Tregua *vs.* the Modesto Irrigation District—had been appealed from the state supreme court, where the validity of the law was upheld.

The decision of the state supreme court is now finally affirmed. Irrigation laws similar to the Wright law had been enacted in several other states, and the future of irrigation seems now brighter.

The Wright act provides for the creation of irrigation districts upon the application of a majority of the owners of lands susceptible of a uniform mode of irrigation from a common source. An election is held to determine whether a proposed irrigation district shall be organized, and at least two thirds of the votes cast must be in favor of the project in order to carry it through. Upon the completion of the organization of a district, its board of directors is authorized to construct the necessary irrigation works and to acquire land for the purpose of such construction, which is declared to be a public use.

The objection taken by the circuit court to this law, was based on its supposed conflict with the federal constitution in that it assumed to authorize the taking of private property in order to furnish water only to landowners of a district and not to the general public on equal terms. This was held to be not such a public purpose as would justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain. In rejecting this view and adopting that of the California supreme court, the federal supreme court holds that existence of millions of acres of arid lands in that state makes their irrigation a public use, while in a state where the conditions were different the legislation in question might not be valid.



### IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

**Money in the Banks.**—An investigation of the amount of money held by banks in the United States was recently made by Mr. Eckels, comptroller of the currency.

Inquiries were made of 12,962 banking houses and trust companies—practically all in the country,—and replies were received from 5,723. The amount of cash in those reporting was as follows:

#### CASH IN BANKS.

Gold coin.....	\$134,077,003
Gold certificates.....	55,481,838
Silver dollars.....	8,354,612
Fractional silver.....	7,399,073
Silver certificates.....	30,663,596
Treasury notes, 1890.....	13,126,018
United States notes.....	110,469,375
Currency certificates.....	20,858,000
National bank notes.....	23,795,934
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$413,124,849</b>

Of this total cash the 3,458 national banks reporting held \$335,174,616, and the 2,265 state institutions \$77,950,233. The amount of gold coin and gold certificates held by these national banks was \$155,073,604, and by these state institutions \$34,484,737. The total number of national banks (3,689) held on July 14, the date of the last official call, \$361,658,485 cash, of which amount \$161,853,560 was in gold coin and gold certificates.

The total cash and the part thereof of gold and gold certificates held by reporting banks in each geographical division, is as follows:

States.	Total cash.	Amount of gold and gold certificates.
New-England States.....	\$35,680,272	\$15,403,768
Eastern States.....	213,129,569	83,530,133
Southern States.....	20,086,601	9,558,183
Western States.....	109,584,645	56,410,427
Pacific States and Territories.....	25,634,762	19,605,890
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$413,124,849</b>	<b>\$180,558,341</b>

The total number of depositors in the national banks reporting on July 1 was 2,315,333, with individual deposits aggregating \$1,586,087,193. On July 14 the total individual deposits of all the national banks was \$1,668,413,508; estimated number of depositors, 2,435,625. The total number of depositors in reporting banks other than national was 3,614,630, with deposits aggregating \$1,668,352,678.

In 1894 an investigation showed the number of bank depositors to be about 9,000,000. A conservative estimate, in view of the fact that the number of depositors in national banks shows an increase of about 500,000, would make the total number now between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000, with total deposits aggregating over \$5,000,000,000.

**The Bicycle Industry.**—The year 1896 has outstripped its predecessors in the development of the manufacture and use of the bicycle. The demand for this means of locomotion and recreation has reached such proportions as would almost entitle it to be called a popular "craze." It has wrought a revolution in business, stimu-

lating many industries and causing the downfall of others, and has diverted travel into new channels. The following statistics will be of interest:

It is estimated that at present there are 4,000,000 bicycle riders in the United States, while New York city alone possesses 200,000 riders. There are at least 250 reputable wheel manufacturers in the United States, besides a host of smaller concerns that cannot be strictly called manufacturers. Over \$60,000,000 is invested in the plants, which give employment to more than 70,000 persons. It is estimated that the wheels turned out in the season of 1896 exceeded 1,000,000. A whole army of workmen are engaged in making bicycle sundries and in repairing. The wheel has brought prosperity to numberless country hotels and road houses which had become almost extinct since the decline of coaching. Telegraph messengers, postmen, lamplighters, building and street inspectors, "walking delegates," policemen, firemen, coast patrollers, express messengers, doctors, and others are all using the bicycle in their respective vocations.

The experiments used to demonstrate the applicability of the bicycle for war purposes have been entirely successful, so that this opens up a new field of usefulness.

A recent invention to facilitate field operations is the typewriter bicycle. This consists of a typewriter mounted on a serviceable wheel, which can follow the movements of an army through an ordinary stretch of country. The operator can take commands and general orders in shorthand and strike off several duplicates on the typewriter, being held erect by portable props. It has been tried in England and worked very satisfactorily.

Bicycles propelled by electricity or one of the petroleum products have been made, but are not in use to any extent. In France a pneumatic tricycle hearse has been built. A velocipede ambulance is in use in the Berlin hospitals. It obviates many of the disadvantages arising from the use of horses. The transportation of patients is accomplished with more ease and comfort. It runs on five wheels, of which the four near ones support the body of the ambulance, the front one serving as a guiding wheel. The vehicle is propelled by two persons.

**Land-Grabbing by the Powers.**—It is within the period since 1884 that the colonizing powers of Europe have made their most rapid acquisitions of territory; and Germany, France, and Italy have far outstripped Great Britain in the race. The following table shows the total areas of each of the colonizing powers in 1896 as compared with what they were in 1884, also the actual increase in each case in square miles, and the proportionate increase:

EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPANSION.

Power.	1884.	1896.	Actual addition.	Area 1896 compared with 1884.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	
France.....	869,000	3,595,000	2,726,000	4 times
Great Britain.....	8,590,770	11,129,860	2,539,090	1 1-3 "
Germany.....	208,670	1,231,740	1,023,070	6 "
Belgium.....	11,370	1,011,370	1,000,000	89 "
Italy.....	110,620	610,620	500,000	5 1/2 "

**Railway Mileage and Travel.**—The following table shows the railway mileage and number of passengers annually, in the principal countries of Europe:

## EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Countries.	Mileage	Passengers per annum.	Passengers to every 100 of people.
Germany .....	26,250	483,000,000	978
France .....	23,750	305,000,000	796
Great Britain .....	20,625	864,000,000	2,282
Russia .....	18,100	33,000,000	33
Austria .....	9,375	85,000,000	355
Italy .....	8,750	51,000,000	171
Hungary .....	6,850	27,000,000	214
Belgium .....	2,875	87,000,000	1,425
Switzerland .....	2,185	37,000,000	1,352
Holland .....	1,875	33,000,000	726
Roumania .....	1,500	5,000,000	95

The electric railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1896 is estimated at 13,000, the equipment embracing not less than 30,000 motor cars. About 1,900 miles of track and 5,000 motor cars were built during the year, representing an added investment in this industry of about \$35,000,000. Two years ago the mileage was estimated as 9,000; number of cars, 23,000; and investment represented, \$400,000,000.

**Consumption of Beer.**—In the following table are shown the number of barrels of malt liquor consumed in leading American cities during 1896, and the increase and decrease as compared with 1895:

## CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

City.	Number of Barrels.	Increase over 1895.	Decrease.
Albany, N. Y. ....	369,937	63,116	.....
Baltimore, Md. ....	663,080	127,516	.....
Boston .....	1,224,524	132,146	.....
Brooklyn .....	1,926,868	112,306	.....
Chicago .....	3,196,222	549,887	.....
Cincinnati .....	1,217,343	.....	7,029
Milwaukee .....	2,222,818	185,794	.....
New Orleans .....	240,202	.....	3,362
New York city .....	4,918,803	227,344	.....
Philadelphia .....	1,996,743	177,630	.....
St. Louis .....	2,070,331	157,462	.....
Newark, N. J. ....	1,227,506	101,187	.....

Cincinnati, O., and New Orleans, La., alone show a decrease, which is explained as due to a growing preference in those localities for light American wines, especially California claret.



**American:—**

*Floods.*—From December 1 to December 4 the towns along the valley of the Chippewa river in northwestern Wisconsin, especially Chippewa Falls, were threatened with destruction by flood. Heavy rains, followed by a sudden freeze, had gorged the river with ice, temporarily damming it and causing the waters above the points of obstruction to rise in some cases to a height of nearly thirty feet above their normal level, and threatening devastation throughout the length of the valley in case further rains or a sudden thaw should cause one or more of the gorges to be carried away. Miles of country were deluged, and thousands of head of stock perished. The greatest apparent danger was at Chippewa Falls, where the streets of the town were inundated up to the second stories of the buildings, and traffic was paralyzed, many people for a time abandoning their dwellings and places of business. It is estimated that the property loss at this point alone amounted to \$1,000,000. Portions of Eau Claire and other centres of population were also inundated, causing much inconvenience and loss. However, by December 4 the water at the most dangerous point had forced a passage beneath the ice-gorge and had begun to recede.

A two-days' storm swept over northwestern Washington and part of British Columbia, November 15-17. The damage to railroad property alone in Washington is estimated at \$500,000, the Great Northern road being the worst sufferer. Private property suffered to about the same extent. The Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific railways also incurred serious losses.

November 25-27 Minnesota and the Dakotas were ravaged by a blizzard which caused some loss of life and great loss of live stock.

During the first half of December heavy rains, following the previous fall floods, caused floods in southwestern Washington, involving much loss of farm property and several fatalities.

*Fires.*—Spencer College, Antlers, I. T., was destroyed by fire, October 4. Four students were killed and five injured.

On the night of October 12 the business portion of Great Barrington, Mass., was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, variously estimated from \$300,000 upwards.

On October 26, fire destroyed two large grain elevators

of the Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company, Chicago, Ill. Loss, over \$1,000,000.

*Railroad Wrecks.*—On October 25 an eastbound accommodation train came into collision with a westbound train conveying a G. A. R. excursion on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad near Meramec Highlands, not far from St. Louis, Mo. Nine people were killed outright, and many injured. The disaster is said to have been caused by carelessness on the part of the engineer of the excursion train.

The most appalling disaster in the South since that near Statesville, N. C., in 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 426), occurred December 27 at the Southern Railway Company's bridge over the Cahawba river near Birmingham, Ala. A local train of the Birmingham-Mineral railway, a branch of the Louisville & Nashville system, while crossing the bridge, left the track, and, with two large spans of the bridge, plunged into the river 100 feet below. The wreck took fire immediately, and was burned to the water's edge. Over twenty-three people were either killed outright or roasted to death. Some miscreant or miscreants, presumably with a view to robbery, had loosened a rail on the track. A similar dastardly attempt had been made four days previously.

*Marine Disasters.*—On October 20 the steamer *Arago*, belonging to the Oregon Improvement Company, went ashore and was totally wrecked, during a fog, at the entrance to Coos Bay harbor on the southern Oregon coast; loss of life unknown, but considerable.

On November 22 the steamer *San Benito*, from Tacoma, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal., laden with coal, was driven ashore in a gale. A large part of the crew were drowned.

*Mining Disasters.*—On October 29 an explosion of gas in No. 3 shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., killed six men.

On December 16 six miners were crushed to death by falling rock loosened by a blast in the Holy Cross mine near Red Cliff, Colo.

On December 26 an explosion at the Maule mine near Princeton, Ind., caused six deaths.

#### Foreign:—

On October 6, 7, and 8, an unusually severe gale swept the Irish sea, strewing the western coast of England and Wales with wrecks. The Daunt's Rock lightship, at the



entrance to the harbor of Queenstown, Ireland, was carried from its moorings.

Early in October great floods in eastern Siberia rendered thousands homeless and destitute. Many large washouts were reported along the line of the trans-Siberian railway. The disaster is felt most severely in the agricultural districts.

About November 2 a tidal wave from the Atlantic ocean inundated the town of Huelva, Spain, causing great loss of life and property.

The Windward and Leeward islands, about December 2, were swept by a cyclone which caused tremendous loss of life. St. Vincent and Montserrat suffered very severely, many sugar, coffee, and cotton plantations being inundated. Great damage to property was also done in Trinidad and Barbadoes.

On November 2, the bursting of a waterspout over one of the Azores islands, rendered thousands homeless, and involved the loss of many lives.

On November 26 a terrible storm raged around Athens, Greece, causing the Ilissus and Cephissus rivers to overflow their banks and flood the Piræus. The damage to property is estimated as high as \$1,000,000, and over 100 lives were lost. The destruction of the forests which formerly covered the mountains is assigned as chief cause of the frequent disastrous floods in Greece.

On November 17 the British steamer *Memphis*, from Montreal, Que., November 4, for Bristol, Eng., was wrecked near Mizen Head on the south coast of Ireland, with a loss of ten lives.

The most terrible disaster of the quarter at sea occurred on the night of December 7, when the steamer *Salier* of the North German Lloyd line, Captain Wempe, from Bremen for Buenos Ayres, in a dense fog, struck on the shoals four miles north of Villagrancia off the Spanish coast, and went down with all on board, including, it is stated, 214 passengers, besides her pilot and crew of sixty-six

The *Salier* was a bark-rigged iron-screw steamer of 3,214 gross, and 2,229 net tonnage, 351 feet 2 inches long, 39 feet beam, and 32 feet deep. She was built in Hull, Eng., in 1875.

About December 10 the German ship *Rajah* of 1,230 tons, built at Liverpool in 1864, from Barry, Wales, for Hong Kong, foundered in the Bristol channel with a loss of seventeen out of her crew of nineteen.

The city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, which was visited by a serious fire in February, 1896 (p. 223), suffered again

from the same cause, October 7. The whole business quarter, including the postoffice and government house, was destroyed. Loss estimated at \$5,000,000, besides over 100 lives. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

A fire destroyed business property to the value of about \$1,000,000 in Bradford, Eng., November 30.

Southwestern Iceland has suffered severely from earthquake shocks occurring at intervals since August 26. The disturbances were renewed October 4, when much destruction was wrought to farm houses and cattle.

On December 11 the collapse of a building in Xeres, Spain, which, in its fall, brought down an adjoining tenement house, caused the death of over twelve people. Fully 110 were buried in the ruins.

On December 19 an explosion in a coal mine in Resicza, Hungary, killed forty miners outright.

A landslide caused by heavy falls of rain occurred about December 28 near Rathmore, County Kerry, Ireland. A family of nine persons named Donnelly, lost their lives. The village of Santa Anna di Pelago, Italy, was also annihilated by a landslide at the same time.



## LITERATURE.

### Political Economy, Civics, and Sociology:—

*The Principles of Sociology.* By Herbert Spencer. In three volumes. Vol. 3. pp. 654. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We have already (p. 922) spoken of the appearance of this volume as completing Mr. Spencer's elaborate system of synthetic philosophy, a task which for over thirty-five years he has pursued with unfaltering perseverance, in the face of much discouragement, and in spite of indifferent health. Rarely, if ever, in the history of philosophy, have speculations been based on a wider range of knowledge. It is impossible not to be struck by the wide sweep of the inquiries, the vast reading which the task has involved, and the magnificence of the conception first shadowed forth in the *Social States*, clearly stated in the *First Principles*, and illustrated in a thousand ways in the later volumes.

The present volume deals with ecclesiastical, professional, and industrial institutions; and includes a powerful plea for liberty—liberty in industry, politics, and the realm of opinion; freedom from the tyranny of inspectors, statutes, trades unions, bureaucracy, and mili-

tarism. Of the "near future" Mr. Spencer writes despondently. For the time, evil has triumphed, and the forces of freedom are overborne in the struggle. But of the distant future Mr. Spencer does not despair. Strong men will arise even as of old—"people before whom the socialistic organization will go down like a house of cards." Relative, though not absolute, optimism is a reasonable mood. Higher types of society will be produced. Impediments to progress will be removed. The "rebarbarization" constantly undoing the work of civilization, may be stifled.

*Genius and Degeneration.* A Psychological Study. By Dr. William Hirsch. Translated from the second edition of the German work. Uniform with *Degeneration*. Large 8vo. \$3.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This was not primarily designed as a reply to the pessimistic theories of Nordau and Lombroso, but is an independent work of calm and sober judgment, though frequently becoming a polemic against the positions taken by those writers. Nordau attacked only the moderns of our own day and generation. Lombroso went further, and strove to show that all genius—even the genius of Dante and Shakespeare—was a species of mental disorder. Hirsch, however, restores our reverence for intellectual greatness; he does not lower intellectuality to the level of mediocrity, but demonstrates that genius, instead of being a result of weakness, is a sign of health and strength. Genius and insanity are two totally different things, though they may co-exist in exceptional cases, just like stupidity and insanity.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

*Crime and the Census.* By Prof. R. P. Falkner of the University of Pennsylvania. Paper. 8vo. 32 pp. Price 25 cents.

As an evidence of the moral condition of the people of the United States, the author shows that the figures of the last census are defective. While other nations measure the amount of crime by the number of convictions, we estimate it by the number of persons in prison. Since this number depends on the length of the sentences as well as on the number of commitments, it is not an accurate measure. Professor Falkner shows that our customary calculations distort the proportions of crime to be attributed to the males in the community, to the colored race, and to foreigners; while they give a very false view of the relative frequency of different classes of crimes. Homicide, burglary, etc., appear to be much more prevalent than they really are.

*Values, Positive and Relative.* By Prof. W. G. L. Taylor of the University of Nebraska. Paper. 8vo. 40 pp. Price 30 cents.

The writer contrasts in clever fashion the views of older and newer economists on this much discussed topic, and depicts clearly the relation between speculation and experience.

*The First Apportionment of Federal Representatives in the United States.* By Prof. E. J. James of the University of Chicago. Paper. 8vo. 48 pp. Price 35 cents.

A remarkably clear treatment of difficult and important questions relating to our early constitutional history, which are generally too little understood. The passage of the first apportionment bill gave occasion to the first real important constitutional debate under the constitution, and called forth the first presidential veto. Washington's veto compelled a reconsideration and the acceptance of a new bill involving quite a different process in the assignment of representatives. It is interesting to note that the arguments advanced by Washington in his veto message have been practically repudiated by succeeding generations of statesmen and jurists; and that the method which he insisted upon, although accepted at the time, and continued as the basis of subsequent apportionments for fifty years, was finally rejected as being plainly unconstitutional and unfair.

*Postal Savings Banks.* By E. T. Heyn. Paper. 8vo. 32 pp. Price 25 cents.

Presents strong arguments in favor of the establishment of a postal savings bank system in the United States.

*A Neglected Chapter in the Life of Comte.* By W. H. Schoff. Paper. 8vo. 24 pp. Price 25 cents.

A candid examination of the myth which makes the positivist Auguste Comte the foremost of modern philosophers and the father of the science of sociology. Mr. Schoff shows how the parts of Comte's work arose under different sets of influences, and are wholly unreconcilable. The neglected chapter of the philosopher's life was the period of his insanity, which the writer discreetly hints may furnish an explanation of the confusion which a fair-minded examination of his work as a whole, despite its brilliancy at times, cannot fail to reveal.

*Relation of Sociology to Psychology.* By Professor S. N. Patten. Paper. 8vo. 32 pp. Price 25 cents.

In the opinion of the author, neither biology nor psychology, nor in fact any special science, can furnish an adequate basis for the superstructure of sociology, which must rest on foundations peculiar to itself.

### Religion:—

*The Prophets of Israel.* By Professor C. H. Cornill of the University of Königsberg. Translated by S. F. Corkran. Paper. 194 pp. Indexed. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. Price 25c.

Contains a series of popular sketches from Old Testament history, based on the rigorous historical mode of view which has wrought a revolution in Old Testament research. The author is an orthodox Christian, who has devoted his life to the investigation of the religious evolution of the Israelitic and Christian faiths.

### History:—

*Ancient India.* Its Language and Religions. By Professor H. Oldenberg. Paper. 110 pp. Indexed. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. Price 25 cents.

This little work forms a very valuable number of the Religion of Science library, presenting in interesting, concise, and readable style

much information of value to literary and theological students on the study of Sanskrit, the religion of the Veda, and Buddhism.

*Dr. Jameson's Raiders vs. The Johannesburg Reformers.* By Richard Harding Davis, author of *The Princess Aline*, etc. Illustrated. 56 pp. 12mo. Paper 50 cents. New York: Robert Howard Russell.

An acquaintance with Dr. Jameson and his officers has enabled the writer to give an account of the raid from descriptions given him by the men who made it. The result is therefore that in this brochure we have an accurate story of the famous dash into the Transvaal, beginning with Jameson's address to the troopers, and detailing every incident of the raid up to the surrender.

*Constitutional History of the United States.* From their Declaration of Independence to the close of the Civil War. By George Ticknor Curtis. In 2 vols. Vol. 2. Edited by J. C. Clayton. With a portrait. 780 pp. Indexed. 8vo. \$3.00. New York: Harper & Bros.

The first volume of this work appeared about eight years ago, and treated of the origin, formation, and adoption of the federal constitution. The author's aim in the second volume was to carry the history to the close of the Civil War, and indeed throughout the changes which have followed it; but he died without fully completing the task. Thirteen chapters were drafted (now presented by the editor), the last of which deals with the presidential election of 1876 and the Electoral Commission. Among the topics specially discussed are the history of opinion concerning the nature of the constitution; right of secession; revenue laws of the United States; legislation relating to a national bank; acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, and parts of Mexico; admission of Texas; Missouri Compromise and its repeal; Dred Scott case; and reconstruction legislation.

*The Story of Canada.* By J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L., clerk of the Canadian house of commons, author of several works on the constitution and history of Canada. Illustrated. *The Story of the Nations.* 463 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Cloth \$1.50; Half Mor. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author is a gentleman of official eminence and distinguished scholarship, and the present work is worthy of his pen. As a description it is comprehensive, as a history it is brought down to date, as a political statement it is intelligent, statesmanlike, and optimistic; and the picture it presents, all told, of the great dominion, is one well fitted to impress the mind of the American reader with a new sense of the immensity of the continent, the variety of its resources, and the complexity of the problem that will confront a later generation.

### Biography:—

*Queen Victoria; Her Life and Reign.* A Study of British Monarchical Institutions and the Queen's Personal Career, Foreign Policy, and Imperial Influence. By J. Castell Hopkins. Quarto. 500 pp. Fifty-six illustrations.

Cloth. Price \$3.00. Toronto, Ont.: The Bradley-Garretson Company.

In view of the approaching sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne, this work has special interest. In range and scope it is the equal of any of the many lives which have been published, of the gracious sovereign of the British empire. It is to her personal influence in very large degree that the vast strides in Christian civilization made during her reign have been due. It is the author's avowed purpose to treat at the same time the domestic details of her majesty's life, the historic environment of her career, and the imperial influence of her personality and work. Mr. Hopkins is at once thoroughly loyal to Canada and to the empire, and to those principles of popular liberty, which, during the queen's reign, "have broadened down from precedent to precedent." There is much of romance, of mingled joy and sorrow, of happy wedded life, of long and lonely widowhood, in this life; much of marvellous growth of the empire, development of its resources, and of the social, intellectual, and industrial progress of humanity. A graceful introduction to the work is from the pen of the Marquis of Dufferin, formerly governor-general of Canada.

*The True George Washington.* By Paul Leicester Ford, author of *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, etc. Illustrated. 319 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Mr. Ford's pen picture is "drawn in a large measure from Washington's own writings and from those of his contemporaries, describing Washington in the various aspects of his public and private life and personality. The result is exceedingly interesting; and, while Mr. Ford does not present a great deal that is absolutely new, his use of the material is original, and some of the chapters are really illuminating."

*Margaret Ogilvy.* By her son, J. M. Barrie. With a portrait. 207 pp. 16mo. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

"*Margaret Ogilvy* is the loving tribute paid by a gifted writer to the memory of his mother. Herein Mr. Barrie tells the life story of the woman who, up to the time of her death, was ever his best friend, his kindest critic, and the source of inspiration from which sprang every line he has written."

*William Henry Seward.* By Thornton Kirkland Lothrop. American Statesmen Series. Edited by John T. Morse, Jr. 441 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A clear, impartial, and concise estimate of the character and achievements of the great secretary of Lincoln and Johnson.

#### Education:—

*How to Listen to Music.* Hints and Suggestions to Untaught Lovers of the Art. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. 8vo. 14 pp. 361. \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The book "takes the uninitiated auditor, rich in the possession of a 'musical temperament,' dowered with emotional sensitiveness, but un instructed in the many laws of the art he loves, and persuasively makes those laws part of his nature, renders it impossible for him ever to hear music again without an instinctive consciousness of the reasons which all music has for being. Mr. Krehbiel recognizes in music the expression of things which it is impossible for any other form of art to express, for human speech to articulate; but he wisely leaves to the metaphysicians all the subtleties which may be evolved from this starting point, and goes to the root of the matter when he states that 'a tone becomes musical material only by association with another tone.' This carries us straight to the systematic study of an art which, quite as much as mathematics, is an art of system, of co-ordination; and he shows with refreshing lucidity how the most emotional of music is nevertheless governed by an inexorable law of relativity or design."

### Poetry:—

*A Child-World.* By James Whitcomb Riley. With a frontispiece. 209 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Co.

The author "essays no high flights of fancy nor stately periods; but his words have an originality and simplicity which have a charm to the many who love to read of the life of the common people, for he has a sound appreciation of the poetic side of every-day life." In the present book, although he puts much in the mouths of children, his work does not differ greatly in character from that with which we are familiar.

*The Lover's Year-Book of Poetry.* A Collection of Love Poems for Every Day in the Year. The Other Life. By Horace Parker Chandler. Two volumes. Cloth. Gilt top. White backs. Vol. I., January to June, 246 pp.; Vol. II., July to December, 275 pp. Indexes to first lines and titles, and list of authors. Price \$2.50. Boston, Mass.: Roberts Bros.

A most admirable selection of choice gems of our literature, bearing upon the problems of human sorrow, death, and immortality. The present work is the third of a series, of which the first touches upon the poetry of love prior to marriage, and the second of married life and child life. The third series is rather for those "old lovers" whose hearts and whose homes have suffered the burden of affliction and bereavement.

### Travel, Adventure, and Description:—

*The Yankees of the East.* Sketches of Modern Japan. By William Eleroy Curtis. In two volumes. Illustrated. 328-644 pp. Indexed. 12mo. \$4.00. New York: Stone & Kimball.

One of the most entertaining accounts of the sunrise land, relating observations spread over a great variety of topics, judiciously chosen and happily expressed.

*Madagascar Before the Conquest.* The Island, the Country, and the People. With Chapters on Travel and Topo-

graphy, Folk-Lore, Strange Customs and Superstitions, the Animal Life of the Island, and Mission Work and Progress among the Inhabitants. By the Rev. James Sibree, F. R. G. S. With maps and numerous illustrations from photographs. 382 pp. 8vo. \$4.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

There is scarcely an aspect of Malagasy life which is not discussed in the pages of this work; and the characteristics of the scenery, the folk-lore and superstitions of the people, and much that is curious in their customs, are handled with intimate knowledge in a book which is the outcome of more than thirty years' acquaintance with the island. Mr. Sibree gives, moreover, a detailed account of the fauna and flora of Madagascar. The book contains many illustrations and the most recent and authoritative map of the island.

### Fiction:—

*Artie.* Story of the Streets and Town. By George Ade. Pictures by John T. McCutcheon. 193 pp. 16mo. \$1.25. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

"Artie" is a typical young man of the streets. He is a master of irony. He tells his experiences in the pool-room, at the poker game, and in the front parlor courting Mamie, in his own picturesque language.

*Quo Vadis.* A narrative of the time of Nero. By Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of *With Fire and Sword*, etc. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. 541 pp. Crown 8vo. Cloth. \$2.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A remarkable romance dealing with history and religion, with the customs of Rome in the days of Nero, and the martyrdom of the early Christians. The strange excesses of the emperor, the character of Petronius Arbiter, the feasts in Nero's palace, the burning of Rome, the scenes in the arena, and the devotion of the Christians, are all portrayed with vividness and power.

*Taquisara.* By F. Marion Crawford, author of *Sarcinesca*, etc. In two volumes. 309, 317 pp. 16mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.

In the first volume the scene is laid in modern Naples, where there is enacted a drama as dark and terrible as some legend of the Medici or the Borgias. In the second volume the theme descends from the tragic and is woven into a tender and pathetic love tale. *Taquisara* is a Sicilian of noble birth, a brave, honorable man, unselfishly devoted to his friend Gianluca della Spina, who hopelessly loves the Princess Veronica. *Taquisara* endeavors to win the Princess for his friend, and grows to love her himself. The story opens in Naples, where an attempt is made to poison Veronica by relatives who had stolen part of her fortune. The scene is afterward transferred to the country, to a mediæval fortress belonging to the princess' estate.

*Sir George Tressady.* By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of *Marcella*, *Robert Elsmere*, etc. 2 Vols. 307, 352 pp. 12mo. \$2.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.



A novel of politics and society, upon which English and American critics are sharply divided in opinion. In some respects it is a sequel to *Marcella*, for its central figure is certainly Marcella, now the wife of Lord Maxwell. Politics, social questions, speculative philanthropy are introduced, but not so noticeably as in the novelist's earlier works. Another feature is that there is more femininity and less humanitarianism in this book than in any one of its predecessors. Again we meet our old friend Betty, who is now the wife of Sir Francis Leven. We have Letty, "with the curious, hard little face, under the outer softness of line and hue," a shallow little conventional woman, who gets herself married to Tressady, much to the surprise of his friends. Sir George Tressady is a member of parliament, a prominent man in a new party under the leadership of Lord Fontenoy, politically opposed to Lord Maxwell. In private life the Tressadys and Maxwells are much together, and in the end Sir George and Marcella become such close friends that Letty becomes fiercely jealous, and even grave Lord Maxwell is ruffled, although he adores and venerates Marcella and finds in his married life great happiness. Owing to his infatuation over Lady Maxwell, Sir George, in a critical division, votes against his party in the house. Then follow scenes between the two wives, but in the end, owing to Marcella's nobility of conduct, Letty and George become reconciled. The reconciliation is in a sense too late, for, before Letty's child is born, George is killed in a mining accident. The book is full of realistic pictures which deserve to be classed among the highest forms of literary art.

*The Gray Man.* A novel. By S. R. Crockett, author of *The Stickit Minister*, etc. 406 pp. Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

An historical novel full of romance and adventure. The adventures of Squire Launcelot Kennedy came out of the great feud between the two branches of the clan of Kennedy in Scotland during the reign of King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. The bloody civil war of the Scotch feuds is illustrated. Launcelot fights on the side of his chief, the Earl of Cassillis, and finally marries the daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy and is knighted by the king. There is much humor in the story, and the love interest is not lacking. The hero is the means of defeating the machinations of the mysterious "Gray Man," and of bringing affairs to a happy conclusion.

*The Violet.* By Julia Magruder, author of *The Princess Sonia*, etc. With illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. 210 pp. 12mo. \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A pleasant story of the so-called "society" life in New York city, admirable in plot and construction and in the manner of its telling. The attention is chiefly centred on Pembroke Jerome, a wealthy widower, and Mrs. Bertrand, about whom much mystery clings, who is one of the brightest and prettiest of women. Louise Wendell, who becomes Mrs. Frank Dexter, and Elinor Dexter, who becomes Mrs. Egerton King, are two admirable girls in whose homes much of the action takes place. All mystery is cleared up at the end; but so close to the final pages does the reader get before he sees the true *dénouement* that he almost despairs of a fitting conclusion. But it comes.

*Kate Carnegie.* By Ian MacLaren, author of *Beside*

*the Bonnie Brier Bush*, etc. 358 pp. 12mo. Illustrated. \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Meade & Co.

This is Dr. Watson's "first long novel;" but its merit lies not in its plot, for the central motive of the story—the love of Carmichael, a young Covenanting minister, and Kate Carnegie, a daughter of Jacobite ancestors, modern, experienced, aristocratic, but impulsive and rich of heart—has little about it that is striking: it forms only the thread upon which the writer hangs curiously carved beads of Drumtochty character and some dainty bits of description. We hear again sounded with equal skill those appealing chords of humor and tenderness which in *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* gave Ian MacLaren an immediate and distinctive place among the best writers of the day.

**Miscellaneous:—**

*Stephenson's Practical Test.* An illustrated practical test, examination, and ready reference book for stationary, locomotive, and marine engineers, firemen, electricians, and machinists, to procure steam engineer's license. By Otto Stephenson. Cloth. 128 pp. Illustrated. Indexed. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Price \$1.00.

This valuable little handbook is based on twenty-five years' practical experience in the management of boilers, engines, pumps, dynamos, and general machine-shop practice; and will prove a great time-saver for young mechanics and engineers. It is written especially for those who wish to procure government, state, or city licenses as engineers. It is accompanied with a working chart for setting out the forms of gear teeth so that any two wheels of a set may work together.



**NECROLOGY.**

**American:—**

ABBEY, HENRY E., theatrical manager; born in Akron, O., June 27, 1846; died in New York city October 17. His first occupation was as a clerk in his father's jewelry store; in 1873 he succeeded to the business. His first theatrical experience was as manager of the Akron theatre in 1869. His association with John B. Schoeffel began in 1876, in connection with the Academy of Music in Buffalo, N. Y.; but later they secured the Park theatre, New York, then Booth's theatre, and the Park theatre, Philadelphia, Penn. Mme. Adeline Patti appeared at the Academy under Mr. Abbey's management; and on November 28, 1881, the Metropolitan Casino was opened by the Abbey Comic Opera Company. It was also at about this time that Mr. Abbey became the manager of the Grand opera house, in New York, and the Park theatre in Boston.

It was at Booth's theatre, on November 8, 1880, that Mr. Abbey first introduced Sarah Bernhardt to the American public, in *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. From that time the direction in this country of important foreign attractions was an important part of the work of Mr. Abbey and his partners. Besides Mme. Bernhardt, they managed Henry Irving, Mme. Patti, Mme. Gerster, Josef Hofman, the child

pianist; Sarasati, D'Albert, M. Coquelin, Mme. Jane Hading, M. Mounet-Sully, and others.

The Metropolitan opera house was opened October 22, 1883, being managed during its first season by Abbey and Schoeffel, with Maurice Grau as business manager. Mr. Grau was later admitted as a partner; and under their management at different times the Metropolitan opera house became a recognized centre of educative influence for the development of a taste for the higher phases of operatic and dramatic art in America. It was burned on August 27, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 816), but was restored the following year (Vol. 8, pp. 177, 863). During the World's Fair at Chicago, the firm managed the spectacle, *America*. Abbey's theatre, at Broadway and 38th street, New York city, was built in 1893, and opened in the autumn by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in *Becket*. The failure and reorganization of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau in May last, have already been noted in this volume (p. 471). Mr. Abbey in 1876 married Kate Kingsley of Northampton, Mass., who died in 1883. In 1896 he married Florence Gerard, an actress; but the wife was successful in a suit for separation brought early in the present year.

BEAL, GENERAL GEORGE L.; born in Norway, Me., May 21, 1825; died there Dec. 11. During the Civil War, his regiment covered the famous retreat of General Banks from Winchester to Williamsport, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam. He was severely wounded at Antietam. He afterwards participated in the battles of the Red River and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864. At the battle of Sabine Crossroads, La., he rendered gallant service, and won his general's stars. His brigade was the first to advance and break the enemy's lines at Cedar Creek after Sheridan's ride from Winchester. He was a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated General Grant for president in 1868, and was elector at-large on the republican ticket that year. He was the first department commander of the G. A. R. in Maine. From 1880 to 1885 he was adjutant-general of Maine, and was state treasurer from 1888 to 1894.

BERGIN, DR. DARBY, conservative M. P. for Cornwall and Stormont, Ont.; born in Toronto, Ont., Sep. 7, 1826; died Oct. 22 from paralysis resulting from the shock of a fall down stairs on September 18. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and McGill University, Montreal. He organized a medical department during the Northwest rebellion of 1835, receiving the rank of surgeon-general. His parliamentary life began with his election as M. P. for Cornwall in 1872; was defeated in 1874; re-elected in 1878. In 1882 he was chosen to represent the new constituency of Cornwall and Stormont in the commons, and was re-elected in 1887, 1891, and 1896. In the house his chief efforts were in the line of factory legislation. He was the principal promoter of the Ontario & Pacific railway.

BLAISDELL, J. J.; professor of rhetoric and English literature in Beloit College, Wisconsin; died in Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 10.

BOWEN, SAYLES JENKS, ex-mayor of Washington, D. C.; born in Cayuga co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1813; died in Washington Dec. 16. In 1845 he was made a clerk in the treasury department, but was removed for having aided in distributing literature favoring the "Wilmot Proviso" of 1847. As a prosecutor of claims against the government he had relations with many influential men of the South, but always remained loyal to the Union. In 1861 Mr. Lincoln made him commissioner of police for the District of Columbia. The same

year he was made disbursing officer for the United States senate, and in 1862 was appointed collector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, which office he held until he was appointed postmaster of Washington in 1863. In 1868 he was elected mayor. It was he who first suggested public schools for the colored children of Washington, and he drew the bills later enacted into law. He was also the first executive officer of the district who bestowed offices of trust and honor on colored men.

CAMERON, HECTOR, Q. C., president of the Coburg, Northumberland & Pacific railway, formerly M. P.; died in Coburg, Ont., N 2, aged 64.

CATLIN, GEORGE L., ex-United States consul to Zurich; born on Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840; died Dec. 14. Was graduated at Yale in 1860; served through the war; and then joined the editorial staff of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. He held office as consul at La Rochelle and Limoges, France; Stuttgart, Bavaria; and lastly at Zurich, Switzerland. His book entitled *Bietigheim* first drew attention of the German government to the strategic value of the place of that name. Another work, *The Presidential Campaign of 1896*, written in 1888, contained some remarkable predictions.

CRAWFORD, REV. DR. MORRIS D'C., Methodist Episcopal divine; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; died in New York city Nov 24. He entered the ministry in his twenty-first year, and was at different times presiding elder of the districts of New York, Poughkeepsie, and Newburg. At the time of his death Dr. Crawford was president of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vice-president of the board of managers of the Missionary Society, president of the board of directors of the New York Deaconesses' Home and Training School, president of the board of trustees of the New York conference, president of the Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York, and a trustee of the Wesleyan University, of Drew Theological Seminary, and of Drew Ladies' Seminary.

CRISP, HON. CHARLES FREDERICK, ex-speaker of the United States house of representatives; born in Sheffield, Eng., Jan. 9, 1845; died in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23. For a biographical sketch of Mr. Crisp, see Volume 3, page 500. Mr. Crisp was re-elected to the 54th congress in 1894, but gave way as speaker to Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and became leader of the democratic minority on the floor of the house. He was a pronounced advocate of a low tariff and the free coinage of silver. At the time of his death he was democratic candidate for the seat in the United States senate to be vacated by Senator Gordon in 1897. A portrait of Mr. Crisp appears on page 40 of Volume 4.

DELANO, COLUMBUS, ex-secretary of the interior; born at Shoreham, Vt., in 1809; died at Mount Vernon, O., Oct. 23. Was admitted to the bar in 1831, and for a time held office as prosecuting attorney. Was elected to the 29th congress as a whig. About 1848 he removed to New York city and became partner in a banking firm; in 1856 returned to Ohio to engage in agriculture; in 1860 was a delegate to the republican national convention; and in 1861 commissary-general of Ohio; in 1863 was a member of the Ohio legislature. Was elected to the 39th congress as a republican, being chairman of the committee on claims; also served on the foreign affairs committee in the 40th congress. In Mar., 1869, President Grant appointed him commis-

sloner of internal revenue; and in Nov., 1870, secretary of the interior. He retired from the post in Oct., 1875.

FABRE, MGR. EDOUARD CHARLES, Roman Catholic archbishop of Montreal, Que.; born in Montreal Feb. 28, 1827; died there Dec. 30. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, and in France, where he assumed the cassock. He was ordained priest in 1850, and in May, 1876, succeeded Bishop Bourget as bishop of Montreal. In 1886, at the time of the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the rank of cardinal, Mgr. Fabre was made archbishop and placed at the head of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal. During the whole of his career he strove to promote harmony and goodwill among all classes and creeds. After many years of difficulties he finally succeeded in bringing to an amicable arrangement the university troubles in Montreal, and the erection of a quasi-independent university attached to Laval of Quebec. At many critical periods in the city's history he stood up for its best interest, notably at the time of the Northwest rebellion of 1885 and in the smallpox epidemic. He was devoted to the cause of temperance.

FELLOWS, COLONEL JOHN R., district attorney for New York; born in Troy, N. Y., in 1832; died in New York city Dec. 7. He was educated by an uncle in Camden, Ark., and was admitted to the bar in that state at the age of twenty-three. He vigorously opposed secession, but, on the outbreak of the war, enlisted in the rebel army. He fought in Virginia in 1861, and in 1862 under General Albert Sidney Johnston until after the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth, Miss. He attained a colonelcy, and was attached to the staff of General Beale of the department of East Mississippi. He later was assistant inspector-general at Port Hudson, La., and, after the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, negotiated for the surrender of Port Hudson. As a prisoner of war, he was detained on Johnson's island in Lake Erie until early in 1865. He resumed the practice of law in Arkansas; in 1866 became a state senator; and in 1868 was a delegate to the democratic national convention in New York, later removing to that city, becoming assistant district attorney. Was district attorney 1887-90, opposed to Tammany; in 1890 entered congress. Was elected to congress in 1892, but resigned in 1893, and again became district attorney, this time as a Tammany candidate. Charges of neglect of duty preferred by a committee of Good Government club men during the upheaval of 1894, were dismissed after investigation, by Governor Flower. Colonel Fellows was a Tammany delegate to the Chicago convention of 1896, and opposed the adoption of a free-silver plank. He "bolted" the Chicago platform and ticket, and was a delegate to the national democratic convention in Indianapolis, Ind. For portrait of Col. Fellows, see Volume 4, page 841.

FERRIS, GEORGE W. G., inventor and builder of the famous Ferris Wheel at the World's Fair of 1893; born at Galesburg, Ill.; died at Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 22. He was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The Ferris Wheel was constructed in Pittsburg, and put up under the inventor's supervision. Its capacity was 1,440 passengers, and it brought Mr. Ferris a fortune. After the Fair was over, he sold out his interest in the wheel.

FERRY, THOMAS W., ex-United States senator; born in Mackinac, Mich., June 1, 1827; died in Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 14. He served in the state legislature from 1850 to 1856, and in 1865 was elected to congress, serving until 1871, when he was elected to the United States senate. He was a member of the special committee of the senate

that framed the resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and in that year he was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. On the death of Vice-President Wilson, he became acting vice-president, serving in that capacity until March 4, 1877. While acting as vice-president he delivered the address and presided at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Penn., on July 4, 1876. He also presided at the impeachment trial of Secretary Belknap and over the sixteen joint meetings of the congress during the electoral count of 1876-7. He was re-elected to the senate in 1877, and was a candidate for re-election in 1883, but was defeated by Thomas W. Palmer after a bitter struggle.

FOSTER, JOHN Y., for twenty-five years secretary of the republican state committee of New Jersey; born in Clinton, N. J., June 19, 1831; died in Newark Nov. 13. He attained distinction as a journalist, and at the time of his death had been for years connected with the Frank Leslie publications.

FULLER, LEVI K., ex-governor of Vermont; born in Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 24, 1841; died at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 10. He was for over twenty years vice-president of the organ-building firm of Estey & Company. He declined an appointment offered by President Grant in 1873, as commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. He organized the Fuller Light Battery of the Vermont national guard, attaining the brevet rank of colonel in 1887. After service in the state senate, he was elected lieutenant-governor as a republican in 1886, and in 1892 was chosen governor.

GAMBLE, WILLIAM M., commander, United States navy, retired; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Mar. 23, 1825; died in Morristown, N. J., Oct. 19. Was graduated at Annapolis in 1842, and won distinction in the Civil War as executive officer of the *New Ironsides* during the blockade of Charleston (S. C.) harbor, and later as lieutenant-commander of the monitor *Osage* of Admiral Farragut's fleet. He was retired in 1867.

GIBSON, REV. DR. WILLIAM T., Protestant Episcopal divine; died in Utica, N. Y., Nov. 23, aged seventy-four. For years he was editor of *The Gospel Messenger* and *The Church Eclectic*; for twenty-five years he was chaplain of the state hospital in Utica; from 1870 to 1872 he was trustee of the General Theological Seminary; and he was a delegate to the general conventions of 1886 and 1889.

GOULD, PROFESSOR BENJAMIN APHORP, astronomer; born in Boston, Mass., Sep. 27, 1824; died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26. He was graduated at Harvard at nineteen years of age, and taught for a year as master of Roxbury Latin School, when he went to Europe to study. On his return he was employed to determine astronomically the various geodetic stations of the United States Coast Survey. He was among the first to use electricity for the purpose of determining the differences of longitude and recording by telegraph the exchange of signals and stellar observations. Hardly was the transatlantic cable laid before Dr. Gould started for Valentia, Ireland, and there established the station from which the difference of longitude between Europe and America was determined, and connected the two continents by the most precise observations. Dr. Gould was one of the founders of the school of American astronomy. The first astronomical journal ever published in the United States was founded and published at his expense. Between 1855 and 1858 he organized the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y.; and it was there that the normal clock, protected from atmospheric variations

and furnished with barometric compensation, was first used. In his new meridian circle also, Dr. Gould introduced many improvements of construction, which are to-day in use in all the observatories; and it was his clock which gave the time signals to New York.

He founded the Cordova Observatory in the Argentine Republic. The network of meteorological stations which extends from the tropics to Terra del Fuego on the one side of South America, and on the other from the Andes to the Atlantic, was established by him. He was a member of many learned bodies.

HALL, HORATIO, a high authority on Indian languages; born in Newport, N. H., in 1817; died in Clinton, Ont., Dec. 29.

HATCH, WILLIAM HENRY, ex-congressman from Missouri; born in Scott co., Ky., Sep. 11, 1833; died in Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 23. He served in the Confederate army during the war; was elected to the 41st, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 53d congresses, serving all this time on the committee on agriculture. He was the author of a bill advocating purer food and was prominent in the debates on the anti-option bill (Vol. 4, p. 346). His portrait appears on page 757 of Volume 4.

HERRMANN, ALEXANDER, magician; born in Paris, France, in 1844; died suddenly in a train on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway, Dec. 17. His first public appearance was in his ninth year, in St. Petersburg, Russia, at a performance given by an elder brother, also a magician. After travelling with his brother for six years, he studied for a time at the University of Vienna. Came to America in 1861. His career here followed close upon the death of the magician Heller. He travelled in America, England, Spain, France, Germany, Russia, Siberia, South America, India, and Australasia.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES W., LL.D., for twenty-six years librarian of the United States supreme court; died at his home in Frederick, Md., Dec. 27, aged 67.

HORR, ROSWELL G., ex-congressman and journalist; born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830; died in Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 18. He spent his youth in Ohio; taught school; and was graduated at Antioch College in 1857. Was a republican from the birth of the party; was called to the bar in 1866; engaged in mining in Missouri; and in 1872 began to practice law in East Saginaw, Mich. For years he had been a prominent campaign speaker; and he was elected to congress from the 8th Michigan district in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. He joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune* about 1891, writing mainly on tariff and currency questions. He undermined his strength by stumping during the campaign of 1896. His debate on the silver question with Senator Stewart of Nevada in February 1898, and with W. H. Harvey, author of *Coin's Financial School*, in July, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 569), were memorable incidents in his career.

LODEMAN, A. ERNEST, for several years connected with the agricultural experimental station of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; died from a self-inflicted bullet wound on the night of Dec. 1, at Mexico, N. Y., aged about 30.

MCCULLAGH, JOSEPH B., editor of the St. Louis (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat*; born in Dublin, Ireland, in Nov., 1842; committed suicide during the night of Dec. 30. He worked his way on board ship to America at eleven years of age, and for two years was a printer in the office of the *New York Freeman's Journal*. In 1855 he became reporter for the *Christian Advocate* of St. Louis, Mo., but after four

years joined the *Missouri Democrat*. During the war he was correspondent for the Cincinnati (O.) *Commercial*, of which paper he became editor in 1868. He was editor of the Chicago (Ill.) *Republican* at the time of the great fire of 1871, losing heavily by that disaster. Going to St. Louis, he joined the staff of the *Times*, and later became editor of the *Democrat*. On the consolidation of this paper with the *Globe*, he became editor-in-chief of the united journals. At the time of his death he was suffering from nervous exhaustion brought on by overwork during the campaign of 1896.

MARTIN, PROFESSOR NEWELL, formerly occupant of the chair of physiology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., died in Burley, Yorkshire, Eng., Oct. 27.

MOTT, PROFESSOR HENRY A., chemist; born on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1852; died in New York city Nov. 8. He was graduated at the School of Mines, Columbia College, in 1873. He was professor of chemistry in the New York Medical College and the Hospital for Women, and official chemist of the Medico-Legal Society. He was employed at one time by the United States government to examine the food products purchased by the Indian department. Among his published works are *The Air We Breathe and Ventilation*; *Was Man Created? The Chemist's Manual*; *Matter, Force, and Energy*; and *Yachts and Yachtsmen of America*.

PARKER, HENRY E., professor emeritus of Latin at Dartmouth College; born in Keene, N. H., Apr. 17, 1821; died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 7. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1841; from 1857 to 1869 was pastor of a church in Concord, N. H., except while serving as chaplain to a New Hampshire regiment in the field. His work of instruction at Dartmouth covered thirty-one years, ending in 1890 owing to his feeble health.

PARKER, ISAAC C., for over twenty years judge of the United States district court for the western division of Arkansas; born in Belmont co., O., Oct. 15, 1838; died at his home in Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 17. His vigorous enforcement of the statutes did much to rid the Indian Territory of lawlessness and crime. He passed death sentence on 151 and sent over 8,000 criminals to the penitentiary. For a time he lived in St. Joseph, Mo., being city attorney, provost marshal during the war, and later state's attorney, judge, and member of congress from that district. He was appointed district judge of western Arkansas in 1875 by President Grant.

PIERCE, HENRY L., ex-congressman from Massachusetts; born in Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825; died Dec. 17. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature of Massachusetts, and was several times re-elected; in 1872 was chosen mayor of Boston; and in 1873 entered congress as a republican, being re-elected in 1874; was re-elected mayor of Boston in 1877. In 1884 he favored Mr. Cleveland's election as a tariff reformer.

RANKINE, REV. DR. JAMES, rector of the De Lancey Divinity School; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1827; died at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 16. Was graduated at Union College in 1846, and later became assistant professor of mathematics at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He was afterward rector of St. Paul's church, Oswego, N. Y.; president of Hobart College; and was rector of the divinity school at Geneva thirty years.

READ, GENERAL JOHN MEREDITH, diplomatist; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 21, 1837; died in Paris, France, Dec. 27. He



received his education at a military school and at Brown University. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1859, was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, and afterward removed to Albany, N. Y. He was Adjutant-general of New York 1860-6. He was first United States consul-general to France and Algeria in 1869-70, and 1870-2 acting consul-general for Germany during the Franco-German war. In November 1873, he was appointed United States minister resident in Greece. One of his first acts was to secure the release of the American ship *Armenia*, and to obtain from the Greek government a revocation of the order that prohibited the sale of the Bible in Greece. He received the thanks of his government for his effectual protection of American citizens and interests in the dangerous crisis of 1878 in Greece. Soon afterward congress, from motives of economy, refused the appropriation for the legation at Athens; and General Read, believing that the time was too critical to withdraw the mission, carried it on at his individual expense until his resignation, September 23, 1879. In 1881, King George created him a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer. General Read was the author of an *Historical Enquiry Concerning Henry Hudson*.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM ADAMS, chief justice of the United States court of claims; born in Massachusetts in 1821; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 19. He was graduated at Harvard and subsequently became judge-advocate of Massachusetts. He revised the statutes of the state, and was appointed by the legislature to supervise the annual publication of the laws of Massachusetts, which office he continued to fill for twenty-two years. In 1856 he became judge of probate, and in 1869 was transferred to Washington as assistant secretary of the treasury. He was sent abroad by the government in 1871 as special financial agent, and negotiated the first contracts entered into in Europe for the sale of United States four per cent bonds. In 1873 he became secretary of the treasury, and resigned that office in 1874 to accept a seat on the bench of the United States court of claims tendered him by President Grant. In 1885 he became chief justice. He was the author of *Banking Laws of Massachusetts* and *Practical Information Concerning the Debt of the United States*; and he prepared and edited a *Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States* and a *History of the Court of Claims*.

RUBLEE, HORACE, editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*; born in Berkshire, Vt., Aug. 19, 1829; died Oct. 19. His journalistic career began in 1852 in connection with the *Madison Argus*; later he became editor of the *Madison Journal*; was state librarian and chairman of the republican state committee 1859-69; was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1868; and in 1869-76 was minister to Switzerland.

SARONY, NAPOLEON, photographer; born in Quebec, Que., in 1821, his father being an ex-officer of the Austrian army, and his mother a French woman; died suddenly during the night of Nov. 8. In the fifties he acquired a competence in the lithographic business in New York, but lost all through agents while he was studying art in Paris. For a while he was a photographer in Birmingham, Eng. His studio in New York was established in 1868. He wrote *Famous People Whom I Have Photographed*.

SCHMID, EMMANUEL, since 1859 professor of Latin and Greek in the Lutheran Capital University, Columbus, O.; born in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1835; died in Columbus, O., Dec. 28.

SCOTT, JOHN, ex-United States senator from Pennsylvania; born at Alexandria, Penn., in 1824; died in Philadelphia Nov. 29. He served one term in the United States senate, retiring in 1875. For eighteen years he had been general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SHAPER, IRA, lawyer, who figured in many prominent cases; born in New York state in 1831; died near Highland, N. Y., Nov. 30.

SHERIDAN, GENERAL GEORGE A., military officer; born in Milbury, Mass., Feb. 22, 1840; died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 8. On the outbreak of the war, he joined the 88th Illinois infantry; and was severely wounded at Chickamauga. After the war he became one of the foremost leaders of the republican party in Louisiana, of which state he became adjutant-general; was congressman-at-large from that state in the 43d congress. He was not a relative of General Philip H. Sheridan.

SKERRETT, JOSEPH S., rear-admiral United States navy, retired; died in Washington, D. C., on the night of Dec. 31. He was appointed to the navy from Ohio as a midshipman, Oct. 12, 1848. His subsequent promotions were:—Passed midshipman, June 15, 1854; master, Sep. 15, 1855; lieutenant, Sep. 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 9, 1867; captain, June 5, 1878; commodore, Aug. 4, 1889; rear-admiral, Apr. 16, 1894. During the civil war he served as executive officer of the *Shenandoah*, 1863, and commanded the gunboat *Arroostook*, 1863-5. He was senior officer on the Asiatic station, 1883-4; was commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard, 1889-90, and of the Washington navy yard, 1890-2. He assumed command of the Asiatic station in Jan., 1893, and was retired at his own request July 9, 1894.

SMITH, RUSSELL, well known American scenic artist; born in Glasgow, Scotland; died at Glenside, near Jenkintown, Penn., Nov. 7.

STEINWAY, WILLIAM, piano manufacturer; born in Seesen, near Brunswick, Germany, Mar. 5, 1836; died in New York city Nov. 30. His father was a piano manufacturer. In 1850 the family came to America. After a short business career, he joined with his father and two brothers in 1853 in establishing the since famous piano-making firm of Steinway & Sons, later taking charge of the mercantile and financial end of the business. His private benefactions were unceasing. He established prizes in the schools of Seesen, his native village, and gave the town a park. He and the pianos of his firm became nearly as well known in Europe as at home. He was chosen a member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin; and later, in 1893, received the order of the Red Eagle from the German emperor. He was also a member of the Royal Academy of Arts at Stockholm, Sweden, and of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia of Rome. He served the city of New York as rapid transit commissioner, and served also actively in 1871 on the Committee of Safety, which overthrew "Boss" Tweed. In 1888 he represented New York in the national democratic committee. In 1892 he was one of the democratic electors-at-large, and, as president of the electoral college at Albany, cast the vote of New York for Mr. Cleveland. Twelve times he was chosen president of the Liederkrantz Society; and he was an honorary member of the Arion, a member of the American Geographical Society and the New York Historical Society, and one of the founders of the bank of the Metropolis.

TANNER, DR., who fifteen years ago gained notoriety by publicly

fasting for forty days and forty nights in Clarendon hall, New York city; burned to death at a fire in the pottery plant of the Whitmore-Robinson Company, Akron, O., Oct. 21. During his fast he took frequent sips of water, but no solid food, and, though he wasted away somewhat, claimed that his health had been benefited by long abstinence from food.

TOWNSEND, JOHN D., prominent lawyer; born in New York city in 1833; died there Dec. 25. He was active in the overthrow of the Tweed ring, and was one of the counsel in the trial of E. S. Stokes for the killing of James Fisk, Jr.

WEEKS, JOSEPH D., editor of the Pittsburg (Penn.) *American Manufacturer*; born in Massachusetts in 1841; died in Pittsburg Dec. 26. For a time he officiated as a missionary of the Methodist Church in the South. He served through the war as hospital minister for the sanitary commission. Since the war Mr. Weeks had been more or less intimately associated with the iron and steel industries. He was government statistician, and had the superintendence of the national census of 1880, and also of that of 1890, in reference to coke, glass, manganese, petroleum, and natural gas. He was one of the judges of awards at the Columbian Exposition, in the department of mines and mining. In 1894 he was sent to Europe by the United States government to investigate the progress of coke-making on the by-product system. At the time of his death he was chairman of the state tax commission.

WILLIAMS, HON. BENJAMIN H., lawyer and ex-congressman; born in Preston, Conn., in 1830; died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8. He came to Buffalo in 1855; was a republican in politics; and had served as city attorney, district attorney, state senator, and congressman.

### Foreign:—

ARAGO, FRANCIS V. E., celebrated advocate and politician, member of the French senate; born in Paris, a son of the famous astronomer, Aug. 6, 1812; died Nov. 26.

ARÈNE, PAUL, French *littérateur*; born in Sisteron, France, June 26, 1843; died Dec. 18.

BENSON, RT. HON. AND MOST REV. EDWARD WHITE, D. D., P. C., archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and metropolitan; born near Birmingham, Eng., in 1829; died suddenly during service in Harwarden church, Oct. 11. He received his early education at King Edward's School in Birmingham. At Cambridge he had a successful career, taking a good mathematical place, and being senior chancellor's classical medallist and senior optime in the mathematical tripos. He received the degree of M. A. in 1855, B. D. in 1862, and D. D. in 1867. In 1884 Oxford made him D. C. L. He was a master of Rugby School for some years from 1853, and in 1858 was appointed head master of Wellington College. In this post, which he held for fourteen years, he was very successful. Retiring in 1872, Dr. Benson became canon and chancellor of Lincoln, having for some time previous been examining chaplain to the bishop and a prebendary of the cathedral. He also occupied the post of select preacher to the University of Cambridge for several years, between 1864 and 1882, to Oxford in 1875-6; was honorary chaplain to the queen in 1873, and chaplain in ordinary from 1875 to 1877. When the bishopric of Truro was founded, or rather restored, in 1876, Dr. Benson was nominated to the see by Lord Beaconsfield. The diocese was taken out of the diocese of Exeter, and consists of

the county of Cornwall, the Scilly islands, and five parishes of Devonshire. Dr. Benson organized the new diocese, founded many mission chapels, attracted many able young men about him, and collected great sums of money for the building of a new cathedral at Truro.

In 1832 Dr. Benson was appointed, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, archbishop of Canterbury, to succeed Dr. Tait. He came at a critical time in the history of the English Established Church to succeed a man, a broad churchman, whose rule of life was moderation, scrupulous fairness, and peace. He himself was reckoned among the high churchmen; but he never forgot that he was archbishop of the laity even more than of the clergy. He was of much breadth and catholicity of view; and one of his earliest acts as archbishop, the greeting of the Jesuit teachers and missionary pupils expelled from France and living near Canterbury, was favorably commented upon by many religious thinkers in England at the time.

He published a number of religious works and collections of sermons. Among them is a memorial sermon preached after the death of Dr. Lee, first bishop of Manchester; *Work, Friendship, Worship*, three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge (1871); *Boy-Life: Its Trials, Its Strength, Its Fulness; Sundays in Wellington College, 1859-73; Singleheart; The Cathedral: Its Necessary Place in the Life and Work of the Church; The Seven Gifts, Christ and His Times; Living Theology; and Fishers of Men*. Dr. Benson in 1859 married Miss Mary Sidgwick, daughter of the Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire. His son has obtained some prominence as a novelist, being the author of *Dodo* (Vol. 3, p. 858), *The Rubicon* (Vol. 4, p. 470), and *The Judgment Books* (Vol. 5, p. 503). For portrait of Dr. Benson, see page 915.

BLIND, MATHILDE, English woman of letters; born in 1847, step-daughter of Karl Blind; died in London Nov. 27. In 1833 Miss Blind opened the Eminent Women Series with her *Life of George Eliot*, the first connected narrative of the career of the great novelist. *Madame Roland*, with its condensed survey of the French Revolution for a background, was published in 1886. In 1885, *Tarantella*, a romantic novel, appeared. Miss Blind, who was primarily a poet, issued *The Prophecy of St. Oran, and Other Poems*, in 1881; and in 1886 *The Heather on Fire. The Ascent of Man*, her chief work, appeared in 1889; and *Dramas in Miniature*, in 1892. Miss Blind first drew public attention in England to Marie Bashkirtseff, and published the *Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff*, in 1890. She contributed to *The Fortnightly Review* for May, 1891, her *Personal Recollections of Mazzini*. In 1893 appeared *Songs and Sonnets*. Miss Blind was one of the originators of women's clubs.

BOIS-REYMOND, ÉMILE DU, distinguished German physiologist; born in Berlin in 1818; died there Dec. 26. He began studying theology, but abandoned this for natural science. After a sojourn at Bonn he returned to Berlin, and studied anatomy and physiology under Jean Müller, and on his advice undertook his researches in animal electricity, on which subject he published several works. In 1863 he replaced his master as professor of physiology at the University of Berlin; and was named, in 1867, perpetual secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K. C. M. G., English diplomatic officer; born in Canada in 1842; died Nov. 26. He was a prominent contributor to the *London Times* and other publications;

in 1875 was made colonial secretary to Natal, and in 1877 the same to the island of Mauritius. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of the latter colony in 1880, and was governor of Western Australia in 1882. In 1891 he was appointed governor of Trinidad.

BROWN, SIR JOHN, one of the first in Great Britain to advocate armor-plating of warships; died in Brighton, Eng., Dec. 26. He was mayor of Sheffield 1862-3, and master cutler there 1865-6.

BÜCHNER, PROFESSOR ALEXANDER, historian; born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1834; died at Jena, Germany, early in December. He was for a time professor of history at the Imperial School of Law in St. Petersburg. He was of German tendencies, and "received leave" to reside abroad.

CAMPANINI, ITALO, famous tenor singer; born at Parma, Italy, in 1846; died Nov. 23. He fought under Garibaldi. He was educated at the Parma Conservatory of Music and under the Chevalier Lamperti at Madrid. Made his first great success in *Faust* at the Scala in Milan. His last appearance in opera was in *Faust*, at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, in Feb., 1894.

CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, M., French statesman and diplomat; born at Avranches May 19, 1827; died in Paris Oct. 26. Was graduated at the *École Normale* in 1849, and was for a time professor of philosophy at Pau and at Limoges. In 1851 he was imprisoned and in 1852 exiled for his republicanism. In 1856 became professor of French literature at Zurich, Switzerland. Returning to Paris in 1859, after the amnesty, he was connected with the *Temps*, *Revue Nationale*, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and other periodicals. Became prefect of the Rhône in 1870; then commissioner of the republic. In 1872 entered the assembly as a member of the extreme left; in 1876 was elected senator from the *Bouches-du-Rhône*; in 1879 became ambassador to Switzerland; and in 1880, to London, where his experience was not a happy one owing to his imperious ways. In 1882 he became foreign minister in Jules Ferry's cabinet, but resigned in 1883 to the relief of the entire diplomatic corps. Re-entered the senate in 1885; became its president in 1893, succeeding M. Ferry (Vol. 3, p. 140); and retained this post until early in 1896. In 1893 he succeeded to the chair of Ernest Renan in the French Academy.

CHEESEMAN, JOSEPH JAMES, president of Liberia; born in Edina, Liberia, Mar. 7, 1843; died Nov. 11. His parents were among the early founders of Liberia, sent out by the American Colonization Society. He became a wealthy merchant. In 1868 was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church in Edina, which post he filled until elected president of the republic in 1891; he was president of the Liberian Baptist Association, superintendent of missions under an appointment of the Southern Baptist Missionary Convention of the United States, and president of the Liberia Baptist Missionary Convention. When a young man he served in the militia of the republic, and held the position of adjutant of the 2d regiment; he was clerk of the county court, collector of customs of the port of Grand Bassa, mayor of Edina, member of the Liberian house of representatives, and judge of the superior court of Grand Bassa county. On May 5, 1891, he was elected president of the republic for a term of two years, and had been twice re-elected.

DU MAURIER, GEORGE, see MAURIER, GEORGE DU.

ENGEL, ERNEST, since 1860 director of the German bureau of statistics; died at Lössnitz Dec. 8, aged 75

**GREATHEAD, JAMES H.**, civil engineer; born in England; died at Streatham, Eng., Oct. 21. He was known in America principally as the originator of a system of underground tunnelling which he successfully applied in an electric underground railroad in London. The Greathead system consists in forcing an iron or steel cylinder or shield underground, which forms the body of the tunnel. In sand and water formations the tunnel is made water-tight by "grouting" the outside by forcing cement under great pressure from the inside to form a jacket around the outside of the cylinder. Mr. Greathead's "water shovel" is also an important addition to engineering devices, consisting of a stream of water under pressure to loosen soil, with a pump to carry off the semi-liquid material resulting, operated from within an advancing shield.



**M. CHALLEMEIL-LACOUR,**  
EX-PRESIDENT OF THE  
FRENCH SENATE.

**HOHENLOHE, CARDINAL**, brother of the German chancellor; born at Rothenburg, Bavaria, in 1824, died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 30. He was ordained priest in 1849, and became a cardinal in 1866. After the Vatican Council he retired to Germany, but he did not openly oppose the decrees of the council. In 1876 he returned to Rome, and was made bishop of Albano in 1879, but resigned the see in 1884. He was favorably disposed towards the kingdom of Italy.

**HORNBY, SIR EDMUND**, an English authority on international law and the principle of arbitration; died at Rapallo, Italy,

Nov. 17.

**JOLIBOIS, EUGÈNE**, well known Bonapartist; born at Amiens, France, June 4, 1819; died Dec. 21. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and one of the chief advisers of Prince Victor.

**MAURIER, GEORGE DU**, artist and author; for biographical sketch and obituary see pp. 769-780.

**MILNE, SIR ALEXANDER, K. C. B., F. R. S. E.**, admiral of the British navy; born in 1806; died Dec. 29. First entered the navy in 1817 and rose to the rank of captain in 1839; was flag captain 1842-7; in 1847 became a junior lord of the admiralty, serving until 1858 and superintending the great store victualling and transport departments during the war in the Crimea, being made a K. C. B. in 1855. He was senior naval lord 1866-8 and 1872-5, when he retired, being created a baronet. In 1860 he was made temporary vice-admiral in command of the North American and West Indian squadrons; and his visit to New York in 1863 was the first official visit of a British admiral to an American port since the war of 1812.

**MORRIS, WILLIAM**, great English poet, artist, and socialist; born at Walthamstow, Essex, Eng., Mar. 24, 1834; died in London Oct. 3. He was the eldest son of a merchant who died in 1844, leaving his family in good financial circumstances. Young Morris was educated at Marlborough and at Exeter College, Oxford. He studied painting, but did not succeed as an artist. He also turned his attention to the study of architecture. His first appearance in literature was in 1858, when he published a volume entitled *The Defence of Guenevere*, and other poems. With several partners, among whom were D. G.

Rosetti, Ford Madox Brown, and E. Burne-Jones, he started in London in 1863 an establishment for the artistic designing and manufacture of various articles, especially wall paper, stained glass, wooden goods, and household decorations. At this business Mr. Morris worked as a designer continuously until a short time before his death. He devoted his spare time to literary work. In 1867 he published *The Life and Death of Jason*, a narrative poem; *The Earthly Paradise* (1868-70). The latter is made up of twenty-four legendary and romantic tales in verse, recited by a company of travellers from Norway, who had sailed westward to find the earthly paradise.

He also published *Love is Enough, or, The Freeing of Pharamond* (1873). His later publications were: *The Æneid of Virgil Done Into English Verse* (1876); and *The Story of Sigurd, the Volsung*, and the *Full of the Niblungs*, a poem in fourteen books (1877). In collaboration with Eiríkr Magnússon, he translated several works from the Icelandic; *The Story of Grettir, the Strong* (1869); *The Story of the Volsungs and the Niblungs* (1870); and *Three Northern Love Stories* (1875).

*Hopes and Fears for Art*—five lectures delivered in Birmingham, London, and Nottingham, 1878-81, appeared in 1882. A translation of the *Odyssey* was published in 1887; *A Dream of John Ball* in 1888; *Signs of Change*, a collection of socialistic lectures, in the same year; *The House of the Wolfings* in 1889; and *The Roofs of the Mountains* in 1890. The last two are romances written in mingled verse and prose. In 1890 he published *The Glittering Plain*; in 1891 *News From Nowhere*; in 1892 *Poems by the Way*; and in 1893, with Belfort Box, *Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome*. In 1894 *The Wood Beyond the World* appeared; and in 1896 *The Well at the World's End*, his last romance.

In his latter years Morris was an avowed socialist. Although a wealthy man, at the head of a great factory employing many hands, he denounced capitalism and private property as monstrous iniquities. He was associated with a coterie of socialists in London, which included Walter Crane, Burne-Jones, and others; and they were active in promoting socialistic organizations. He had lately busied himself with printing, and issued from the Kelmscott Press a series of beautiful reprints of old works. The name of the press came from



WILLIAM MORRIS, ENGLISH POET.

the owner's country seat, Kelmscott Manor. The name was also given to Mr. Morris's town house, in Hammersmith, on the bank of the Thames.

Mr. Morris was brusque in manner, but kind, generous, and large-hearted. He was a man of burly figure, and usually dressed in blue serge, which gave him somewhat the appearance of a bluff sea captain. He was full of nervous energy, to which, when engaged in a discussion, he used to give vent by striding up and down his long room and waving his arms to add



COVENTRY PATMORE,  
ENGLISH POET.

where: a craftsman who devoted himself, in a commercial age, to the union of arts and crafts, it may be said of him, with little or no exaggeration, that he adorned all that he touched. \* \* \*

Enlarging on whatever Mr. Ruskin has said of the nobility of honest work, Morris held not only that executive handicraft was within the province of an artist, but that all crafts demanded artistic treatment. There can be no doubt of the hopefulness with which Morris taught and followed his opinions. If they led him, as they have led other generous men, towards socialism, the world can afford to judge him indulgently, as not apprehending much danger from his rhetoric. The unpractical extremes to which his opinions tended are only the results of a warm heart and a mistaken enthusiasm. It is to be feared that his ideals and aspirations for art will never approach realization. Our national nature, and the inevitable laws of economy, will not yield to persuasion, or promises, or dreams."

The following observations on the work and influence of Mr. Morris, present a clear statement of the guiding principle of his life, as well as a seemingly fair estimate of the effects that are traceable to his influence:

"Morris was a socialist in the sense in which Ruskin was one. He believed that the condition of the world would be greatly improved if the masses were fused with the classes and influenced by a love of the beautiful in art and by a greater degree of material comfort in daily life than is now shared. Convinced that so long as there was individual ownership of land and capital there must be antagonism between a superior and an inferior class, he accepted the socialist generalization that all the means of production must be nationalized, and every one enabled to claim useful employment and compelled to render service to the community. \* \* \*

"A socialist of the Ruskin type he remained until the end of his days, but experience taught him that the professional agitators with whom he had been associated were incapable of creating a new social order or of leading a revolution. His march to Trafalgar Square in 1887 was his last active service with the proletariat. He did not retreat from the socialist ground which he had occupied for years; but he changed his tactics, abandoned propagandist work in the streets, and restricted his activities to the Hammersmith Society, which met at his own house. \* \* \*

"What remains true of this craftsman of genius, is that while he dreamed

wonder in itself, filled as it was with all the art treasures that money could procure and good taste could suggest. He lived in a big, red, old-fashioned house in the Mall, Hammersmith, overlooking the Thames, with an old-fashioned garden around it, full of roses in summertime. In this house on Sunday evenings he would have frequent socialist meetings. Mr. Morris was mentioned for the poet laureateship after Lord Tennyson's death, but his political views made his selection for that post impossible.

All the English papers unite in speaking of Mr. Morris in most gracious terms. Says the *London Times*:

"A poet, and one of our half dozen best poets, even when Tennyson and Browning were alive; an artist whose influence is visible almost every-



his dreams of Utopia in which there was a common stock of property and a new vitalizing power in social equality, he dignified and adorned every art which he took up, and taught workmen of every trade to respect work for its own sake and to make it as true, honest, and perfect as possible. That is the real reason of his eventful life, filled as it has been with useful activities and helpful sympathies; and possibly it will have a wider reach among his fellow-craftsmen in consequence of his political adventures and the sacrifices which they entailed. From that point of view it may not have been wholly in vain that he preached Henry George's principles on street corners, or headed mobs toward Westminster Abbey or Nelson's Column, himself singing as wildly as any French revolutionist the *Marseillaise*."

PATMORE, COVENTRY KEARSEY DEIGHTON, English poet; born in 1828; died at Lymington, Eng., Nov. 26. He wrote *Tamerton Church Tower, and Other Poems*, published in 1853; an elaborate domestic poem, *The Angel in the House* (1854-62); and a selection entitled *The Children's Garland* (1862); *The Unknown Eros* (1877); a memoir of Barry Cornwall and *Amelia, etc.* (1878). Mr. Patmore's strictly critical writings are mainly to be found in his *Principle in Art* (1889); but *Religio Poeta* (1893) and *The Rod, the Root, and the Flower* (1895); though professedly rather ethical or religious than æsthetic, abound with critical remarks.

RICHARDS, SIR FREDERICK, British admiral; born in 1833; died at Bath, Eng., Nov. 16. Entered the navy in 1848, became commander in 1860, captain in 1866, rear-admiral in 1882, vice-admiral in 1888, and admiral in 1893. He served as commodore commanding the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station from 1879 to 1883; in the Zulu war in 1879; in the Transvaal campaign, 1880-1, and Burmah war, 1885; was aide-de-camp to Her Majesty the Queen, 1879-82; commander-in-chief of the East India station, 1885-8; China station, 1880-5; a lord of the admiralty, 1882-5, and again from 1892.

RICHARDSON, SIR BENJAMIN WARD, English physician and author; born in Somerby, Leicestershire, Eng., Oct. 31, 1828; died Nov. 21. In 1866 he discovered the use of the ether spray for local anæsthesia in surgical operations, and also introduced methylene bichloride as a general anæsthetic, and the use of nitrite of amyl in tetanus. He founded and edited for some years "*The Journal of Public Health*, and afterward *The Social Science Review*, contributing many papers in the line of exploiting the experimental method as a means of advancing the medical profession. He invented the "lethal chamber," for the painless killing of animals. The subject that brought Dr. Richardson before the largest public, however, and attracted the most widespread interest to his work, was his investigation into hygiene, especially the effect of alcohol on the human system, and his prominence as a supporter of total abstinence. His latest researches were directed to the study of the diseases incident to modern civilization. Between 1884 and 1892 he published quarterly *The Aesclepiad*, a book of original research and observation on the science, art, and literature of medicine, preventive and curative, all the work being from his own pen. He also published volumes in the field of general literature—*The Son of a Star: A Romance of the Second Century*; and *Thomas Sopwith, a Biography*.

Dr. Richardson was president of the Medical Society of London, and was thirty-two times elected president of the St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association, and was honorary physician to the Royal Literary Fund, the Newspaper Press Fund, and the National Society of Schoolmasters; and in his long and distinguished career had received many honors from foreign scientific societies. The University of St. Andrews conferred the degree of L.L.D. on him in 1877. He was knighted in 1893.

SALVINI, ALEXANDER, actor; born in Rome, Italy, Dec. 21, 1861, son of the Italian tragedian, Tomasso Salvini; died in Florence, Italy, Dec. 15. He was intended for the engineering profession, and came to America in 1881 with that end in view, but followed his natural bent and became an actor. He played with Clara Morris and Margaret Mather, but joined his father's company on his coming to this country in 1885. He won greatest favor at the Madison Square theatre, New York city, as Launcelot in *Elaine* and Henry Borgfeldt in *The Partners*. After his father's return to Europe, the son "starred" in this country, prospering greatly, especially at points away from New York. His plays were *Don Cesar de Bazan*, *The Duke's Motto*, *A Celebrated Case*, *Monte Cristo*, *A Child of Naples*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *L'Ami Fritz*, *The Three Guardsmen*, *Zamar*, *The Student of Salamanca*, and *Hamlet*.

SASSOON, SIR ALBERT ABDULLAH DAVID, Bart., K. C. S. I.; born at Bagdad in 1817, son of David Sassoon of Bombay, India; died in Brighton, Eng., Oct. 24. He was a merchant and banker in Bombay, and member of the Bombay legislative council 1866-72; founded a hospital, high school, and mechanics' institute in Bombay, for which the freedom of the city of London was presented to him in 1873. He was made a C. S. I. in 1866; was knighted in 1872; and was made a baronet in 1890. He was chief of the Mesopotamian Jews, and was known as Nassi or Prince of the Captivity.

SCOTT-SIDDONS, MRS. MARY FRANCES, actress and reader; born in India in 1848, died in Paris, France, Nov. 19. She was great granddaughter of the famous English actress Sarah Siddons. Her husband, Mr. Scott, was an officer of the British navy. She began giving readings in London, Eng., about 1868, and her first appearance as an actress was at the Haymarket theatre there shortly afterwards as Rosalind in *As You Like It*. Her success in America was established under the management of Augustin Daly. She travelled extensively in this country, Europe, and Australia.

TISSERAND, FRANÇOIS FÉLIX, well known French astronomer, director of the Paris Observatory since 1892; born Jan. 15, 1845; died Oct. 20.

TROCHU, GENERAL LOUIS JULES, French military officer; born in Brittany Mar. 12, 1815; died Oct. 7. Educated at St. Cyr, he entered the army in 1837, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1853. For services in the Crimean war he was made a general of division; served in the Italian campaign of 1859; was assigned to duty at the ministry of war, and awarded the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. During the war with Germany in 1870-1 he gained his greatest prominence as governor of Paris and commander-in-chief of the forces for defense of that city during the critical times of the siege after the battle of Sedan. He was elected member of the national assembly in 1871, and retired in 1873. He was the author of an Orleanist work entitled *The French Army*, and wrote a defense of his own administration under the title *For Truth and Justice*.

WÜRTEMBERG, WILLIAM NICHOLAS, DUKE OF, died on his estate in the Tyrol Nov. 6, aged 68.

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